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FROM

Rev. Edw. Abbott,
of Cambridge,
11 May, 1886.

THE

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ECONOMIC FACT-BOOK

VI, 2601

AND

FREE-TRADERS' GUIDE.

First Edition.

EDITED BY

R. R. BOWKER,

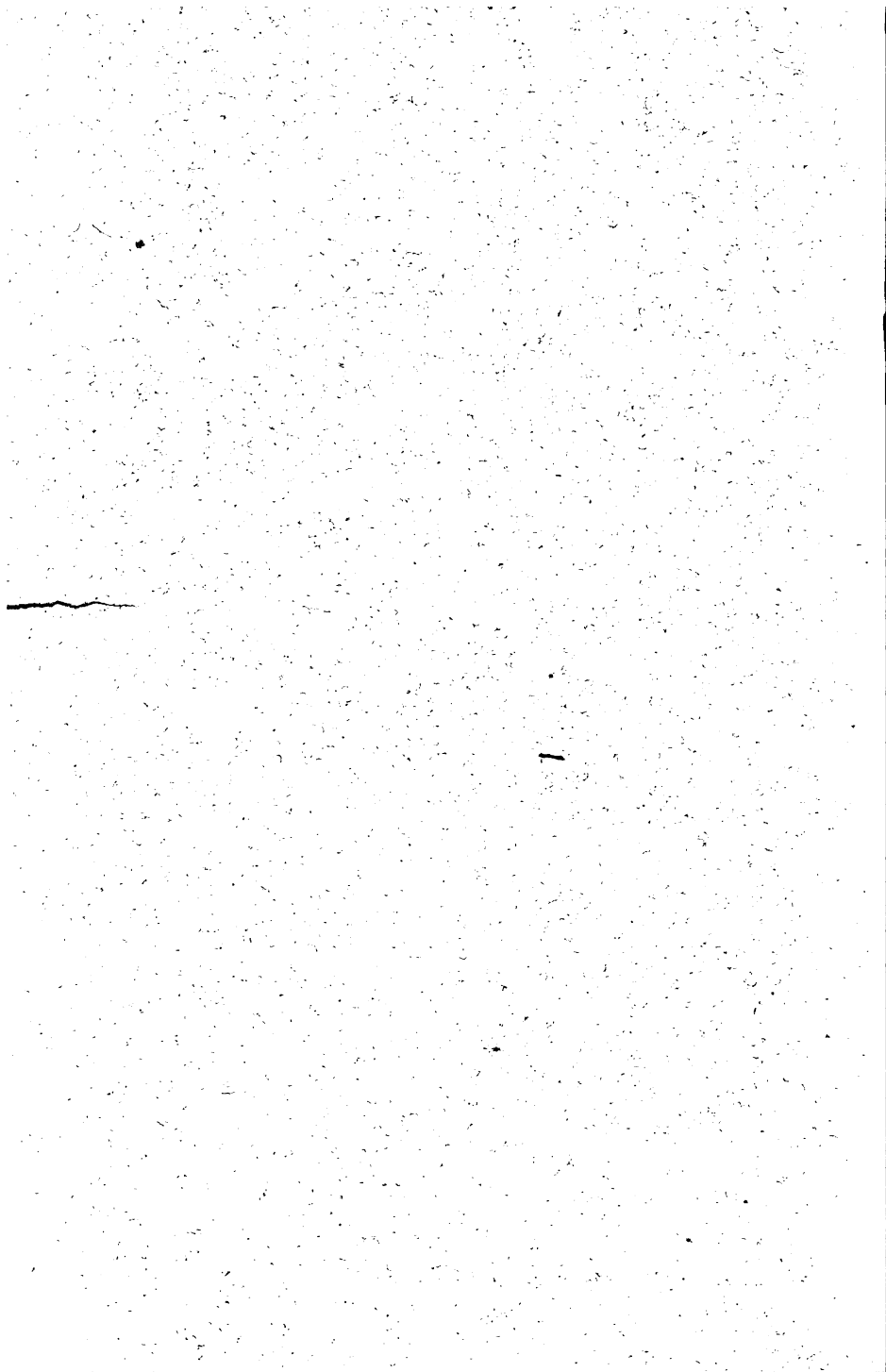
HONORARY SECRETARY AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

NEW YORK:

THE NEW YORK FREE TRADE CLUB,

39 NASSAU STREET.

1885.



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INTRODUCTION.

IN the great contest which Americans have now to wage against that foe of liberty known as the "protective system," it is all-important that the real facts should be brought before the American people. It is 'protection' which is a 'theory:' the facts of history and of present experience, as well as the principles of economics, support freedom of trade. When the facts are fully known, and the principles which they prove are recognized, the theory of 'protection' will be wholly rejected, and taxes will be laid only for the support of government.

The present compilation is intended to furnish the facts. This first issue, which has been prepared under many difficulties, scarcely outlines the intentions of the editor for future issues, which it is hoped may be annual. The excellent short history of the tariff, compiled by Mr. Emerson W. Judd, of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, and the references to the history of tariff legislation from the *Reference Lists* of Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, are, however, of permanent and great value. The quotations from American leaders and the party utterances on revenue reform, selected for the most part by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, may be usefully extended, and the editor hopes to receive for this, and even more for his own summary of "Protectionist Points and Free-trade Facts," suggestions and material from the users of this hand-book. Most of the tables are from that invaluable treasury of facts, the "American Almanac," which Mr. A. R. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, furnishes annually at a merely nominal price, to the much greater profit of the American public than of himself. A few tables, but some of the most valuable, are from Mr. J. Schoenhof's remarkable pamphlets on the tariff question. Several have been compiled by the editor, but a number of useful tables for which he had planned could not be got ready this year. He asks the help of every reader in sending corrections, criticisms, and suggestions, as material for a revised and improved issue later on. In particular, he desires material for four new features: a record of wage-reductions, strikes, and other labor difficulties since 1880; brief histories of protected industries; specific instances of the ill-workings of the protective system, as the case of the sales of American copper abroad; and illustrations, humorous or otherwise, for use in public discussion.

Free-trade writers and speakers should above all things adhere closely to facts, never overstating, never presenting free trade as a panacea for

all the ills, political, social, and economic, that flesh is heir to. It is a mistake, for instance, to assume that the prices of all goods, domestic and foreign, are necessarily raised to the full extent of the duty. In some cases, as sugar, they are; in others, domestic competition reduces prices or bankrupt sales (often traceable to the artificial stimulus of 'protection') break them. Generalizations as to wages are also to be stated with caution: among your hearers there may be a workingman, knowing only his own wages or those of his locality, who will think that you are making misstatements and will lose faith in all your facts and reasoning. It is a mistake also to claim that free trade will always keep everybody at work at high wages. There are great tides of depression throughout the world, affecting both free-trade and protectionist countries—often the reaction from a general mania for speculation. The evil of protection is to exaggerate these, as a great wall causes the sea at high tide to dash higher and higher until it breaks the wall itself to pieces; while natural conditions, as free trade, are like a gently sloping beach, on which the sea spends itself harmlessly. It is equally mistaken to charge against "protection" every economic evil and to claim for increasing freedom of trade the entire credit of progress. The interesting and suggestive showing of the progress of Great Britain since the abolition of the restrictive system, does not mean that all this advance is due to commercial freedom, but that this freedom has been the condition under which alone this advance has been possible. Every false or exaggerated claim put forth for free trade finally does harm to the cause.

It should be the policy of free-traders to let both sides be fully heard. Public debates between representative speakers, who will attract the public, are a most useful means of political education. The difficulty has been to get really able, straightforward, representative speakers on the protectionist side; it is not well to get up an ill-informed or demagogic opponent for the mere sake of debate. It has been usual, after such debates, to invite the putting of questions by the audience, or a general discussion. The talk is apt to be captured by "cranks" or turned into demagogic channels; but a fair chairman will usually be supported by the public opinion of the meeting in restraining abuses of the right of "free speech." This Fact-book is intended largely as an arsenal of replies to ordinary questions. Such debates and questionings often bring to the front young men or natural leaders, who ought to be brought into communication with the free-trade work. It is well also to impress upon the people that the second usefulness of Congress, next to legislation, is to lead in educating the people by informing debates, and citizens should be urged to invite their Congressman to meet his constituents in public meetings, where there may be debates and opportunity for asking questions, and where he may report what he himself has or has not done in Congress, and why.

Free-trade sentiment ought to be made visible and effective, as well as stimulated, wherever a nucleus exists, by local organization. The mistake usually made is in attempting too elaborate an organization, and depending

on a considerable body of members, who neither meet nor work, and who finally break up an association by their discouragements. Almost all effective reform work is done by a group of a few people, who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and who will be supported by them when necessary so long as they show common-sense leadership and efficient work. A committee of from three to five is usually therefore the best start. Suggestions are included in these pages, both for early organization and for club work.

Such debates and such organization will do much to cure the present timidity of political parties, and not least of Congressmen, on this question. The replies of Congressmen to queries on the tariff question, given in this issue, show a much greater boldness on the part of protectionists than on the part of revenue reformers. The reason is obvious; the remedy is plain. It is for the people, for public opinion, to compel parties and men to stand up to principles and never to "dodge." If leadership is lacking in Congress, leaders will be found among the people and sent to Congress. The immediate work of free traders should indeed be largely that of preparation for the Congressional elections of 1886, when we want men who are not afraid to speak out. The "labor vote," which is so feared by politicians, will be on the free-trade side when the facts of the situation are fully brought home to workingmen.

The protectionists endeavor to stem the progress of revenue reform and divide the opponents of protection by asserting that "free trade" is the final and dreadful goal of the movement, and that revenue reformers are playing into the hands of a dangerous body of destructionists. The truth is that the phrase "free trade" has several shades of meaning, even among anti-protectionists. The free-trade cause includes the great body of men who oppose the principle of trade-restriction called "protection," and their common aim is to get this mischievous element out of the tariff and confine taxes to the support of the Government. This is "a tariff for revenue only." The immediate steps to this end are the freeing of crude materials from duty at the bottom and the reduction of excessive duties at the top. All shades of revenue reformers unite in these steps, and are willing that their success should be the test of further advances in freeing trade. When the vicious practice of "protecting" the few at the expense of the many is eradicated from our revenue system, it then becomes a question which system of taxation is best suited to the American people. So far as revenue reformers have discussed this question of the future, it is evident that there will be great difference of views among those who unite in opposing a *protective* tariff as vicious, wasteful, and un-American. Some will believe in relying chiefly upon revenue duties, some in taxes on land, some in other forms of direct taxation. In the mean time, the present question is the reduction of the present burdens of taxation which oppress the American people.

The National Conference at Chicago, November 11 and 12, 1885, is not unlikely to take its place in political history as the real start of the political movement which will bring our economic policy in line with the

general principles of American freedom. This may be brought about through the existing political parties; but if these fail to take up the issue, there is no longer room to doubt that a party will ultimately be developed which will make revenue reform the leading issue of the early future.

There are those who look upon this work of revenue reform, not as the panacea of political ills, but as a practical step, before it is too late, to meet the tide of social discontent by removing one of its most serious causes. 'The greatest good of the greatest number' must be the true test of statesmanship in our democratic republic. To this the protectionists have, in practice, opposed the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. A great tide of remonstrance has been rolling up against this assumption, whether on the part of ungrateful 'protected' industries, of corporate monopolies, of a corrupt office-holding class, or of the representatives of enormous masses of speculative wealth. Reform is the remedy for revolution. The reformers of to-day remove the obstacles which might otherwise become the barricades of the revolutionists of to-morrow.

'Taxation without representation' provoked the revolt of the colonies; taxation without benefit produces the present movement of freedom. Freedom of trade is indeed a part of American freedom, nor will Americans be content until the shackles of "protection" fall as the shackles fell from the slave.

R. R. BOWKER.

November, 1885.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORGANIZATION.

THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE will be glad to hear from or of any active sympathizer willing to attempt organization in his neighborhood as a Local Organizing Secretary. Names should be sent to the Secretary of the LEAGUE, 39 Nassau Street, New York.

The Local Organizing Secretary should not attempt to form a Club until he feels fairly sure of public interest to keep it alive and active. But three persons willing to work actively as a Committee often make the best start for a live Club.

It is well for the Secretary to get printed in the local papers a paragraph stating that he will be glad to know of and to talk with any who are interested in tariff reform, with the purpose of forming a local Club. If the Secretary or any active member happens to visit, for a day or two, any place where the free-trade interest is not yet organized, a similar notice, stating when and where any person interested in the cause can find him, while he is there, often starts a live movement in such a place.

Names of all sympathizers should be sent to the AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE headquarters, 39 Nassau Street, New York, where a register is kept. Cards will be supplied for this purpose, if asked for, and the Secretary will also send, to any person desiring to organize, a list of sympathizers in his vicinity, so far as registered.

Pamphlets and other documents for distribution will be supplied on application to THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE. When the local interest is not yet sufficient to pay for them (at cost), gratuitous grants will be made as far as possible.

In organizing a Club, first—

Secure signatures to some such call as is printed below.

When a sufficient number of earnest workers have signed the application, call a meeting, and organize under a constitution—either in form of that appended, or other better fitted to the circumstances.

After the organization of the Club is completed, report list of officers, etc., to the Secretary of the AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE, 39 Nassau Street, New York.

The Secretary of the AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE will immediately put the Club in communication with the State League, if one exists in its State.

Those of all political parties should be asked to unite with the Club.

If the way does not seem open to form a Committee or a Club, promote the discussion of the subject in the newspapers and in debates.

The chief thing is that these questions should be intelligently and conscientiously met.

“Protection” is backed by the money of the interested few; free trade must be won by the freely given work of the patriotic many.

FORM OF CALL.

We, the undersigned, propose to form an association to be known as the.....Club, in..... State of.....to act in co-operation with the AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE in promoting Revenue Reform, and we call upon all friends of the cause to join with us in its organization,

DIRECTIONS FOR ORGANIZATION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE

.....

I.—*Name.*

The name of this organization shall be the.....

.....Club.

II.—*Statement of Principles.*

We hold—

1. That the one commercial policy which can be made permanent and unchangeable, and therefore consistent with stability in all kinds of business, is Free Trade.

2. That the only tax on imports which should ever be tolerated by a free people is a Tariff For Revenue only.

3. That the greatest burden now borne by the American people is the unjust and unequal system of taxation called a Protective Tariff.

We therefore demand the reduction of existing import duties, to be steadily continued until every feature which gives a bounty to the producer at the expense of the consumer is eliminated.

III.—*Membership.*

Any person subscribing to the foregoing statement of principles or desiring to co-operate in promoting Revenue Reform, shall be eligible to membership in this Club.

IV.—*Officers.*

The officers of this Club shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, who, with three other designated members, shall constitute an Executive Committee; and delegates to represent it in a State League and in the American Free Trade League.

V.—*Amendments.*

Amendments to this Constitution must be proposed in writing at a regular meeting of this Club, and action thereon must be deferred to and had, at the next regular or special meeting of this Club. A vote of two thirds of the members present shall be necessary to adopt such amendments.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTIVE CLUB WORK.

1. Supply your members with some new Free Trade reading matter at least once a month.

2. Use every opportunity to make a telling distribution of Free Trade tracts.

3. Hold public discussions whenever practicable, and introduce the topic of Tariff Reform for debate in the local literary societies.

4. Secure the co-operation of the local newspapers where favorable, and compel discussion where unfavorable.

5. Study the industries of your locality, and search out facts as to the influence of the tariff upon them. Keep these on record, and report frequently to the AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

6. Question all men named for Congress as to their position on the tariff, with the view of concentrating public opinion so as to secure the nomination of Free-traders in both parties.

7. At National elections use your influence and cast your votes for the candidate for Congress who favors Tariff Reform.

PROTECTIONIST POINTS AND FREE-TRADE FACTS.

SUMMARIZED BY R. R. BOWKER.

I. FREE TRADE AND FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

[*Note.*—The following dialogues are intended to give the main points of the arguments of the protectionists and the outlines of free-trade answers, for use both in private discussion and in public debate. The editor will be glad to receive further "points," with or without answers, so that the publication may serve free-trade speakers by indicating the replies to any protectionist arguments they have not themselves thought out. Such material should be addressed to R. R. Bowker, Free Trade Headquarters, 39 Nassau St., New York.]

1. *Protectionist.*—How can any American oppose the American principle of protection to home industry?

Free-trader.—What is called "protection" is *not* American, is *not* a principle, and does *not* protect home industry.

2. *P.*—Free trade is an English device to steal our markets for English manufactures.

F.—On the contrary, freedom of trade is a part of the American principle of freedom. In the treaty of alliance and commerce, negotiated by Franklin, Deane, and Lee between the United States and France in 1778, they referred to the general principle by which they were guided, as that of "founding the advantage of commerce solely upon reciprocal utility and the just rules of free intercourse." The first offensive act of the revolution was the burning of the "Gaspé," a British revenue vessel, which had interfered with the trade of the people of Rhode Island. England did not adopt free trade until 1846, long after the American Revolution against unjust taxation. The Irish Parliament in 1779 demanded "Free Trade." England was compelled to repeal the corn-laws by the Irish famine of 1845, and while Cobden and Bright were fighting the English tories, Daniel O'Connell was preaching free trade in Ireland, and his followers carried banners inscribed "Free Trade" in their processions.

3. *P.*—But the English manufacturers want America to adopt free trade for their benefit.

F.—The more far-sighted English manufacturers are more afraid of American competition under free trade than under protection. As soon as the taxes are taken off raw materials, American manufacturers will compete successfully with England in countries where England now has all the trade, and will have so much more work for American labor.

4. *P.*—Did not a prominent English paper once say that the policy of English manufacturers was now to break down American manufacturers by getting the Americans to adopt free trade?

F.—That "prominent English paper" has never been visible to mortal eye. The story is a pure lie, concocted for campaign purposes.

5. *P.*—But the British Cobden Club is at the bottom of the free-trade movement, and expends vast sums of money to break down the protective system of the United States,

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F.—The Cobden Club is a London association, having about 500 members in England, and a number of honorary members in the United States and other countries, among whom are, or have been, President Garfield, Henry Ward Beecher, Henry George, Murat Halstead, Secretary McCulloch, Jacob D. Cox, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, R. W. Emerson, Chas. Sumner, H. W. Longfellow, Edward Atkinson, Justice Stanley Matthews, Theodore Roosevelt, General F. A. Walker, President Woolsey, and others of very diverse political views. Its total income, in 1882, was under \$10,500, and in 1883 under \$9500, and its only expenditures in America have been for a few thousand pamphlets sent here, and for some prizes it gives for essays in colleges in various countries. It has no control or other relations than casual correspondence with the free-trade organizations in America, and has no "agents" here.

6. P.—Well, British gold supports it somehow.

F.—That is another false assertion. The Secretary of the American Free Trade League offered before the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, February 22, 1884, to answer any questions as to the revenues of any of the free-trade organizations, whereupon Representative Hisecock, a leading Republican protectionist, said, "I never took the slightest stock in that statement" [about "British gold"], and the questions were not put. The only money known to have come to any American organizations or agitators from England, was \$50 sent by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., for American books on economics, to the New York Free Trade Club.

7. P.—But American representatives of English houses give large sums.

F.—For the last ten years, not \$5000 a year, all told, has been spent in all the free-trade work in America. This has been given by American citizens, because they believed in revenue reform as good for America, and scarcely any of them had any commercial relations with Great Britain. Previous to that time the old American Free Trade League raised a considerable sum, part of which was given by American houses interested in foreign trade. On the other hand, the protectionists among manufacturers—particularly the "American Iron and Steel Association"—have spent enormous sums in procuring and sustaining legislation for their supposed benefit, and in printing and circulating documents.

8. P.—The only English colony which has adopted free trade is Botany Bay.

F.—So much the worse for the other colonies. New South Wales ("Botany Bay"), which has adopted partial free trade, and Victoria, next it, which holds to extreme protection, are excellent examples of the workings of the two systems. New South Wales, which labored until 1840 under the disadvantages of a penal colony, is fast getting ahead of her protectionist neighbor. New South Wales increased in population in ten years (1871-81), 49 per cent; Victoria only 18 per cent. In 1883, New South Wales gained 75,575 immigrants, and lost 34,396 emigrants, a net gain of 41,179; Victoria gained 66,592, and lost 55,562, a net gain of only 11,030. New South Wales has a trade (1883) of \$105,000,000 imports, \$99,000,000 exports, or \$233 per head of population; Victoria (1883), of \$88,000,000 imports, \$81,000,000 exports, or only \$183 per head.

9. P.—The government statistics, from consular reports, used in the presidential campaigns of 1880 and 1884, showed that American working-men are paid about twice as much as English.

F.—The consuls seem to have thought it their business to make reports to please the administration party. Nevertheless, these very tables show:

a. Wages in "protected" France and Germany [as also in Mexico, where the tariff on imported goods is almost prohibitory], are far lower than in free-trade England. This proves that it is not free trade or protection that is responsible for wages. American wages are higher because of

our superior natural resources, greater skill, and freer competition. They are likely to be still higher when we get free trade.

b. The highest wages are those in unprotected industries, brick-laying, carpentering, blacksmithing, etc. On the other hand, in metals and metal goods, and in carpeting, all highly protected industries, there is little of advantage to the American laborer; while in cotton manufactures wages are shown to have been actually lower in some departments in Massachusetts than in England. You can't import houses.

10. P.—But, as you can't import houses, and you say bricklayers, carpenters, etc., get the highest wages, why not keep out, by a protective tariff, other goods that can be imported, so that the men who make them will get higher wages?

F.—They would not get higher wages. The figures show that "protection" has not raised wages in protected industries. If houses could be imported cheaply, it would be well for all those who live in houses, that is, for everybody, and the money saved would be spent for other products of labor. As a matter of fact, American carpenters could probably hold their own, because they do more and better work in a day. Moreover, you have to pay out money, for customs officers, etc., to keep out goods, and afterward the higher prices would be robbing a hundred Peters, the laborers, to pay one Paul, the manufacturer.

11. P.—But free trade would bring American laborers down to the "pauper labor" of Europe.

F.—There is properly no such thing as pauper labor. Paupers are people who don't labor. But free trade would not bring down American wages to the "cheap labor" basis of Europe, because it pays better to give an American workman good wages, for which he can do more and better work. Labor, in fact, is the one thing not "protected." The only way to do that would be to put heavy "head-money" taxes on all Irish, Germans, and others coming here, which no true American would approve. Again, a pauper in one place is the same as paupers everywhere. Their work is always unskillful, slovenly, poor, and costly. They are not dreaded in competition by workingmen at home; and for the same reason they are not to be dreaded in the manufacturing industries of Europe.

12. P.—In "free-trade England," workmen live in miserable hovels, and women work in the mines like beasts.

F.—This was true only in protectionist England, 1840, before the days of free trade. The bettering of the working classes has been a part of the great reform movement for which free trade led the way. No country has paid so much attention as free-trade England to "factory laws" and the real protection of her workers. The statistics show that the progress of England, since the restrictions have been taken off commerce, have been enormous.

13. P.—Why, then, do people come from free-trade England to protected America?

F.—Because America's natural advantages are the greatest in the world, and offset all the mistakes of man. Moreover, most of the British emigrants are from misgoverned Ireland, and protectionist Germany now sends us more immigrants than Great Britain. Many English workmen, too, have gone home, because they could not do better here.

14. P.—But England is leaving free trade and adopting "fair trade," a kind of protection, and France and Germany are becoming more protectionist than ever.

F.—That is not true of England; fair trade is a party cry of the Tories, for politics only. France is foolishly trying to keep out pork and wheat, to protect her farmers, and at the same time to keep down the rising prices of bread by law. German protectionism is a part of Bis-

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marck's despotism, and will not survive him. It is already said in Berlin, that it costs so much more to house, feed, and clothe the big army under the tariff, than the government is worse off than before. All these people would be sorry enough to see America adopt free trade.

II. PROTECTION AND WAGES.

13. *Protectionist*.—Free trade is only a "theory" of doctrinaires, while "protection" is built on hard facts in the experience of practical men.

Free-trader.—On the contrary, it is protection which is pure theory, and the facts of experience are against it. Free trade is the natural order of things, and facts support it.

14. P.—Is it not a fact that wages are higher in protected America than abroad?

F.—Certainly, except in other new countries with abundant land and scarce labor, where they are as high. Wright's Massachusetts Labor Report, 1884, shows that the average wages in that State were 77 per cent higher than in Great Britain among the employés from whom his returns were made up. But this is in spite of protection, not because of it. Our natural advantages, superior skill, and higher standard of life obtain high wages for our workers.

15. P.—You admit that the standard of living is higher in protected America than abroad.

F.—We are proud of it; but again, it is not protection that makes it so. Moreover, prices are so much higher in America as to offset a great part of the higher wages. The Massachusetts report shows that in 1883 clothing averaged 45 per cent higher there than in England, dry-goods 13, rent 89, board and lodging 39, fuel 60, groceries 23, while provisions were 25 per cent higher in Great Britain.

16. P.—But you must always have high prices to pay high wages. If an article is sold low the labor must have been ill-paid.

F.—High prices do not mean high wages. That is a great mistake. American manufacturers pay high wages on cheap goods, and American labor at high wages costs less than foreign labor at low wages, because an American, especially with the help of machinery, can do so much more. Shoes made in America cost 33 cents in labor, while the same in England cost 50 cents, though our "wages" are much the higher. It is not time-wages but piece-wages that count. The cheapest goods are made in mills that pay the highest wages. Mr. Edward Atkinson shows that cotton cloth which sold in 1840 at 9 cents and in 1883 at 7 cents a yard, paid the operator per hour $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1840 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1883. Cheap prices increase the demand for goods, and this increases the demand for labor, and this increases wages.

17. P.—Free trade and high wages in America is an impossibility. Under free trade American labor must stop work or work as low as labor in other countries.

F.—Free trade will give American labor more to do, and by increasing the demand increase the pay. If American manufacturers had their crude materials free they could export goods all over the world, where England now has most of the trade and the profit.

18. P.—Without protective taxes only a trifling cost of ocean freight would stand between laborers in the United States and laborers in China.

F.—All the difference between the American laborer and the Chinese laborer would "stand between them." It pays a good workman to get rough work done by less skilled men, so that he can give his time to better work that pays better. It pays Americans to get rough work done by ruder people, so that they can do better-paying work. When Brassey was building railroads in India, he found he could not use the natives profitably at 12 cents a day alongside high-priced English labor. Skill always counts,

PROTECTIONIST POINTS AND FREE-TRADE FACTS. 17

19. P.—Protection shields all home labor against cheaper foreign labor. No industry is overlooked; labor everywhere is protected.

F.—Protection does *not* shield home labor. It is the great protectionist mine-owners and manufacturers who have been importing contract labor, "duty free," to keep down American wages. Moreover, there is no such thing as protecting, that is discriminating in favor of, everybody. One industry is helped at the cost of some other.

20. P.—Too much protection need not be feared, for the price of labor, like other commodities, is governed invariably by the law of supply and demand.

F.—"Too much protection" reduces the demand for labor by interfering with our export trade and giving our manufactories less to do. By prohibiting trade with our neighbors it robs us of our customers. We are like a country village without a railroad to give it a market for its produce.

21. P.—American wage-earners have invariably been better paid under protection than under free trade. Labor in our own country has been better rewarded during more than twenty years of protection than during forty years immediately preceding. Wage-workers in America have been better paid during this same period than in any other country.

F.—You are simply claiming for protection all the credit for the advance of wages which has been going on in free-trade even more than in protected countries for the past fifty years. Giffen reports that the English workman "gets from 50 to 100 per cent more money for 20 per cent less work, he has gained from 70 to 120 per cent in money return, in fifty years." The United States census reports the average of manufacturing wages in 1850, \$247; in 1860, \$290, a gain of 17½ per cent; in 1870, \$377 currency or \$302 gold, a gain of only 4 per cent; in 1880, \$346, a gain of 14½ per cent. The gain was greatest in the low-duty period—1850-60. Moreover, wages in America have fallen off since 1880 more than 20 per cent under high protection. Wright reports also that while wages in Great Britain advanced in 1872-83 9.74 per cent, they fell off in Massachusetts 5.41 per cent. Protection, by keeping American manufactures from the world's markets, has stood in the way of getting for American workers their share of the general advance in wages.

22. P.—Would you have Americans live as cheaply as Italians and Chinamen?

F.—By no means, nor will they. When we get free trade they will be able, for the same money, to live much better than they do now. They will have more work to do and get more for it.

III. FARMERS AND WOOL-GROWERS.

23. *Protectionist*.—But the farmers have been helped by protection.

Free-trader.—By no means. They are the strong horse made to bear the burden of tariff taxes.

24. P.—Has not the valuation of farms increased during the protection period?

F.—Not so much as under low tariff. From 1850 (when it was put at \$3,271,575,422) to 1860, according to the census, the value of farms increased over 100 per cent, while population increased 35½ per cent. The increase from 1860 (\$6,545,045,007) to 1870 was less than that of the population. From 1870, when it was \$9,262,803,861 currency, or \$7,410,243,089 gold, it increased to \$10,197,096,776 in 1880, or 37.6 per cent—only 7.6 per cent greater than the increase of population. Allowing for greater accuracy in each succeeding census, and especially for lack of completeness in 1850, the rate is still vastly in favor of the free-trade period. The same is true of agricultural tools and machinery,

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while the value of live-stock considerably decreased from 1870 (gold value) to 1880. During the period from 1850 to 1880, the acreage of improved lands had increased from 113,032,614 to 284,771,043. In 1860, according to the census, farmers owned half (\$7,980,493,068) of the whole wealth of the country (\$16,159,616,068); in 1880 only a quarter (\$12,104,081,441) of the total wealth (\$43,642,000,000): so that while the other half of the country in 20 years gained \$23,000,000,000, the farming half gained only \$4,000,000,000.

25. P.—But the farmer gets higher prices for his products because of protection.

F.—Does he? The figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that the average prices of farm produce were higher during the low-tariff period, 1846-61, than during the protection period, 1861-82, except for pork and lard, which were a trifle higher. Wheat averaged \$1.59 in the first and \$1.48 in the second period; corn, 77 and 66 cents; flour, \$5.83 and \$4.69; common wool, 32 and 28 cents, and so on.

26. P.—But were not farm products "protected"?

F.—There are duties on several farm products, which duties are mostly sham, because we are exporters and not importers of these things. The census of 1880 reported the year's agricultural product at \$2,213,462,564, of which corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, cotton, and hay came to \$1,850,148,807, or over 83 per cent. We exported of these three crops \$344,221,842, and imported only \$2,026,404.

27. P.—But did not the duty on this raise the farmers' prices?

F.—Certainly not. The price of these products is made in "the world's market," where we compete with other food-producing nations, —chiefly at Liverpool,—and the farmer gets this, less cost of transportation, which is raised by the extra cost of railroads, etc., caused by the tariff.

28. P.—Remember that the farmer gets a "home market."

F.—The "home market" doesn't help the farmer except for perishable "garden truck." His next-door neighbor will not pay him more for wheat than the world's price. Moreover, the railroads and town taxes presently make his expenses so high as to drive him off again from his "developed" market.

29. P.—But how about wool, barley, sugar, and rice?

F.—These are practically the only farm products raised in price by the tariff. Of these four articles, we produced about \$100,000,000 worth all told—about 6 per cent of our agricultural product. Assuming that the duty raised prices to its full amount, the increase would be under \$40,000,000. On the other hand, our manufactures are reported at over \$5,000,000,000, on which, at only one fourth the rate of duty, the increase of cost would be over \$500,000,000 per year. This scarcely pays the farmer, or even the few who raise the four protected products.

30. P.—Anyway, the wool-grower knows he is protected, and you can't argue him out of that.

F.—Look the facts in the face. "Protection" has not protected the wool-grower. The tariff fostered ups and downs: in 1863, two years after the increase of duty, 4,000,000 sheep were killed, and in the State of Ohio within three years the number of sheep fell 43 per cent, because wool did not pay. The number of sheep in the whole United States was in 1867, 39,385,386; in 1877, 35,804,200; in 1880, 42,192,074. Common raw wool was in 1870, 36 cts.; in '74, 22½ cts.; in '75, 35 cts.; in '76, 13 cts.; in '77, 33 cts.; in '78, 27 cts.; in 1880, 37½ cts.; in 1881, 27 cts. Manufactures were correspondingly unstable: the tariff tax on materials (higher in proportion on the cheaper goods, needed by the body of the people) multiplied cost at every process; a cloak that cost in Berlin \$3, landed duty paid at \$5.70, cost \$5.85 to make here, and American labor was deprived of work accordingly. The number of cards in the woollen mills decreased from 1870

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to 1880 2405 sets—from 8366 to 5961. As a result, England in 1881 exported \$105,000,000 of woollen goods, the United States less than half a million. Many mills were stopped; "protection" did indeed bring about low prices, but by bankrupt sales. At one of the many auctions of woollens in New York, 12,000 pieces were slaughtered.

31. P.—Don't you believe the wool-tariff has done good?

F.—Let us see. The census of 1880 reported 42,000,000 sheep and a wool clip of 240,000,000 lbs. At an average of 30 cents, this comes to \$72,000,000 = 60 lbs. or \$18 to each of our 4,000,000 farms. Ohio had 5,000,000 sheep and 250,000 farms, so that the average interest of her farmholders is but 120 lbs. or \$36. In 1882-3, aside from the cheap carpet wools which we do not grow, we imported 12,773,388 lbs., valued at \$2,840,868 (22 cts. per lb.), which paid (at 10 cts. and 11 p. c.) \$1,529,834 duty (56 p. c.). To obtain less than two millions revenue, the country, at 10 cts. per lb. "protection," would have paid \$25,000,000 in increased domestic price, and each farmholder would have gained \$6, or each Ohio farmholder \$12, much less than the tariff addition to the price of his woollen clothes, blankets, etc. To the 7,670,000 agriculturists recorded by the census, it would be little more than half this, or \$3.50. Does this pay anybody?

IV. SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

33. *Protectionist.* But after all, the good of protection is that it benefits everybody, even if some pay a little more for some things.

Free-trader. That is just what it doesn't do. It harms everybody by raising prices generally, and helps only a few. Of the 17,392,099 workers ("engaged in gainful occupations") in our 50,155,783 people reported by the census of 1880, only 2,739,907 (classified as 52,207 manufacturers and 2,587,700 workmen) were reported as engaged in manufacture, and of these not more than a third (837,112) are subject to foreign competition, and therefore within the possible benefits of "protection." All the rest, including the 7,670,493 in agriculture, the 4,074,238 in professional and personal services, and the 1,810,526 in trade and transportation, are "unprotected."

33. *Protectionist.* But all these people are supported by the home market, which protection makes.

Free-trader. Protection does not make the home market at all. Our people would buy and sell amongst themselves all the same without it. It only directs trade from the more profitable to the less profitable industries, and so lessens our total wealth. What it does is to make competition fiercer in the home market, and prevent our getting the foreign market for our goods and the labor which goes into them.

34. *Protectionist.* But this very competition makes prices low.

Free-trader. Yes, by bankrupt rates, which hurt everybody concerned. But the protected interests usually manage to combine together so as to keep up the prices or keep down production, so that they can get a price just under what it would cost to import foreign goods and pay the duty. Witness the "Iron and Steel Association," which has given *pro-rata* profits in a "pool" to mills which were thus paid not to run. Witness also the payment by the Screw Company of a subsidy to English manufacturers not to send their goods to this country.

35. *Protectionist.* These manufactures would be beyond competition and give steadily low prices and high wages to the people if you free-traders would only stop your "tariff-tinkering."

Free-trader. Who does the tariff-tinkering? Since 1789, about 90 tariff-acts have been passed—mostly in the direction of higher duties. The first tariff had only 47 items, dutiable at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per cent. The war-tariff had over 2000 enumerations, and the average duty on dutiable goods was 42.74 per cent.

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36. *Protectionist.* But we had a lower tariff passed in 1883. Why not wait the results of that before unsettling business again?

Free-trader. Business can never get on a settled basis until we get down to a revenue system. The "reduction" of 1883 proves to be entirely a humbug. The Republican Tariff Commission of 1882 recommended a general reduction of 20 per cent. The bill raised some duties (as iron ore, from about 56 to 75 cents per ton), but was said to effect an average reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. It is now shown that while the average duty on dutiable goods the year (1882-3) before the change was 42.45, it was the year after (1883-4) 41.61, or only one per cent less, and for 1884-5, 46.07, or over three per cent *more*, owing to the cheapening of goods on which duties were specific. How can you ask that this shall be let alone?

Note.—The Treasury statisticians seem to have two methods of figuring average duties, which give slightly varying results. The figures 46.074 for 1884-5 are given at p. 36, Report on Foreign Commerce, and elsewhere; while on p. 43, same report, the figures are quoted at 45.86.

37. *Protectionist.* You free-traders are fond of saying that a protective tariff is unconstitutional; why then don't you get rid of it through the Supreme Court?

Free-trader. Yes; the Supreme Court held, in the Topeka, Kansas, case, that "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation: it is a decree under legislative forms. Nor is it taxation. Beyond a cavil, there can be no lawful tax which is not laid for public purposes." But the Court cannot pass on the tariff robbery because Congress always calls it an act to raise revenue, and the judiciary cannot go behind the intent of the legislative department. Therefore we have to look to Congress for remedy.

LEADING AMERICANS ON FREEDOM OF TRADE.

"Commerce should be as free as the winds of Heaven."—PATRICK HENRY.

"The first treaty with France took as its basis 'the most perfect equality and reciprocity,' 'founding the advantage of commerce solely upon reciprocal utility and the just rules of free intercourse.'"

"Freedom and protection are most indisputable principles whereon the success of trade must depend, as clearly as an open good road tends towards a safe and speedy intercourse; nor is there a greater enemy to trade than constraint."—FRANKLIN.

"When the governments [of the American States] have been solicited to support such schemes by encouragements in money, or by imposing duties on importations of such goods, it has been generally refused on this principle, that if the country is ripe for the manufacture it may be carried on by private persons to advantage, and if not, it is folly to think of forcing nature. The people by this means are not imposed on, either by the merchant or mechanic: if the merchant demands too much profit on imported shoes, they buy of the shoemaker; and if he asks too high a price, they take them of the merchant. Thus the two professions are checks on each other."—FRANKLIN in *Information to those about to remove to America* (see Works, vol. v. p. 140).

"Exorbitant duties on imported articles would beget a general spirit of smuggling, which is always prejudicial to the fair dealer and eventually to the revenue itself; they tend to render other classes of the community tributary, in an improper degree, to the manufacturing classes, to whom they give a premature monopoly of the markets; they sometimes force industry out of its most natural channels into others in which it flows to less advantage; and, in the last place, they oppress the merchant, who is often obliged to pay them himself without any retribution from the consumer."—ALEX. HAMILTON, in *Federalist*, No. 33.

"In the first place, I own myself the friend to a very free system of commerce, and hold it as a truth that commercial shackles are generally unjust, oppressive, and impolitic. It is also a truth that if industry and labor are left to take their own course they will generally be directed to those objects which are the most productive, and this in a more certain and direct manner than the wisdom of the most enlightened legislature could point out. Nor do I think the national interest is more promoted by such restrictions than that the interest of individuals would be promoted by legislative interference directing the particular application of its industry. . . . All are benefited by exchange, and the less the exchange is cramped by government, the greater are the proportions of benefit to each. The same argument holds good between nation and nation, and between parts of the same nation."—MADISON, in *First Congress*, 1789.

"With me it is a fundamental axiom, it is interwoven with all my opinions, that the great interests of the country are united and inseparable; that agriculture, commerce, and manufactures will prosper together or languish together, and that all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may fall on the others. . . . Gentlemen tell us they are in favor of domestic industry; so am I. They would give it protection; so would I. But then domestic industry is not confined to manufactures. The employments of agriculture, commerce, and navigation are all branches of the same do-

mestic industry; they all furnish employment for American capital and American labor. And when the question is whether new duties shall be laid for the purpose of giving further encouragement to particular manufactures, every reasonable man must ask himself both whether the proposed new encouragement be necessary, and whether it can be given without injustice to other branches of industry. . . . Sir, the general sense of this age sets, with a strong current, in favor of freedom of commercial intercourse and unrestrained individual action. Men yield up their notions of monopoly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and reluctantly; but they cannot withstand the general tide of opinion."—DANIEL WEBSTER, *in House*, 1824.

"New England, sir, has not been a leader in this [protection] policy. On the contrary, she held back herself and tried to hold others back from it, from the adoption of the Constitution to 1824. Up to 1824, she was accused of sinister and selfish designs, because she discountenanced the progress of this policy. . . . The opinion of New England up to 1824 was formed in the conviction that, on the whole, it was wisest and best, both for herself and others, that manufactures should make haste slowly. She felt a reluctance to trust great interests on the foundation of government patronage; for who could tell how long such patronage would last, or with what steadiness, skill, or perseverance it would continue to be granted? . . . The shipping interest of this country requires only an open market and a fair chance. Everything else it will do for itself. But it has not a fair chance while it is so severely taxed in whatever enters into necessary expense of building and equipment. In this respect its rivals have advantages which may in the end prove decisive against us."—DANIEL WEBSTER, *in Senate*, 1828.

"The doctrine that duties of import cheapen the price of the articles upon which they are levied seems to conflict with the first dictates of common-sense. The duty constitutes a part of the price of the whole mass of the article in the market. It is substantially paid upon the article of domestic manufacture as well as upon that of foreign production. Upon one it is a bounty, upon the other a burden; and the repeal of the tax must operate as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article, whether foreign or domestic. We say, so long as the importation continues, the duty must be paid by the purchaser of the article."—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Report on Manufactures*, 1835.

"There is perhaps no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it that it might perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded by the tax-gatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer; and as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity which are daily used by the great body of the people, the money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right under the Constitution to take money from the people, unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers intrusted to the government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may indeed happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes are laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them; and, in such a case, it is unquestionably the duty of the government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given it by the Constitution, nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate

wants of the government. Plain as these principles appear to be, you will find that there is a constant effort to induce the general government to go beyond the limits of its taxing powers, and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce, and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service, and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society, and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress; and, in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation, extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up in various quarters to squander the money and to purchase support. Thus, one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. . . . There is but one safe rule, and that is to confine the general government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes, except for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution; and, if its income is found to exceed these wants, it should be forthwith reduced, and the burdens of the people so far lightened."—ANDREW JACKSON, in *Farewell*, 1837.

"No two things are more different than duties for revenue and protection. They are as opposite as light and darkness. The one is friendly, and the other hostile, to the importation of the article on which they may be imposed. Revenue seeks not to exclude or diminish the amount imported; on the contrary, if that should be the result, it neither designed nor desired it. While it takes, it patronizes; and patronizes, that it may take more. It is the reverse, in every respect, with protection. It seeks, directly, exclusion or diminution. It is the desired result; and if it fails in that, it fails in its object."—CALHOUN, 1842.

"Against what, then, is protection asked? It is against low prices. The manufacturers complain that they cannot afford to carry on their pursuits at prices as low as the present; and that unless they can get higher, they must give up manufacturing. The evil, then, is low prices; and what they ask of government is to give them higher. But how do they ask it to be done? . . . By putting down competition, by the imposition of taxes on the products of others, so as to give them the exclusion of the market, or at least a decided advantage over others; and thereby enable them to sell at higher prices. Stripped of all disguise, this is their request; and this they call protection. Protection, indeed! Call it tribute,—levy,—exaction,—monopoly—plunder; or, if these be too harsh, call it charity, assistance, aid—anything rather than protection, with which it has not a feature in common."—CALHOUN, 1842.

"The object of imposing duties on imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government. Congress may undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on different articles, but the discriminations should be within the revenue standard, and be made with a view to raise money for the support of Government."—POLK's *first Message*, 1845.

"The constitutional power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises does not authorize the laying of a prohibitory duty or a duty in which revenue is sacrificed to the object of protecting the manufacture of the commodity taxed. . . . A direct tax or excise, not for revenue but for protection, clearly would not be within the legitimate object of taxation; and yet it would be as much so as a duty imposed for a similar purpose."—ROBERT J. WALKER, *Secretary of the Treasury*.

"The protective policy is the policy of wrapping up more day's work in a woollen blanket, not of putting more blankets into a day's work. A protective tariff is a question regarding the enhancement of the profits of capital and not the augmentation of the wages of labor."—ROBT. J. WALKER, *Report*, 1845.

"The system of unequal taxation, of pampering the producers of a particular article, who are few, at the cost of the consumers, who are many, has been a fruitful source of misery in most of the civilized nations of modern times. After it had become the object of the abhorrence of the friends of freedom everywhere else, it was introduced, chiefly under the auspices of Mr. Clay, into the United States. The tariff of 1828, justly styled by Mr. Webster 'a bill of abominations,' carried this system to its height, and the consequent reaction at the South brought into jeopardy our Union and republican institutions. . . . You are told that the labor of the country deserves and should have 'protection.' You are told that there is such a thing as an American system, and that that system should be followed out in order to protect American interests. Very well. All these are fine-sounding phrases, and I could give such a meaning to each one of these phrases that I should give it my cordial assent. It is not the words to which I object, it is the idea cloaked under these words, and which is not the natural meaning of the expressions. That labor should have the market of America—my creed goes farther than that. I say that American labor should not be confined and restricted to the market of America. The man who talks of giving and securing to American labor the market of America generally means something which he does not say, and it is the separation of the American market from the foreign market; it is the adoption of a system of restriction which ties down American labor, instead of extending its sphere."—ROBERT RANTOUL, *of Mass.*, 1848.

"The manufacturing interest thrives as its customers thrive, and it cannot thrive without them, nor without their prosperity. The manufacturing interest in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania perishes if the West ceases to be a good purchaser. The danger to that interest is not from importations from abroad. The hopes of the manufacturing interest should not be in excluding importation from abroad. That interest in the Northeast should cease to look with fear to the other side of the Atlantic; but it should begin to look with hope toward the West. That is the true doctrine for the people of my section of the country. May they learn it and act upon it in season! Why, sir, the manufacturing interest has everything to hope from the people of the West, who are its best customers. . . . The interest of the agriculture of the West is an open door to the largest markets, a free passage back and forth to sell what may be disposable, and to purchase what may be desired. That is the only sound doctrine for sensible men. . . . Now, because I desire to see the commerce of the Union flourish,—its foreign as well as domestic commerce,—I wish to see every possible avenue open that will bring down the wealth of the West to freight the shipping of the East. I say there is a common interest between them, and he is an enemy to his country who seeks to divide that common interest. The only way the East can prosper is by the prosperity of the West, for it is that which has swelled our navigation at a rate beyond parallel in the history of the human race. . . . Shall we furnish that navigation with the means of existence, with the means of flourishing, and bringing back the blessings which are countless and incalculable to this country; or shall we pursue a short-sighted, narrow, and restricted policy, which shall cut up by the roots our own commerce, and not only our own commerce, but our own manufactures? For, so sure as we take the course or policy that shall depress Western industry, so sure will manufacturing industry among us be doomed also. When

the West cannot farm with profit, she will manufacture; but that will be an evil day for the West, in my opinion."—ROBERT RANTOUL, of *Mass.*, in *Congress*, 1852.

"What you call protection amounts, therefore, simply to a system of equal robbery; taking from one house interest to pay another. When you have done this you say that you have framed an equal tariff law, and that its equal protection is diffused over all the different interests. I say that this is illogical; it is absurd. You must change your theory of a tariff or else you must perpetually fail in your effort to gain a system that shall actually make the United States rich. If that is your object, you must diminish the cost of the production of your manufactures; and when you have done that you have taken a great step toward protecting both the manufacturers and the people of the United States. But if we go on in the present plan of adding to the cost of everything we produce, there is not another country on the face of the globe that will contribute one cent to enrich the people of the United States or be able to buy a single article of our production."—JNO. A. KASSON (*Republican*), *July 9, 1866*.

"With the high-tariff men I am for promoting 'American industry;' and with them I am for bringing the producer and consumer as near together as practicable. Nevertheless, I am an absolute free-trader. I would have no custom-house on the face of the earth. Never will government be administered honestly and frugally until the cost of administering it is paid by direct taxation. And never will government be confined within its proper limits until its sole office shall be to protect persons and property."—GERRIT SMITH, 1867.

"National selfishness is as much more to be deprecated than personal greed, as aggregated millions are of more consequence than the individual. Who shall rightfully interpose barriers to the unobstructed interchange of the results of human industry, invention, and skill? Assuming that the interests of all nations are the interests of each, and each of all, I know not where the lines are to be drawn. If Japan and China are getting sufficiently enlightened to abandon their exclusiveness as against commercial interchange with the rest of mankind, surely the United States should take the lead in the adoption of a free-trade policy, which, while founded upon world-wide considerations, cannot fail to be twice blessed—'blessing him who gives and him who takes,' in the spirit of mutual reciprocity and good-will."—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, 1868.

"Free trade is only one of the many forms of unrestricted human action, which poets, philosophers, and the common people worship under the name of liberty, and, like freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of religious observance, is an imprescriptible right of man, which guarantees his manhood and assures the numberless blessings of a high and beneficent civilization. Free trade but expresses the world-old and universal practice of all rational beings when it asserts—which is all it asserts—that it is better for men to procure the commodities they need by exchange than by production, when the exchange is cheaper than the production. Go into our fields, our workshops, our mills, our stores, our shipping-houses, and every practical man there will tell you that he would be a fool who would waste ten hours' labor in producing for himself what he might get from another in exchange for six hours' labor. Every individual of our forty millions of people, in his relations with other individuals, acts upon this principle; every family in our ten millions of families, in its relation to other families, acts upon this principle; every township of our many thousand townships, in its relation to other townships, acts upon this principle; every State of our thirty-eight States and nine Territories, in its relation to other States and Territories, acts upon this principle: and yet the principle is pronounced a heresy, and the application of it to that larger agglomeration of States and Territories is pronounced a heresy."—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, 1868.

meration of men called the nation is resisted as if it were something new, unprecedented, dangerous, and awful! What the individuals of every civilized country all do, what the families of every civilized society all do, what the towns and cities and states and provinces of every civilized society all do, nations may not do, as if nations were more mysterious and inscrutable entities, differing from every other aggregate of men."—WM. CULLEN BRYANT, in *N. Y. Evening Post*, March 25, 1872.

"Freedom is the breath of all true prosperity. Freedom in politics makes strong states. Freedom in religion produces pure and intelligent churches. Freedom of trade makes a sound commerce. Freedom of labor—freedom of the individual to emigrate, to choose his own market, to make his own bargains, to augment his own wages by augmenting the value of his own labor—is indispensable to the permanent prosperity of the great community of working-men."—HENRY WARD BEECHER, in *Christian Union*.

"Happily all writers of credit, with scarcely an exception, are agreed that protective tariffs are built on a false policy. I will only say that they involve the tyranny of preventing the producer from sending his wares to the best market; that they make it necessary in the end to protect raw material, as well as the products for which they are needed, and thus partially defeat their own ends by increasing the price of the former; that they lead to endless bargains and sectional disagreements in a country where raw materials are the chief products; that they draw away a nation's energies from that which it can raise to the best advantage, and even lay a tax on such products; and that by lessening in these ways the amount of accumulated capital, they retard the growth of a country and the successful prosecution of many branches of industry."—PRES. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, in *Political Science*, Vol. ii. p. 404.

"It has been laid down by some of the most eminent writers on political economy, that every active interference of the legislature with its subjects by prohibiting or restraining any particular branch of honest labor, or by encouraging any particular branch at the expense of the others, whether in agriculture or commerce, has uniformly retarded the advances of public opulence, and that the sound policy of a legislator is not to impose restrictions or regulations upon domestic industry, but rather to prevent them from being injured by the contrivance or folly of others."—INGRAM'S *Note*, Vattel's "*Law of Nations*," p. 42.

"Constitutionally, a tax can have no other basis than the raising of a revenue for public purposes, and whatever governmental exactions has not this basis is tyrannical and unlawful. A tax on imports, therefore, the purpose of which is not to raise a revenue, but to discourage and indirectly prohibit some particular import for the benefit of some home manufacture, may well be questioned as being merely colorable, and therefore not warranted by constitutional principles."—JUDGE COOLEY, "*Constitutional Principles*."

"The robbers of the Rhine are dead, and their castles are in ruins, and we are sailing down between their graves. The robbers of the Rhine! How easy it is to call names! They only levied duties on the commerce that passed that way; their castles were custom-houses. There were thirty-two of them in the middle ages. They were collectors, and had their night-inspectors, and tide-waiters, and revenue-cutters, which they wore at their sides in a scabbard; their duties were *ad valorem*, or specific by a sliding-scale, always sliding upward, or in any direction in which they would produce the most revenue; *theirs was strictly a revenue tariff*. THEY WERE ROBBERS: what are we who seize by the throat figuratively every merchant that brings us what we want, and will not let his goods pass till he has paid us a tribute of often one third their value."—E. C. BENEDICT, in *A Run Through Europe*.

"The word *protection* should be expunged from our vocabulary. It means monopoly; it means exclusive privilege; it means subsidy; it means that all shall be taxed and made to pay tribute to the favored few. It means combinations and lobbyists; a diversion of legislation from legitimate channels—from the great public interest to the interests of a few favored ones. It means a wholesale robbery of the people, and especially of the American working-man, in whose behalf it is invoked."—SENATOR COKE, in *Senate*, February, 1882.

"I think the following propositions are correct and can be maintained:

"1. Money levied upon the people for the support of the government is taxation.

"2. Money levied upon the people for the support of government in proportion to the ability of each citizen to pay is *just* taxation.

"3. Money levied on each citizen for the support of government in proportion to his ability to pay, in such a manner as to put most money into the Treasury and with least direct and indirect waste, is both just and *wise* taxation.

"4. Money levied on the people, not for the support of government, but for the benefit of a particular class of men at the expense of another, is not taxation, but *robbery*."—SENATOR VANCE, in *Senate*, February, 1882.

"*First*. That the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed. This can be done in the interest of our foreign trade.

"*Second*. That the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are the least able to bear the burden of taxation should be reduced. This also can be effected without prejudice to our export trade." (Recommendations of SECRETARY McCULLOUGH (*Republican*). *Report of 1884*.)

PARTY PLATFORMS, ETC., ON FREEDOM OF TRADE.

"Free commerce with all nations."—"Republican" platform adopted in caucus 1800, the year in which Jefferson was chosen President. (Really "Democratic.")

DEMOCRATIC.

"Hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation, because they are violations of the people.

"The true foundation of republican government is the equal rights of every citizen in his person and property and its management." (Platform of first Democratic National Convention (1838) for nominating a President.)

"Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country.

"Resolved, That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government." (Democratic platform, 1840; reaffirmed in 1844.)

In 1848 the platform speaks of the "noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest, and protective tariff of 1846."

The sentiments of the Democratic platforms of 1852 and 1856 differed only in language from those of the platform in 1844, but that in 1856 contained the resolution that "the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world."

In 1860 both the Douglas and Breckinridge platforms reaffirmed the resolutions of 1856.

In 1872 the Democrats backed down from the principle of a tariff for revenue only, their platform declaring it to be a "local issue," and were defeated.

In 1876 the Democratic platform contained the following plank: "We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising, revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue."

In 1880 the Democratic platform declared for "A tariff for revenue only."

The Democratic platform of 1884 contained the following: "[The Republican party] professes a desire to elevate labor—it has subjected American workmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans—it left to a Democratic House of

Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff—it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than 20 per cent reduction—its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures—it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries—it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor—it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, and industry followed by half our people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.

“The Democracy pledges itself to purify the Administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for the law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the Custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of the reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in the country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, interest, and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury, and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff; and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

“The system of direct taxation known as the ‘internal revenue’ is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

“We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central, and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

“Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great

Britain; under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and the American flag has almost been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the Stars and Stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climates, and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men, and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty, and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in Old World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretence of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty."

Nor have the national platforms of the Democratic Party alone supported a reform of the tariff in the line of lower duties; the State platforms have been none the less explicit.

Maine.—"We reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine of free trade;" (1869). "Free trade is the right of the people" (1870). "Tariff for revenue" (1873).

New Hampshire.—"We favor a tariff for revenue only" (1876). "Simple revenue" (1878).

Vermont.—"A tariff for the purpose of revenue only" (1876).

Massachusetts.—"Except so far as the legitimate wants of the government may require, free trade is the true policy of the country" (1870). "We demand a tariff for revenue only" (1871). In 1884 the national platform of 1880 was reaffirmed, with the following addition: "Believing that the present enormous surplus in the national revenue is demoralizing and dangerous; that it should be cut down without further delay, not by increasing public expenditures, but by lessening the burden of taxation; that the burden should be removed from the necessities of life and not from whiskey and tobacco; and that the policy of taxing imports, not for the purpose of raising revenue, but of obstructing trade, is unsound and must ultimately be abandoned."

Connecticut.—"A tariff for purposes of revenue only" (1870). In 1871 the platform denounces the Republican Party "because it has failed to reform the abuses of the tariff, permitting still the principle of protection and favoritism to override the idea of revenue." "The tariff law should be adjusted for the purpose of revenue only" (1876).

Rhode Island.—"Tariff for revenue" (1876).

New York.—"Government should lay no tax on imports except for revenue purposes" (1871). "Federal taxation for revenue only" (1874). "We are in favor of a tariff for revenue only" (1876, and reaffirmed in 1877 and 1880).

New Jersey.—"Taxation upon luxuries and the abolishment of taxes upon the necessities of life" (1871). "Tariff for revenue" (1875 and 1876).

Delaware.—"Tariff to raise revenue and not to favor special classes" (1876).

Maryland.—"Revenue alone" (1873). "Only a sufficient revenue for general uses" (1875).

South Carolina.—In 1876 indorsed the national platform of that year.

West Virginia.—In 1880 indorsed the national platform of the same year.

Ohio.—"A tariff based upon revenue principles alone, upon the closest possible approximation to free trade" (1869). "No candidate for Congress nor for any other office is worthy of support who is not in favor of a low revenue tariff which closely approximates to free trade" (1870).

"We are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff" (1871, 1875, 1876, and 1877).

Indiana.—"We are in favor of a tariff for revenue only" (1870).

Illinois.—"Taxes should be levied solely for the support of the government" (1871). "Revenue only" (1878). "No tariff for protection" (1880).

Michigan.—"We demand a tariff for revenue only" (1874). "Aggressive revenue reform in the direction of free trade" (1882).

Iowa.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1877, 1878, and 1883).

Minnesota.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1874, 1876, and 1883).

Wisconsin.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1871 and 1876).

Kansas.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1878).

Nebraska.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1876). "Perfect commercial freedom, wherein we may sell where we can sell the highest and buy where we can buy the lowest" (1878).

Nevada.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1878).

Oregon.—"We are in favor of a tariff to raise money only for the necessary expenses of the Federal Government" (1872). "A strict revenue standard" (1882).

California.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1876).

Colorado.—"Opposition to all monopolies and class legislation" (1878).

Missouri.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1874 and 1878).

Kentucky.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1876).

Louisiana.—In 1876 indorsed national platform of that year.

Arkansas.—"Revenue alone" (1878).

Alabama.—The platform of 1880 denounces the protective tariff and favors one for "simple revenue."

Tennessee.—"No candidate is worthy of support who is not in favor of a low revenue tariff which closely approximates free trade" (1870). "Solely with a view to collection of the necessary revenue" (1874).

Texas.—"A tariff for revenue only" (1882).

REPUBLICAN.

"Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner, 'Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men,' and under it we will fight on and fight ever until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions." (Free Soil Platform, Buffalo, 22d June, 1848, and Pittsburg, 11th August, 1852.)

"Resolved, That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt; and we are, therefore, in favor of such tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the Federal Government, and to pay annual instalments of our debt and the interest thereon." (Buffalo, 1848. Van Buren ran, and was supported by Hon. G. F. Hoar, now Senator from Massachusetts.)

"Resolved, That a due regard to the Federal Constitution and a sound administrative policy demand . . . that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service and to pay off the public debt." If this relates to customs

revenue, it forbids "protection" at least. (Free Soil Platform of 1852, 13th Resolution.)

"We are in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry." (Ohio, 1875, 1876, 1878.)

"Our government, being a government of the people, should endeavor to promote by all proper means the commercial and industrial interests of the nation, that labor and capital may be profitably employed." (Penn., 1878.)

President Arthur's Second Annual Message (1882) said :

"I heartily approve the Secretary's recommendation of immediate and extensive reductions in the annual revenues of the government.

"It will be remembered that I urged upon the attention of Congress at its last session the importance of relieving the industry and enterprise of the country from the pressure of unnecessary taxation.

"If the tax on domestic spirits is to be retained, it is plain, therefore, that large reductions from the customs revenue are entirely feasible. While recommending this reduction, I am far from advising the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to domestic labor. But the present system should be so revised as to equalize the public burden among all classes and occupations, and bring it into closer harmony with the present needs of industry.

"Without entering into minute detail, which, under present circumstances, is quite unnecessary, I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron, and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool, and woollen goods. . . ."

In his Fourth and last Annual Message, 1884, President Arthur reiterated these views, suggesting that by "reducing tariff burdens on such [imported] wares as neither we nor the other American states are fitted to produce," we may "obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw material, and of the manufactures in which we excel."

Report of the Republican Tariff Commission: "Early in its deliberations the Commission became convinced that a substantial reduction of tariff duties is demanded, not by a mere indiscriminate popular clamor, but by the best conservative opinion of the country, including that which has in former times been most strenuous for the preservation of our national industrial defences. Such a reduction of the existing tariff the Commission regards not only as a due recognition of public sentiment and a measure of justice to consumers, but one conducive to the general industrial prosperity, and which, though it may be temporarily inconvenient, will be ultimately beneficial to the special interests affected by such reduction. No rates of defensive duties, except for the establishment of new industries, which more than equalize the conditions of labor and capital with those of foreign competitors can be justified. Excessive duties, or those above such standard of equalization, are positively injurious to the interest which they are supposed to benefit. They encourage the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprise by rash and unskilled speculators, to be followed by disaster to the adventurers and their employes, and a plethora of commodities which deranges the operations of skilled and prudent enterprise. Numerous examples of such disasters and derangements occurred during and shortly after the excessively protective period of the late war, when tariff duties were enhanced by the rates of foreign exchange and premiums upon gold. Excessive duties generally, or exceptionably high duties in particular cases, discredit our whole national economic system and furnish

plausible arguments for its complete subversion. They serve to increase uncertainty on the part of industrial enterprise, whether it shall enlarge or contract its operations, and take from commerce, as well as production, the sense of stability required for extended undertakings. It would seem that the rates of duties under the existing tariff—fixed, for the most part, during the war under the evident necessity at that time of stimulating to its utmost extent all domestic production—might be adapted, through reduction, to the present condition of peace requiring no such extraordinary stimulus. And in the mechanical and manufacturing industries, especially those which have been long established, it would seem that the improvements in machinery and processes made within the last twenty years, and the high scale of productiveness which has become a characteristic of their establishments, would permit our manufacturers to compete with their foreign rivals under a substantial reduction of existing duties.

"Entertaining these views, the Commission has sought to present a scheme of tariff duties in which substantial reduction should be the distinguishing feature. The average reduction in rates, including that from the enlargement of the free list and the abolition of the duties on charges and commissions, at which the Commission has aimed is not less on the average than 20 per cent, and it is the opinion of the Commission that the reduction will reach 25 per cent. The reduction, slight in some cases, in others not attempted, is in many cases from 40 to 50 per cent."

"*First.* That the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed. This can be done in the interest of our foreign trade.

"*Second.* That the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those who are the least able to bear the burden of taxation should be reduced. This also can be effected without prejudice to our export trade." (Recommendations of Secretary McCulloch (Republican). Report of 1884.)

The Republican platform of 1884 declared: "4. It is the first duty of a good Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is the most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government such duty shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

"5. Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our most earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

"6. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminating process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

"7. We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duties upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection."

IRELAND AND IRISHMEN ON FREEDOM OF TRADE.

"Well-regulated freedom affords protection to all—partiality to none."
—DANIEL O'CONNELL, *Observations on Corn Laws*, p. 112.

"Amid all this misery and insolvency [1775], the fortunes of the American rebels were eagerly watched; and freedom of trade, as the only remedy for the deplorable state into which Ireland had sunk, was beginning to take shape as a popular demand. . .

"At the opening of [the Irish] Parliament on October 12, 1779, GRATTAN moved, as an amendment to the address, that 'it was by *free export* and *import* only that the nation was to be saved from impending ruin.' Hussey Burgh suggested that the words 'an opening of the ports' should be substituted; when Flood, who for five years had sat tongue-tied on the government benches, and who had grown jealous of the position of champion of the rights of the nation which Grattan had achieved, broke away from the silken chains of court favor, and proposed that '*free trade*' should be the crucial words of the amendment. Grattan accepted the alteration, and the amendment was carried with but one dissentient voice.—WALPOLE's *Short History of Ireland*, Book vi, ch. 6.

"As for the assertion that 'the English theory of free trade' has been used 'to destroy the industries and oppress the people of Ireland,' the truth is that it was 'the English theory of protection' that was so used. The restrictions which British protection imposed upon the American colonies were trivial as compared with those imposed upon Ireland. The successful resistance of the colonies roused in Ireland the same spirit, and led to the great movement of Irish volunteers, who, with cannon bearing the inscription 'Free Trade or —!' forced the repeal of those restrictions, and won for a while Irish legislative independence."—HENRY GEORGE in *Protection or Free Trade?*

"The Irish Catholic farmers did not enter into any minute details. They knew full well by the experience of every one of them that the oft-repeated allegation that the Corn Laws increase the rate of wages was totally false; the wages in Ireland being of the lowest. They knew that cheap bread does not make wages diminish. They—the Irish farmers—knew full well that 'nothing can be politically right that is morally wrong.' And they, with cordial unanimity, supported the abolishers of the Corn Laws."—DANIEL O'CONNELL, *Observations on Corn Laws*, p. 8.

"First—The Corn Laws operate to prevent the workmen in manufactures from earning wages, inasmuch as they prevent the agricultural countries in Europe and America, which want our manufactures, from having a medium of exchange whereby they would obtain these manufactures. If they were allowed to send corn here, they would exchange that corn (or exchange the price of it, which is the same thing) for English goods. Thus there would be achieved for England a good with a double aspect. First, it would be good for the English to get an increased quantity of food. Secondly, it would be good for the English to sell an increased quantity of manufactures. But you, my lord, stand in the midst. You will not let the increased food come in, and you thereby prevent the increased quantity of manufactures from going out. And all this mischief you proclaim and sustain, with 'religion' dropping from your lips in almost every sentence!

"Secondly—The crowning injustice of the Corn Laws consists in this: the operative is indebted to Providence for the strength which enables

him to labor, and to his own industry for the skill with which he applies that strength. His property is his labor; composed of two elements, strength and skill. There is not in the world a more rightful property. His title is infinitely beyond that derived from the casualties of modern descent or the chances of ancient plunder. With his skill and labor he has earned money. A limited sum of money, it must necessarily be. He wants food for his sustentation and support. He comes into the market for food. It would be the greatest tyranny and iniquity to prevent his buying that food in the market. It is a tyranny and an iniquity, less only in degree, but the same in principle, to interpose a tax or other impediment which compels him to purchase a lesser quantity than he wants, and than he otherwise would be able to purchase. The principle is identically the same; but it would amount in morals to murder by actual starvation totally to prohibit him. Nor does it appear to me that the guilt is much mitigated by the fact that the lesser process is more slow in its operation and does not so immediately create death, and only anticipates the period of his demise by the more tedious mode of insufficient sustenance.

"The provision-tax, therefore, is in its nature most criminal. It is murderous. It is the most direct violation of the first principles of justice. It is not mitigated even by the fact that such tax is applied to the necessities of the state and the maintenance of the laws, and thus confers some benefit, however remote, upon each individual in that state. The thing is in itself so radically oppressive and unjust that it is incapable of moral mitigation. However, this tax, though not to be mitigated in its severity by any circumstance, is yet capable of an enormous aggravation of its criminality. This aggravation arises when the tax is not for the benefit of the state or for any public purpose, but is a favor and a benefit given to a particular class of society; when it is levied, not for the expenditure of the government, but for the sole profit of a privileged and insomuch a plundering class; when, in short, it is a protection to a particular interest. The protected person, thus, by the voice of the Corn Law, addresses the workman: 'You shall not buy your breakfast, though you have your own hard-earned money to buy it with, until you have first paid me a heavy tax for liberty to purchase!'"—DANIEL O'CONNELL, *Observations on Corn Laws*, p. 15-17.

"I am, and have been, the constant friend of the Anti-Corn Law League. (Cheers.) I am so not from preference and predilection, but from a thorough conviction that its principles are for the good of the people. . .

"No later than yesterday, out comes the Duke of Northumberland, and says, in a 'proclamation' to his tenants, 'You must get up Leagues in favor of the Corn Law, for those exceedingly conspiring wretches, the Anti-Corn Law League, tell you that if you abolish the Corn Law you will have cheap bread. Do not believe a word of it,' says he. (Laughter.) I do not believe him—(cheers)—and I think I can prove that he does not believe himself. Now, would it not be a mighty pretty thing to see a duke on a table, obliged to acknowledge that he did not believe a word that he himself said? (Laughter.) Now, I will show you that he does not believe it; 'because,' he said, 'we must have protection.' But what is the meaning of 'protection'? Protection means an additional sixpence for each loaf; that is the Irish of it. (Loud cheers.) If he had not the protection, the loaf would sell for a shilling; but if he has protection, it will sell for one and sixpence. Protection is the English for sixpence; and what is worse, it is the English for an extorted sixpence. *The real meaning of 'protection,' therefore, is robbery—(cheers)—robbery of the poor by the rich.* (Cheers.) . . .

"If the bread were cheap, you would get it cheap by getting corn from foreign countries where it is grown cheaply, but from whence it cannot be

imported now. What is the consequence? If it had been imported, then for every pound's worth of corn that you obtained, a pound's worth of your manufactured goods would be sent out to pay for it. Those who had not formerly the means of paying for your manufactures would now have them, because you would buy their bread. So that, instead of lessening employment, it would increase it; and then it is as clear as that two and two make four, that you must also have increased wages: therefore the argument totally fails. Why, I speak from my own knowledge of Ireland, and as one of the representatives of Ireland, and I say that if the Corn Law was of any use anywhere, it would be valuable in Ireland, which is essentially an agricultural country. If that enactment raised wages anywhere, it would do so in a country purely agricultural. But are wages raised in Ireland in consequence of its existence? Oh no; for, unhappily, you can get men to work there for fourpence a day. (Shame!) The laborer there thinks he is a bountiful benefactor who pays him sixpence a day, and he feels supremely blessed if he gets eightpence a day. There is the effect of the Corn Law for you. It is in full force in Ireland, and doing all it can for that country, and yet this is the state of wages there; and what is worse, there is very little employment for the laborer even at these rates. . . .

"Why, if there were no Corn Law now existing, and the Ministers were bold enough to bring in a bill to tax the people's bread; if they placed, as they do in some despotic countries, a man at the door of the baker's shop to insist on one third part of the price of the bread, which the baker would of course be obliged to charge to the customer—if this were attempted, there is not a man in the country who would endure such a tax. . . .

"Yet, by the swindling scheme of 'protection,' as it is called, they do the very same thing. They tax the bread, not for the good of the state, in which you might all equally participate—not for protection against a foreign enemy, or to keep domestic peace—but for the benefit of one particular class; all the rest of the community are taxed, that that tax may not go into the purse of the public, but that it may go into the pockets of private individuals. Why, really, it is too bad that you should be called sensible people, and bear this. I, of course, mean you no disrespect, but there is a thickheadedness about it that I cannot understand. . . .

"The progress of this great cause is magnificent. What country on the face of the earth could do what you have done? Last year you subscribed £50,000, the income of two or three sovereign princes in Germany; this year you subscribe your £100,000: and if it be necessary next year you will double it. (Cheers.) It is not double or win, but double *and* win. Yes, the movement is on its majestic progress. From day to day new recruits fall into your ranks. We who are veterans in the contest are able to look on with delight at the rapidity with which our armies are augmented and our peaceful troops assembled. (Cheers.) The force of public opinion is manifesting itself everywhere. The sentiment of England is awakened and abroad; it will sleep never again till the poor are righted and the rich compelled to be honest."—DANIEL O'CONNELL at Anti-Corn-Law League meeting at Covent Garden, London, 28th September, 1843.

REFERENCES TO TARIFF LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY W. E. FOSTER, LIBRARIAN PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A. "*Protection*" of trade previous to 1789.

a. *The colonial policy.*

For the commercial policy of Great Britain, with reference to her colonies, see J. A. Doyle's "American colonies previous to the declaration of independence."

Note.—Mr. Doyle has more recently published a work on "English colonies in America," in which he has "in some measure incorporated the substance of" the earlier work.]

Compare also Frothingham's "Rise of the republic of the United States," ch. 5-8.

Lodge's "Short history of the English colonies in America."

Also Bancroft's "History of the United States," v. 5, ch. 5-6.

In John Fiske's article, entitled "Why the American colonies separated from Great Britain," can be found a very lucid statement of the theory of protection of home industry held by the British government. (*Fortnightly Review*, Aug. 1, 1880, v. 34, p. 154-57.)

Compare also the "Grenville papers" for the position taken by the ministry.

[*"To a mind like Grenville's, the protective system had irresistible attractions."* Bancroft, v. 5, p. 106.]

Materials for an exhaustive study of this period are to be found in the original documents reprinted in the "Colonial records" of the respective colonies.

b. *The United States before adopting the constitution.*

Pitkin's "Statistical view of the commerce of the United States," ch. 1-2, shows the chaotic state of trade regulations up to 1789.

As early as 1779 Pelatiah Webster had published an "Essay on free trade and finance."

[*Note.*—Adam Smith's "Wealth of nations" was published in 1776.]

The matter of revenue is provided for in the "Articles of confederation," (by article 9.)

For the restrictions on trade between state and state, see Perry's "Elements of political economy," p. 551.

Among the important series of measures leading to the constitutional convention of 1787, some were connected with the question of duties on imports. See Elliot's "Debates," v. 1, p. 100-106; 106-15; also the "Madison papers," p. 35-38, 40, 63-64, 66-67. Compare also the "Journals of congress," 1784.

In March, 1785, a bill to "protect the manufactures" of Pennsylvania by specific *ad valorem* duties was introduced into the Pennsylvania assembly. See the *Pennsylvania Packet*, May 13, 1785. Compare also Bancroft's "History of the formation of the constitution," v. 1, p. 187-188, for the feeling of the country in general.

The constitution, adopted Sept. 17, 1787, provides for the collection of duties; (by article 1, sect. 8, paragraph 1.)

Compare also the "Journal of the convention," p. 328.

Also *The Federalist*, no. 33, (by Hamilton.)

Also Bancroft's "Formation of the constitution."

[*"Himself a friend to the protection of manufactures, he (Hamilton) condemned exorbitant duties on imported articles."* Bancroft, v. 2, p. 337.]

B. *Tariff legislation from 1789 to 1815.*a. *Before the embargo.*

On motion of Mr. Madison, a bill was introduced into the first session of the first congress, April 8, 1789 (and passed July 4, 1789), providing that duties "ought to be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States." See Benton's "Abridgment of debates," v. 1, p. 22; compare also p. 37-39, 57-65, etc.

The special report of Alexander Hamilton, first secretary of the treasury, on "Laying duties on imports," dated April 22, 1790, is printed in the "American state papers; Finance," v. 1, p. 45-51. In the same volume will be found his elaborate report on "Manufactures," p. 123-44 (presented Dec. 5, 1791); also his report, Jan. 9, 1790, on "The public credit," p. 15-25 of which relate to duties.

On the importance of these statesmanlike papers in shaping the national policy from the outset, compare Lodge's "Alexander Hamilton," p. 108-14; Morse's "Alexander Hamilton," v. 1, p. 357-69; Van Buren's "Inquiry into the origin and course of political parties in the United States," p. 123-42.

The extreme lowness of this tariff is pointed out by Perry in his chapter "On American tariffs," ("Elements of political economy," ch. 16.)

The years from 1790 to 1808, during which there was a steady increase of revenue, were the years of distinctive commercial development. See the interesting statistics given in Homans's "Cyclopædia of commerce," p. 387-89, showing an "unparalleled and almost unmeasured prosperity."

Compare also H. A. Hill's chapter on "The trade, commerce, and navigation of Boston," in the "Memorial history of Boston," v. 4, p. 208-17. Also D. A. Wells's volume, "Our merchant marine," p. 8.

For the development of domestic manufacturing industries during the same period, see Mr. Wells's chapter on "Progress in manufacture," in the volume "The first century of the republic," 1876, p. 160-66. Compare also Bishop's "History of American manufactures," v. 2, p. 1-133.

b. *After the embargo.*

The effect of the embargo of 1807-9 was, of course, by cutting off communication with foreign sources of supply, to stimulate immensely the development of domestic manufactures. See "First century of the republic," p. 167.

The effect of the war with England which followed, 1812-15, was, by completely prostrating American commercial interests, to divert capital into manufacturing industries still more extensively. See Bishop's "History of American manufactures," v. 2, p. 178-80, 181, 187, 188. Compare also the "Digest of the census of 1810; Manufactures," prepared by Tench Coxe, and published in 1813.

C. *Tariff legislation, from 1815 to 1860.*a. *The tariff of 1816.* [Increase.]

[For the text of this tariff see "Annals of congress," 14th cong., 1st sess., p. 1870-76.]

The effect of the conclusion of peace in 1815 was to admit once more the competition of the outside world to the abnormally developed system of internal manufactures and trade built up from 1808 to 1815. See Bishop, v. 2, p. 211-12. An examination of the debates in Congress at this time shows that the view now very generally taken of foreign duties was that of "protection to manu-

factures;" "revenue being only an incidental consideration," a view diametrically opposite to that advocated in 1789. See Benton's "Abridgment of debates," v. 5, p. 628-43. The doctrine of "protection" was not, however, a new one, having been assiduously advocated by the publications of the "Pennsylvania society for encouraging manufactures" since 1789. The essential provisions of this tariff (passed April 8, 1816) are summarized by Bishop, v. 2, p. 225-29. Mr. Calhoun's position on this question, in singular contrast to his later free-trade views, is pointed out in H. von Holst's "John C. Calhoun," p. 32-37.

The most thorough representative and strenuous advocate of the new system was Henry Clay. See particularly his speech of four years later, (April 26, 1820,) "On protection to home industry," (Clay's "Life and speeches," v. 1.)

Daniel Webster's position at this time was that of the original view of the tariff, "revenue essential, and protection incidental," and is best stated in his speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Oct. 2, 1820, (printed in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 11, 1820.)

[Note.—This speech "is not included in any published collection of Webster's speeches." Compare "Memorial history of Boston," v. 4, p. 106.]

b. *The tariff of 1824.* [Increase.]

[For the text of this act, passed May 25, 1824, see "Annals of congress," 18th congress, 1st session, v. 2, p. 3221-27.]

Discussion on it will be found in Benton's "Abridgment," v. 7, p. 568-86, 666-761.

Mr. Webster's arguments (April 2, 1824) against the steadily increasing "protection" sentiment have been styled "some of the most masterly arguments ever made for free trade." (See Sumner's "Andrew Jackson," p. 288-89.) For this speech see Webster's "Works," v. 3, p. 94-149. Also in Benton, v. 7, p. 712-18.

Already, however, the "protection" theory was becoming a political issue. Compare H. von Holst's "Constitutional history," v. 1, p. 401-5.

c. *The tariff of 1828.* [Increase.]

[For the text, see Benton's "Abridgment," v. 10, p. 93-95.]

Discussion on its provisions is very voluminously presented in Benton, v. 9 and 10.

Compare also Sumner's "Andrew Jackson," p. 194-206, which contains a very careful consideration of its provisions.

Compare also John Quincy Adams's "Memoirs, with diary," v. 7, p. 534.

Mr. Webster's change of position between 1824 and 1828 may be farther studied in H. C. Lodge's article on "Daniel Webster," *Atlantic Monthly*, Feb., 1882, v. 49, p. 232-33. Also Sumner's "Andrew Jackson," p. 197-206.

[His argument, May 9, 1828, is in his "Works," v. 3, p. 228-47.]

Many memorials from all parts of the country against this tariff, (designated by some "the tariff of abominations"), are printed in the "American state papers; Finance," v. 5, p. 671-902.

See particularly those from South Carolina, same volume, p. 973-85.

The nullification measures which followed may be studied in H. von Holst's "Constitutional history," v. 1, ch. 12. Compare also Sumner's "Andrew Jackson," ch. 10.

d. *The tariff of 1833.* [Reduction.]

[For the text see *Niles's Weekly Register*, v. 44, p. 4-5. Its peculiar feature, the "sliding scale," is shown in a convenient table in the "American almanac," 1834, p. 140.]

John Quincy Adams, a member of the house of representatives since 1831, and chairman of the committee on manufactures, presented an extended consideration of the tariff, in two reports, May 23,

1832, and Feb. 28, 1833. [Printed in *Niles's Weekly Register*, v. 42, p. 231-34, and v. 44, p. 204-16.]

The bill itself, known as the "compromise bill," was supported in congress by Mr. Clay in three elaborate speeches, Feb. 2, 3, 6, 1832, (in his "Life and speeches," v. 2.)

The political significance of this movement may be studied in Benton's "Thirty years' view," v. 1, ch. 85-86. Compare also Ormsby's "History of the whig party," ch. 22.

[Note.—A careful study of the career of "Henry Clay," in which much light will be thrown on this period, is in preparation by Carl Schurz.]

e. *The tariff of 1842.* [Increase.]

[The provisions of this tariff will be found in the "American almanac," 1843, p. 180-86.]

Discussion on the matter will be found in Benton, v. 14, p. 417-527.

The veto messages of President Tyler, June 29 and Aug. 9, 1842, objected to it as abrogating the provisions of the compromise of 1833. [Benton, v. 14, p. 446-48, 480-83.] The significance of the bill as a purely whig measure may be studied in Benton's "Thirty years' view," v. 2, ch. 99. Compare also Johnston's "History of American politics," p. 135.

f. *The tariff of 1846.* [Reduction.]

[The provisions of this tariff are in the "American almanac," 1847, p. 164-70.]

The reaction against the high duties of the tariff of 1842 may be studied in Sumner's "Lectures on protection in the United States." The annual report of the secretary of the treasury, R. J. Walker, Dec., 1844, will be found in "Executive documents," 28th congress, 2d session, 1844.

A bill (introduced by Senator McDuffie) embodying that "degree of protection which is incident to revenue and consistent with it," was comprehensively advocated by Senator Wright, of New York, in two speeches, Apr. 19, 23, 1844; printed in Jenkins's "Silas Wright," p. 298-359.

[The bill passed July 28, 1846.]

In an argument by Representative Jones, of Georgia, June 18, 1846, the repeal of the English corn laws (in this same year) was adduced as "an example" for "an American congress." Compare Mongredien's "History of free trade in Great Britain."

For the unexpected yield of revenue under this tariff, see some interesting remarks in Perry's "Elements of political economy," p. 564-65. Compare also Secretary Walker's annual report, Dec., 1848.

Professor Sumner's comment on this tariff is that "So far as the balance of trade is concerned, it was never more regular and equal than at this period." ("Lectures on protection.") Compare also the annual message of President Fillmore, Dec. 2, 1851.

g. *The tariff of 1857.* [Reduction.]

[An alphabetical digest is printed in the "American almanac," 1858, p. 170-73. The act in full is printed in Homans's Cyclopædia of commerce," p. 1807-8.]

For its operation in decreasing the revenue, see Bishop's "History of American manufactures," v. 2, p. 427-28.

[Note.—In this same volume, p. 429-74, is a convenient table showing in 4 columns the duties on each article by the tariffs of 1842, 1846, 1857, and 1861.]

D. *Tariff legislation since 1860.*

a. *The tariff of 1861.* [Increase.]

[For the text, see *Congressional Globe*, Aug. 2, 1861, 37th cong., 1st sess., appendix, p. 34-40.]

For remarks on this bill, introduced by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, see *Congressional Globe*, 36th cong., 2d sess., p. 1186-1201. Also the speech of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (in his "Selected speeches and reports," p. 1-12.) Compare also Perry's "Elements of political economy," p. 566-68. Also Greeley's "Essays designed to elucidate the science of political economy," p. 290-305.

Its operation for eight years is also reviewed by D. A. Wells in his report as special commissioner of the treasury in 1868. Compare also Mr. Sherman's speech, Jan. 23, 1867, ("Selected speeches," p. 121-38.)

The important modifications of 1862 and 1864 are significant as being distinctively "war measures." The text of the act of 1864 is printed, *Congressional Globe*, 38th cong., 1st sess., appendix, p. 201-7. It was advocated by Mr. Morrill, in an argument based on this principle, Apr. 19, 1864, *Congressional Globe*, 38th cong., 1st sess., pt. 2, p. 1715-18.

b. *The slight reductions of 1870.*

For the modifications introduced by the Schenck bill, see *Congressional Globe*, 41st cong., 2d sess., pt. 2, p. 951-54.

c. *The discussion of 1878.*

The bill introduced by Mr. Wood, of New York, (House bill 4106,) proposed a very marked reduction, and was advocated by Mr. Wood, April 9, 1878, (*Congressional Record*, v. 7, pt. 3, p. 2393-2402.)

Among other noteworthy discussions at this session were those of Mr. Garfield, June 4, 1878, (*Congressional Record*, appendix, p. 290-94;) and Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, (appendix, p. 428-35.)

d. *The tariff commission of 1882.*

The tariff question had been only evasively treated in the national platforms of the presidential year 1880. See the text of these in Stanwood, p. 358-67.

President Arthur's first annual message (December 6, 1881) had recommended the appointment of a tariff commission. (Message and documents, 1881, pp. xv-xvi, also McPherson's "Handbook of politics," 1882, p. 58.)

[The votes with reference to the commission are also given by McPherson, p. 109-12. The names of the commission are given at p. 112.]

The discussion was opened with an elaborate defence of the protective system by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Dec. 9, 1881, (*Cong. Record*, p. 4-12.) Other arguments on the same side were presented by Senator Hoar, March 9 [1882]; Senator Frye, Feb. 10; Representative Russell, March 30; Representative Kasson, March 28; Representative Brewer, April 7; Representative Hill, April 15; and Representative Chace, May 5. A low tariff was advocated in speeches by Senator Beck, Jan. 5, Jan. 10, and March 20; by Senator Bayard, Jan. 10; by Senator Coke, Feb. 7; and by Representative Carlisle, March 28 and 29; Representative Springer, May 3; and Representative Tucker, May 5. Valuable arguments in favor of greater or less revision were made by Representative Hewitt, March 30; Representative Dunnell, April 5; Representative Upson, April 12; and Representative Bliss, May 5. Mr. W. D. Kelley, in a speech, May 5, represented an extreme position of high tariff views.

[For all the above, see the *Congressional Record*, 47th congress, 1st session, also "Appletons' Annual cyclopædia," 1882, p. 777-85.]

The report of the commission, presented Dec. 5, 1882, (summarized in five columns and a half in the New York *Tribune*, Dec. 6, 1882,) recommends a reduction of 20 per cent.

[See the "Report of the Commission," printed by the government, 2 vols, 1882.]

The commission bill was not adopted, but a law, finally shaped by a Conference Committee, was passed. For the legislation to promote its passage, see "Appletons' Annual cyclopædia," 1882, p. 784.

The new law took effect July 1, 1883. The schedule of duties may be found in the "Tribune almanac," 1884, p. 15-34. It is also

published separately. See also "Morgan's U. S. import duties" (Baltimore, 1883,) Heyl's "U. S. duties on imports," (Wash. 1883,) and William's "Tariff Laws of U. S." (Boston, 1883).

Note.—In the study of tariff measures during this administration, as of all such measures since 1860, "The history of the present tariff," by F. W. Taussig, will be found of great service.

President Arthur's second annual message (December 4, 1882) recommended, in general, a modification of "the present tariff system"; and in particular, among other points, a "substantial reduction of the duties" upon such raw materials as cotton and iron. ("Message and documents," 1882, p. xiii.)

President Arthur returned to the subject in his fourth annual message, Dec. 1, 1884. His suggestion was that by "reducing tariff burdens on such [imported] wares as neither we nor the other American states are fitted to produce," we may "obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw material, and of the manufactures in which we excel." ("Message and documents," 1884.)

Note.—The Secretary of the Treasury also (Mr. McCulloch), in his annual report of the same date, emphatically recommends "that the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed." ("Message and documents," 1884.)

e. *The Morrison Bill of 1884.*

The bill introduced by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, (House bill 5893,) made a "horizontal reduction" of 20 per cent on most of the tariff schedules and extended the free list. It was reported March 11, 1884, and its consideration was voted, 140 to 133, (44 not voting,) April 15, but on May 6 the enacting clause was stricken out by a vote of 159 to 155, (10 not voting.) See *Congressional Record*, 48th Congress, 1st session; also, McPherson's "Hand-book of politics," 1884, p. 135-7. For the Converse bill "to restore the [higher] rates of duty on imported wool," defeated April 7, 1884, by lack of a two-thirds vote, see McPherson, p. 137; and for the Hurd bill to abolish discriminating duties on works of art, defeated May 19, 52 to 178, see McPherson, p. 189-90.

[*Note.*—In Homans's "Cyclopædia of commerce," p. 1795, is a table of "Revenue accruing under high and low tariffs," 1824-55; and at p. 1804 of the same work are tables showing the changes in the tariffs, 1789-1857. At p. 308 of the "American almanac," 1882, is a table showing amount of revenue and rate of duty for each separate year, 1821-81; and at p. 79-84 is a table showing duties on each separate article in the year 1881. Lalor's "Cyclopædia of political science," etc., contains much important material in connection with the subject.]

For the recent arguments on this question, see, on the free-trade side, the publications of the New York Free Trade Club, 39 Nassau street, New York, and particularly a "Primer of tariff reform," by D. A. Wells, and "The destructive influences of the tariff," "Wages and trade," and "The industrial situation," by J. Schenckhof; on the protectionist side, "Government revenue," by Ellis H. Roberts, (Boston, 1884,) and the "Tariff tracts" of the American Iron and Steel Association, 261 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE TARIFF.

BY E. W. JUDD, MASS. TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

NEED of a general government with power to raise money by uniform taxes led to the formation of the Constitution of the United States. The first debate in Congress was a tariff debate; the second act passed was a duty act.

The tariff history of the country comprises four periods, viz.: a period of peace, 1789-1811, 23 years; one beginning with war, 1812-32, 21 years; a second period of peace, 1833-60, 28 years; and a second beginning with war, 1861-82, 22 years. The first and third periods had relatively low, the second and fourth relatively high, duties. The high tariff of 1812, introducing the second era, had a counterpart in the tariffs of 1861, beginning the fourth; the tariff reductions of 1832 and 1833, closing the second, in the commission tariff of 1833, ending the fourth.

The Hamilton Tariff, the earliest, may be held to embrace all of the duty acts of the first period, nearly twenty in number. The first act, passed without a division and signed July 4, 1789, took effect August 1, and was superseded January 1, 1791. Specific duties were imposed by it on 47 items, and ad-valorem rates of 7½, 10, 12½, and 15 per cent, respectively, on four commodities or small groups. Unenumerated goods were charged 5 per cent. Several of the rates were intentionally protective. The second act, repealing the first, passed the House (39 to 13) and the Senate without division, and was approved August 10, 1790. It was not finally replaced until 1812. This act was longer than its predecessor, and duties averaged higher. By the act of May 2, 1792, which took effect July 1, the rate on unenumerated merchandise was raised to 7½ per cent, and that on many articles paying 7½ to 10 per cent. An act of June 7, 1794, taking effect July 1, imposed numerous rates in addition to those already payable, partly specific, partly 2½ or 5 per cent ad valorem. Additional rates were also levied by acts approved March 3 and July 8, 1797, and May 13, 1800. An act of March 26, 1804, imposed an extra 2½ per cent on all imports paying ad-valorem rates. The other laws of this period, most of them of minor importance, bear dates respectively of March 3, 1791; February 27, 1793; May 22 and June 5, 1794; January 29, 1795; June 14, 1797; March 2, 1799; March 27, 1804; and March 3, 1807. The embargoes and non-intercourse and non-impotation acts of 1808-12, followed by the war of 1812-14, obstructed trade, and were thus equivalent to very high or even prohibitory tariffs. The period of high protection therefore began in reality in 1808, though dating nominally from 1812 or 1816. Sectionalism hardly appeared in the votes on the early tariffs. The average rate of duty on all imports in the 21 years, 1791-1811, was 19.58 per cent, ranging from 11.21 per cent in 1795 to 35.62 per cent in 1811.

The Tariff of 1812.—This measure, introducing the second period, passed the House 76 to 48, the Senate 20 to 9, was signed July 1, took effect on its passage, and continued in force four years. It simply doubled all existing rates as a war measure. Amendments were adopted February 25 and July 29, 1813. An act approved February 5, 1816, repealed the additional duties laid in 1812, and substituted additional duties of 42 per cent, to take effect July 1. But this law never went into operation. The average rate on all imports in 1812-16 was 32.73 per cent, the range being from 6.84 per cent in 1815 to 69.03 in 1813.

The Calhoun Tariff, which passed the House 88 to 54, the Senate 25

to 7, was approved April 27, 1816, took effect July 1, and was the first of the famous protective tariffs. It was not wholly superseded until 1842. Ad-valorem duties under it ranged from $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $33\frac{1}{4}$ per cent; unenumerated goods paid 15 per cent; manufactures of iron or other metals generally 15 per cent; most woollen goods 25 per cent; cotton goods 25 per cent, with clauses establishing "minimums," i.e., in reckoning duties 25 cents per square yard was to be deemed the minimum cost of cotton cloth, 60 cents per pound of unbleached and uncolored yarn, and 75 cents of bleached or colored yarn. These minimums soon became equivalent to prohibitory rates on the cheaper goods. A reduction of the rates on cotton and woollen goods from 25 to 20 per cent, July 1, 1819, was provided for, but by an act of April 20, 1818, the 25 per cent rates were continued in force. The law was further amended April 20, 1818, and March 3, 1819. New England and the Middle States voted for the Calhoun Tariff, the South against it. The average rate on all imports, 1817-20, was 26.52 per cent; 1821-24, 35.02 per cent; on dutiable goods only, 1821-24, 36.88 per cent.

The Clay Tariff, amending the Calhoun Tariff, passed the House 107 to 102, the Senate 25 to 21, New England and the South voting against it, the Middle States and the West for it; was approved May 22, 1824, took effect July 1, and stood in part until 1842. New duties were laid on a long list of articles. Most woollen goods were raised from 25 to 30 per cent for one year, then to $33\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A "minimum" of 30 cents per square yard was fixed for cotton cloth. Wool worth over 10 cents a pound was rated at 20 per cent until June 1, 1825, then 25 per cent for one year, then 30 per cent. An unimportant amendment was adopted February 11, 1825. Average rate on all imports, 1825-28, 47.17 per cent; on dutiable, 50.29 per cent.

The Tariff of Abominations, so called in part because its enemies made it as bad as possible, was approved May 19, 1828, took effect in part July 1, in part September 1, and was wholly superseded in 1842. The vote in the House was 105 to 94, the opposition, as in 1824, from New England and the South; in the Senate 26 to 21. This act had special reference to iron, wool, and woollen goods. Wool was charged 4 cents per pound and 40 per cent for one year, then 4 cents and 45 per cent for a year, then 4 cents and 50 per cent. Minimum valuations of 50 cents, \$1, \$2.50, and \$4 a yard were established for most woollen goods, and 40 per cent was imposed for one year, then 45 per cent; and on the same worth over \$4 per yard, 45 per cent for a year, then 50 per cent. The "minimum" for cotton cloths was 35 cents a yard. This act was somewhat amended, generally in the direction of lower rates, May 24, 1828, May 20, May 28, and May 29, (twice,) 1830, and July 13, 1832. Average duty on all goods, 1829-32, 47.81 per cent; on dutiable, 51.55 per cent.

The Tariff of 1832, beginning the third period, passed the House 132 to 65, the Senate 32 to 16, drawing support from all parts of the country, (the New England vote in the House being a tie,) was approved July 14, took effect March 3, 1833, had full force only ten months, and was finally replaced in 1842. This act superseded most existing rates, and reduced many of them. A few were raised. A distinct act of the same date made railroad iron free. The average rate on all imports in 1832-33 was 28.99 per cent, and dutiable 38.25 per cent.

The Compromise Tariff.—This famous act, which passed the House 119 to 85 and the Senate 29 to 16—New England now joining the Middle States in favoring high protective duties—was approved March 2, 1833, the day before the Tariff of 1832 went into operation, and took effect January 1, 1834. It was repealed in 1842. The Compromise Tariff provided that in the case of duties exceeding 20 per cent $\frac{1}{10}$ of the excess should be deducted January 1, 1834, $\frac{1}{10}$ January 1, 1836, $\frac{1}{10}$ January 1, 1838,

to January 1, 1840, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the remainder of the excess January 1, 1841, and the other half July 1, 1842. The final result was to be a uniform rate of 20 per cent on dutiable goods. The rates on several articles were changed by another act of even date, and by acts of June 30, 1834, July 1 and 4, 1836, and July 7, 1838. An act approved September 11, 1841, which took effect October 1 and was superseded August 30, 1842, increased sundry duties and established a new free list. The average duty on all imports, 1834-42, was 19.25 per cent, on dutiable 34.73 per cent.

The Whig Tariff, an avowedly protective act, took effect on its passage, August 30, 1842, superseded all existing rates, received an unimportant amendment March 3, 1843, and expired December 1, 1846. It passed the House 105 to 103, the Senate 24 to 23, New England and the Middle States in the House voting heavily for it, and the South heavily against it, while the Western vote was a tie. Wool worth over 7 cents a pound paid 8 cents a pound and 30 per cent; woollen goods generally 40 per cent; cotton goods generally 30 per cent, with "minimums" of 30 cents a yard if colored and 20 cents if not; unenumerated merchandise 20 per cent. Average rate on all imports, 1843-46, 26.92 per cent, on dutiable 33.47 per cent.

The Walker Tariff, the most noteworthy low-duty act in our history, approved July 30, 1846, passed the House 114 to 95, the East opposing, the West and South favoring it. In the Senate, on the passage to the third reading, there was a tie—27 to 27—and Vice-President Dallas gave the decisive vote in the affirmative. On the final passage the Senate stood 28 to 27. This act superseded the Whig Tariff, and continued in force in part until 1861. Specific and compound duties were abolished. All dutiable merchandise was divided into eight classes, which, with leading articles under each, were as follows: Class A, 100 per cent, spirits; B, 40 per cent, manufactures of tobacco, wines; C, 30 per cent, metallic and woollen goods generally, sugar, wool; D, 25 per cent, sundry cotton goods; E, 20 per cent, blankets, window-glass; F, 15 per cent, flax, steel; G, 10 per cent, books, soda-ash; H, 5 per cent, hides; unenumerated articles, 20 per cent. Amendments, comparatively unimportant, were passed August 3, 1846, June 26 and August 12, 1848, January 26, 1849, March 2, 1857. Average duty on all imports, 1847-57, 23.20 per cent, on dutiable 26.23 per cent.

The Tariff of 1857, reducing duties materially, was approved March 3, took effect July 1, and continued in force until April 1, 1861. The bill passed the House 123 to 72, New England uniting with the South in its support, and the Senate 33 to 12. These rates were established, retaining the classification of the Walker Tariff: Schedules A and B, 30 per cent; C, 24; D, 19; E, 15; F, 12; G, 8; H, 4; with certain articles excepted; unenumerated merchandise, 15 per cent. Cotton goods were placed under Schedule C. Average duty on all goods, 1858-61, 15.66 per cent; on dutiable, 20.12 per cent.

The Morrill Tariff, introducing the fourth period, passed the House May 11, 1860, 105 to 64, and the Senate February 20, 1861, 25 to 14, most of the Southern Senators having withdrawn. It was approved March 2, and took effect April 1, 1861. Some of its rates continued in force until 1883. All the acts of this period are grouped under the name of the "Morrill Tariff." The first of the series abolished all existing duties, and introduced again specific and compound rates, often highly protective. During the war the tariff was frequently changed, in order to increase the revenue, and more and more protective and even prohibitory duties were established. The laws became very complicated, and the number of rates enumerated ran up to over 2000. The tariff acts and resolutions of the six years, 1861-66, were approved respectively after the first: August 5 and December 24, 1861, July 14, 1862, March 3, 1863, April 29 and June 30, 1864, March 3, 1865, May 16 and July 28, 1866. The act of

March 2, 1867, related almost exclusively to wool and woollen goods, established substantially the present classification of wools, and generally increased duties, both on the raw material and the manufactured product. The duty on copper and its products was raised over the President's veto February 24, 1869. The act of July 14, 1870, changed many rates, generally reducing them. Tea and coffee, taxed since 1861, were put on the free list May 1, 1872. By the act of June 6, 1872, the duties on cotton and woollen goods, wool, iron, paper, glass, and leather generally, were reduced 10 per cent, many new rates were established, and the free list was enlarged; but other rates were imposed February 8, and the above horizontal reduction was rescinded March 3, 1875. Quinine was made free July 1, 1879. Minor acts or resolutions since 1866 were approved March 2, 22, 25, 26, and 29, 1867, February 3 and July 23, 1868, February 19, 1869, December 22, 1870, January 30, 1871, March 5 and April 5, 1872, March 1 and 3, 1873, June 18 and 23, 1874, March 5, 1880, May 4 and December 23, 1882. The average duty on all imports, 1862-83, was 34.16 per cent; on dutiable, 42.74 per cent.

The Commission Tariff, now in force, passed the House March 3, 1883, 152 to 116, and the Senate March 2, 82 to 31. In both branches the vote occurred on the report of a conference committee. The act was approved March 3, and went into full operation July 1, repealing all existing rates. It reduced duties as a rule, though not materially, and may be regarded as the first measure of a new period in our tariff history.

For about fifty years government aid for manufactures, by means of protective duties, was urged on three grounds chiefly, viz.: an alleged inability of young industries to exist, or become diversified, if left to themselves; the desirability of a home market, which, it was claimed, could not be established or maintained without factitious support; and the importance of independence of Europe in all those arts especially which were in any way connected with war. Since 1840 protection has been continuously urged on the ground that American labor, which receives, as a rule, somewhat higher daily or weekly nominal wages than European, would sink to the foreign level if the products of foreign labor were freely admitted to American markets. The "pauper labor" argument for burdensome taxation is that now most frequently resorted to by protectionists; the "home market" and "infant industry" theories are often pushed to the front; the "industrial independence" argument has for the most part gone out of use.

The various duty acts, and the debates attending their passage, show that protected interests have never ceased to demand assistance. The early tariffs, shaped by Alexander Hamilton, were intentionally and openly protective; and yet they established few and comparatively low rates. At the beginning of the government—in other words, when American industry was truly in its "infancy"—very much less protection was thought necessary than is demanded after the lapse of almost a century; and the material progress of the country has been relatively greater in low-duty than in high-duty periods.

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.
Quantities and Values—Last Two Years.

From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department. NOTE.—The figures represent the fiscal year closing June 30, 1884 and 1885.		QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
1. Free of Duty.		1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
ANIMALS, n. e. s.: ¹				<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cattle.....No.	26,166	41,021	1,177,335	2,309,950	
Horses.....No.	18,494	18,271	1,016,874	2,212,591	
Sheep.....No.	5,482	4,427	87,257	74,558	
All other, including fowls.....			244,108	533,549	
Articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the U. S. returned.....			6,638,214	6,138,900	
ART WORKS, n. e. s.:					
Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists.....			372,021	361,403	
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude...lbs.	87,646,930	72,076,408	97,602	145,571	
Bark, hemlock.....cords.	72,933		847,944	406,278	
Bolting-cloths.....			287,076	396,153	
Books and other printed matter, n. e. s.....			785,099	802,785	
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND DYES, n. e. s.:					
Alizarine, natural or artificial...lbs.	1,470,864	669,548	404,002	289,917	
Argal, or argol, or crude tartar, and argol dust.....lbs.	17,694,336	19,591,039	2,950,561	3,265,315	
Barks, cinchona, or other, used in the manufacture of quinia...lbs.	8,513,391	2,580,052	914,908	717,614	
Cochineal.....lbs.	783,332	681,996	206,302	150,858	
Dye-woods in sticks—					
Logwood.....tons.	56,231	55,987	904,237	876,695	
All other.....			270,946	320,324	
Gums—					
Arabic.....lbs.	1,395,117	3,638,178	301,234	534,042	
Camphor crude.....lbs.	2,223,038	2,047,732	211,334	221,313	
Cutch, or catechu, and terra japonica, or gambia.....lbs.	20,457,396	22,367,931	875,000	1,148,690	
Shellac.....lbs.	3,468,891	2,866,753	505,724	546,375	
All other gums and gum-resins, n. e. s.....lbs.	16,004,328	14,782,099	1,952,763	1,946,746	
Indigo.....lbs.	3,034,650	2,645,825	2,004,869	2,254,044	
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.....lbs.	94,697,816	99,758,375	1,458,930	1,681,114	
Licorice-root.....lbs.	26,406,008	39,056,653	559,766	799,454	
Mineral waters, all not artificial...gls.	1,644,458	1,526,011	398,871	359,021	
Potash, muriate of.....lbs.	40,617,944	48,706,014	610,947	731,332	
Quinia, sulphate of, salts of, and cinchonidia.....oz.	1,871,600	1,571,082	1,513,803	1,774,925	
Soda, nitrate of.....lbs.	111,804,135	121,202,792	1,696,054	1,963,376	
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude...tons.	96,841	105,143	1,941,943	2,342,678	
Vanilla beans.....lbs.	97,094	75,621	412,678	357,831	
All other.....			3,206,413	3,313,659	
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of.....lbs.	10,800,120	12,235,304	1,332,390	1,644,766	
Coffee.....lbs.	572,599,552	534,785,542	46,723,318	40,686,705	
Coir yarn.....lbs.	4,027,900	1,766,723	147,353	62,969	
Cork wood, or cork-bark, unmanufactured.....			880,954	989,986	
Cotton, unmanufactured.....lbs.	5,115,650	7,019,492	954,760	1,379,850	
Diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' diamonds.....			383,205	391,063	
Eggs.....doz.	16,098,450	16,487,204	2,476,672	2,677,360	
Farinaceous substances and preparations of, n. e. s.....			595,441	597,133	
FERTILIZERS:					
Guano.....tons.	19,583	27,652	391,789	585,984	
Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes.....tons.	24,114	21,910	288,349	243,843	
All other.....			815,052	935,030	
FISH n. e. s.:					
Fresh, of all kinds, except salmon...lbs.	17,832,031	17,521,419	575,847	578,084	
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock, dried, smoked, or pickled.....lbs.	32,739,828	26,219,592	945,280	962,376	

¹ Not elsewhere specified.

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES—Continued.
Quantities and Values—Last Two Years.

[From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.] NOTE.—The figures represent the fiscal years closing June 30, 1884 and 1885.		QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
1. Free of Duty.		1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Herring—				<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Dried or smoked..... lbs.	10,218,065	8,726,479	130,138	139,340	
Pickled..... bbls.	105,742	126,519	814,183	492,461	
Lobsters, canned or preserved.....			429,700	274,022	
Mackerel, pickled..... bbls.	91,680	88,215	696,822	873,567	
Salmon—					
Fresh..... lbs.	1,336,541	1,016,937	152,822	119,650	
Pickled..... bbls.	5,872	6,408	75,969	100,562	
All other.....			128,149	186,194	
FRUITS, INCLUDING NUTS, n. e. s.: ¹					
Bananas.....			2,095,224	1,820,178	
Cocoa-nuts.....			714,512	747,280	
All other.....			906,655	874,615	
Furs and fur-skins, undressed.....			1,829,942	2,528,576	
Hair, n. e. s.....			1,558,014	1,888,912	
HIDES AND SKINS, OTHER THAN FUR- SKINS:					
Goat-skins.....			4,197,376	5,157,196	
All other.....			16,388,904	17,193,708	
Household and personal effects, and wearing apparel in use, and im- plements, instruments, and tools of trade of persons arriving from foreign countries, and of citizens of the U. S. dying abroad.....				2,168,711	2,249,172
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude lbs.	24,206,148	24,574,025	9,095,256	13,736,004	
IVORY:					
Animal..... lbs.	156,624	230,879	498,816	726,650	
Vegetable..... lbs.	8,301,421	7,891,952	194,046	241,243	
OILS, n. e. s.:					
Fixed or expressed..... lbs.	22,493,849	12,869,838	1,289,860	734,189	
Volatile or essential..... lbs.	1,151,690	959,032	535,629	939,647	
Whale and fish..... galls.	224,080	429,561	220,168	243,209	
PAPER STOCK, CRUDE:					
Rags, other than woollen..... lbs.	134,591,262	167,585,100	3,098,627	4,027,267	
All other.....			2,729,246	1,606,380	
Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground..... tons	117,226	166,150	119,543	168,023	
Platinum, unmanufactured..... lbs.	2,612	2,862	285,239	289,586	
Plumbago..... cwt.	110,762	144,749	207,229	286,363	
Seeds, not medicinal, n. e. s.....			701,946	697,315	
SILK, UNMANUFACTURED:					
Cocoons..... lbs.	223,121	445,629	196,760	456,198	
Eggs (silk-worms).....			39,208	49,363	
Raw, or as reeled from cocoon lbs.	3,424,076	3,222,546	12,421,739	12,481,496	
Waste..... lbs.	661,711	616,713	268,730	288,435	
SPICES, UNGROUND:					
Nutmegs..... lbs.	1,039,412	1,364,473	451,203	688,066	
Pepper..... lbs.	9,103,669	13,331,079	1,209,367	1,656,540	
All other..... lbs.	11,342,081	15,079,296	828,021	1,062,941	
Tea..... lbs.	72,108,356	67,665,910	14,047,223	18,636,053	
Tin, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated..... lbs.	23,960,653	26,013,972	4,268,460	5,430,054	
Wood, unmanufactured, n. e. s.....			3,525,898	4,343,476	
ARTICLES FREE UNDER RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:					
Fruits and nuts.....			61,645	58,101	
Rice..... lbs.	8,291,360	12,378,433	404,478	558,476	
Molasses..... galls.	71,649	163,347	9,054	22,963	
Sugar, brown..... lbs.	169,652,603	125,158,677	8,196,164	7,106,292	
All other.....			240	485	
Total free Hawaiian Imports.....			8,673,581	7,748,317	
All other free articles.....			4,562,812	4,166,262	
TOTAL IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY...			193,181,073	209,884,184	

¹ Not elsewhere specified.

II.—IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Table showing Quantities, Values, Total Duties, Rate of Duty, and Average Duty, *ad valorem*, on all imported Commodities paying \$100,000 or upwards into the Treasury in the year ending June 30, 1885.

[Compiled from the Official Report on Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1885.]

2. DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Duties.	Duty <i>Ad val.</i>
Animals		\$3,399,972	30 per cent.	\$679,994	20.00
Art works, paintings, and statuary		1,007,205	30 per cent.	302,162	30.00
Barley	9,986,814 bushels	6,380,602	10c. bush.	998,681	15.65
Books and printed matter,* n. e. s.		2,001,854	25 per cent.	500,463	25.00
Brass, Manufactures of		400,175	45 per cent.	180,079	45.00
Bristles	788,904 lbs.	941,039	15c. lb.	118,326	12.57
Brushes		465,638	30 per cent.	139,692	30.00
Buttons, Silk		2,330,752	25 per cent.	582,688	25.00
Cement	554,396 barrels	874,070	20 per cent.	174,814	20.00
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, ETC.:					
Coal-tar colors, n. e. s.		1,368,057	35 per cent.	478,820	35.00
Glycerine, crude	5,899,511 lbs.	317,775	2c. lb.	117,990	37.13
Opium, crude	351,609 lbs.	914,601	\$1 per lb.	351,609	38.44
do., prepared	37,475 lbs.	335,383	\$10 per lb.	374,752	111.74
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpetre, crude	11,753,940 lbs.	341,222	1c. per lb.	117,539	34.45
Soda, hydrate or caustic	71,606,399 lbs.	1,551,209	1c. per lb.	716,064	46.16
Soda, ash	260,932,988 lbs.	3,065,989		652,332	21.27
Total chemicals, drugs, etc.		11,699,594		3,795,535	32.44
Clocks		385,300	30 per cent.	115,560	30.00
Watches		947,183	25 per cent.	236,796	25.00
Coal, bituminous	768,477 tons	2,548,432	75c. per ton.	576,358	22.62
Corsets		893,011	35 per cent.	312,554	35.00
COTTON MANUFACTURES:					
Thread valued over \$1 p. lb.	277,455 lbs.	333,918	50 per cent.	166,959	50.00
Cotton cloth, bleached, valued at 10c. or less sq. yd.	8,065,116 yds.	622,326	1c. sq. yd.	322,605	51.84
do., col'd, 13c. or less sq. yd.	2,901,309 yds.	304,079	5c. sq. yd.	145,068	47.71
do., over 13c. sq. yd.	1,993,647 sq. yds.	334,564	40 per cent.	133,826	40.00
do., b'hd, over 13c. sq. yd.	4,826,889 sq. yds.	677,321	40 per cent.	270,925	40.00
do., col'd, over 15c. sq. yds.	6,299,050 yds.	1,283,151	40 per cent.	513,260	40.00
Cotton damask		741,406	40 per cent.	296,562	40.00
Cotton velvet		2,629,746	40 per cent.	1,051,898	40.00
Clothing, n. e. s.		351,086	35 per cent.	122,880	35.00
Cords, braids, gimps, etc.		617,076	35 per cent.	215,977	35.00
Embroideries		5,053,213	40 per cent.	2,021,285	40.00
Handkerchiefs		414,554	40 per cent.	165,820	40.00
Hose and stockings, knit		5,313,683	40 per cent.	2,125,473	40.00
All other knit goods, n. e. s.		586,560	35 per cent.	205,296	35.00
Laces, trimmings, etc.		4,551,283	40 per cent.	1,820,513	40.00
Other cotton mfs., n. e. s.		1,909,067	35 per cent.	668,173	35.00
Total cotton manufactures		27,242,512		10,932,216	40.13
Earthenw. and china, plain white		823,334	55 per cent.	452,834	55.00
do., decorated		2,834,718	60 per cent.	1,700,831	60.00
All other crockeryware, n. e. s.		963,422	55 per cent.	529,882	55.00
Total earthen and china ware		4,843,106		2,731,655	56.40
FANCY ARTICLES:					
Beads and bead-ornaments		399,332	50 per cent.	199,661	50.00
Card-cases, pocket-books, etc.		178,084	35 per cent.	62,329	35.00
Dolls and toys		1,439,418	35 per cent.	503,796	35.00
Fans, except palm-leaf		376,807	35 per cent.	131,882	35.00
Feathers, not dressed		1,321,747	35 per cent.	330,437	25.00
do., colored and dressed		311,077	50 per cent.	155,539	50.00
do. and flowers, artificial, n. e. s.		410,166	50 per cent.	205,083	50.00
Perfumery, alcoholic, including cologne	12,463 galls.	216,362	\$2 gl 50 p.c.	133,107	61.52
Pipes, n. e. s.		186,062	70 per cent.	130,244	70.00
Total fancy articles		5,449,375		2,079,902	38.17
Firecrackers		237,777	100 p. cent.	237,777	100.00
FISH—Sardines, etc., in 1/4 boxes	6,805,187	599,518	3/4c. box.	170,130	28.38
Total fish		1,447,029		281,972	19.49
FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND TEXTILES:					
Hemp	4,918 tons	778,327	\$25 ton.	122,945	15.80
Manila, etc.	25,308 tons	3,898,275	\$25 ton.	632,711	16.23
Jute	14,922 tons	785,507	20 per cent.	157,101	20.00

* Not elsewhere specified.

II.—Imports Entered for Consumption—Continued.

2. DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Duties.	Duty Ad val
Jute-butts.....	tons 78,231	\$2,304,553	\$5 ton.....	\$391,153	16.97
Sisal-grass.....	tons 31,736	2,245,030	\$15 ton.....	476,048	21.30
Thread and twine, flax.....	.....	637,857	40 per cent.	255,143	40.00
Jute-yarns.....	lbs. 10,845,856	466,555	35 per cent.	163,294	35.00
Bags and bagging, n. e. s.....	.....	1,166,288	40 per cent.	466,515	40.00
Brown and bleached linens, etc.....	.....	12,159,892	35 per cent.	4,255,962	35.00
Burlaps not over 60 in. wide.....	.....	3,431,909	30 per cent.	1,029,573	30.00
do. over 60 inches wide.....	.....	489,095	40 per cent.	195,638	40.00
Laces and insertings, linen.....	.....	1,137,494	30 per cent.	341,248	30.00
Other mfs., of which flax or hemp is the chief value.....	.....	527,250	35 per cent.	184,537	35.00
Total flax, hemp, jute, etc.....	.....	32,686,413	.....	9,069,756	27.75
FRUITS AND NUTS:					
Currents, Zante or other.....	lbs. 25,534,507	723,415	1c. lb.....	255,345	35.30
Figs.....	lbs. 7,774,492	516,084	2c. lb.....	155,490	30.13
Lemons, whole.....	boxes 1,869,087	2,474,379	30c. box.....	560,726	22.66
Oranges, whole boxes.....	boxes 1,250,475	1,547,802	20 per cent.	312,619	20.00
Plums and prunes.....	lbs. 53,357,226	2,071,103	1c. lb.....	533,572	25.76
Preserved fruits, jellies, etc.....	.....	530,536	35 per cent.	183,195	35.00
Raisins.....	lbs. 39,778,695	2,728,847	2c. lb.....	795,574	29.15
Almonds, not shelled.....	lbs. 3,006,527	282,113	5c. lb.....	150,326	52.29
Almonds, shelled.....	lbs. 1,574,439	251,225	7½c. lb.....	118,063	47.00
Filberts and walnuts.....	lbs. 8,584,945	501,342	3c. lb.....	257,548	51.87
Total fruits and nuts.....	.....	13,005,595	.....	3,672,202	28.24
Furs, dressed.....	.....	2,201,520	20 per cent.	440,306	20.00
do. hatters'.....	.....	1,061,251	20 per cent.	212,251	20.00
GLASS AND GLASSWARE:					
Bottles cont'g liquors, n. e. s. No.	6,027,204	.....	.....	180,816	.....
Bottles, filled.....	.....	371,151	30 per cent.	111,346	30.00
Glass, cut, engraved, or colored.....	.....	918,531	45 per cent.	413,339	45.00
Window-glass not over 10x15 in.....	lbs. 13,396,899	341,740	1½c. lb.....	184,207	53.90
do. over 10x15 and not over 16x24 in.....	lbs. 14,820,548	393,640	1½c. lb.....	277,885	70.59
do. over 16x24 in. and not over 24x30 in.....	lbs. 16,024,772	451,487	2½c. lb.....	380,588	84.30
do. all above 24x30 in.....	lbs. 15,693,788	514,469	2½c. lb.....	451,196	87.70
Plate-glass over 24x30 and not over 24x60 in.....	sq. ft. 762,064	274,317	25c. sq. ft.....	190,516	69.45
do. above 24x60 in.....	sq. ft. 1,187,318	427,699	50c. sq. ft.....	593,650	135.80
do. silvered, over 16x24 and not over 24x30 in.....	sq. ft. 2,068,339	719,194	10c. sq. ft.....	206,834	23.76
All other glass manufactures, n.	.....	828,912	45 per cent.	373,010	45.00
Total glass and glassware.....	.....	6,340,721	.....	3,714,068	58.57
Hats, straw, palm, etc., n. e. s.....	.....	511,340	30 per cent.	153,402	30.00
do. braids, plaits, etc., n. e. s.....	.....	3,714,563	20 per cent.	742,912	20.00
Total hats, bonnets, and hoods.....	.....	4,338,998	.....	924,588	21.81
Hay.....	tons 160,911	1,517,884	\$2 ton.....	321,821	21.20
Hops.....	lbs. 1,638,427	435,106	8c. lb.....	131,074	30.12
IRON & STEEL, & MANUFACTURES:					
Iron ore, n. e. s.....	tons 412,963	927,106	75c. ton.....	309,722	33.41
Spiegeleisen.....	tons 65,406	1,587,103	\$6.72 ton.....	439,530	27.69
All other pig-iron.....	tons 88,719	1,119,134	\$6.72 ton.....	596,191	53.27
Scrap-iron, etc.....	tons 20,714	246,075	\$6.72 ton.....	139,199	56.57
Bar iron, blooms, etc.....	tons 25,844	1,126,898	\$22 ton.....	568,566	50.45
Steel railroad bars.....	tons 6,646	212,583	\$17 ton.....	112,996	53.15
Bars of steel under 4c. lb.....	lbs. 29,248,493	393,561	45 per cent.	150,102	45.00
do. 7 to 10c. lb.....	lbs. 4,095,067	378,385	2½c. lb.....	112,614	29.76
Cotton ties or hoops.....	lbs. 32,237,125	464,985	35 per cent.	162,745	85.00
Tin plates, iron or steel.....	lbs. 505,559,076	16,610,104	1c. lb.....	5,055,591	30.44
Wire rods, value ¾c. or less lb. iron or steel.....	lbs. 146,111,277	2,481,632	¾c. lb.....	876,667	35.28
do. steel, n. e. s.*.....	lbs. 115,211,045	1,433,145	45 per cent.	644,915	45.00
Cutlery—knives and razors.....	.....	1,051,743	50 per cent.	525,871	50.00
Cutlery, n. e. s.*.....	.....	386,533	35 per cent.	135,266	35.00
Firearms, pistols, etc.....	.....	683,371	35 per cent.	239,180	35.00
Machinery, n. e. s.....	.....	832,282	45 per cent.	374,527	45.00
All other iron manufactures.....	.....	436,563	45 per cent.	196,453	45.00
All other steel manufactures.....	.....	752,724	45 per cent.	338,726	45.00
Total iron and steel.....	.....	33,903,258	.....	11,973,908	35.33

* Not elsewhere specified.

II.—Imports Entered for Consumption—Continued.

2. DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Duties.	Duty Ad val
Jewelry of all kinds, n. e. s.		\$471,971	25 per cent.	\$117,993	25.00
Precious stones.		5,628,916	10 per cent.	562,892	10.00
Lead, pigs and bars. lbs.	5,862,474	143,103	2c. lb.	117,249	81.93
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:					
Calf-skins, tanned.		1,849,352	20 per cent.	369,850	20.00
Morocco skins, tanned.		1,437,110	10 per cent.	143,711	10.00
Upper leather and dressed skins, n. e. s.		3,109,949	20 per cent.	621,990	20.00
Gloves, kid or leather.		3,042,849	50 per cent.	1,521,424	50.00
Leather manufactures, n. e. s.		501,953	30 per cent.	150,586	30.00
Total leather & manufact's.		10,262,616		2,869,224	27.96
LIQUORS, SPIRITUOUS AND MALT:					
Ale, beer, & porter in bbls. galls.	888,302	741,128	35c. gall.	310,906	41.95
do. not in bottles. galls.	1,180,469	370,309	20c. gall.	236,094	63.76
Brandy. galls.	483,942	1,154,397	\$2 gall.	967,883	83.84
Cordials, liquors, n. e. s. galls.	92,214	200,160	\$2 gall.	184,429	92.14
Spirits distilled from grain. galls.	677,511	377,923	\$2 gall.	1,355,021	358.54
do. from other materials. galls.	187,807	116,348	\$2 gall.	375,614	322.84
Champagne, 1½ pt. to 1 pt. doz.	183,957	1,189,431	\$3.50 doz.	643,850	54.13
do. 1 pint to 1 quart. doz.	134,663	1,602,015	\$7 doz.	942,644	58.84
Still wines in casks. galls.	3,381,675	2,278,373	50c. gall.	1,690,898	74.21
do. in bottles. doz.	214,098	1,189,246	\$1.60 doz.	342,558	28.80
Total liquors of all kinds.		9,325,748		7,156,564	76.74
Marble in blocks, rough. cb. ft.	375,581	429,186	65c. cb. ft.	244,128	56.88
Total marble, stone, and mfs. of		874,527		366,537	41.92
Matting and mats.		517,867	20 per cent.	103,573	20.00
Metals, bronze, manuf. of, n. e. s.		294,834	45 per cent.	132,675	45.00
All other metals, n. e. s.		747,549	45 per cent.	336,397	45.00
Total metals, metal comp., etc.		1,932,706		676,192	34.99
Musical instruments.		1,427,746	25 per cent.	356,936	25.00
Olive oil. galls.	731,525	569,600	25 per cent.	142,400	25.00
Paints and colors.		1,140,805	Various.	368,439	32.30
Paper, writing, n. e. s.		736,374	25 per cent.	184,068	25.00
Total paper and manufactures.		1,586,848		346,402	21.83
PROVISIONS—Cheese. lbs.	6,301,964	956,022	4c. lb.	248,078	25.92
Total provisions.		1,824,898		408,322	22.38
Rice, cleaned. lbs.	58,850,662	1,242,822	2½c. lb.	1,324,140	106.54
do., uncleaned. lbs.	10,364,604	269,773	1½c. lb.	153,969	73.40
Rice, flour, and meal. lbs.	38,246,302	672,062	20 per cent.	134,418	30.00
Salt, in bags, sacks, or bbls. lbs.	351,276,969	1,030,029	12c. 100 lbs.	421,532	40.92
do. in bulk. lbs.	412,322,341	386,787	8c. 100 lbs.	329,858	85.28
SEEDS—Castor beans. bush.	262,504	274,394	50c. bush.	132,252	47.83
Linseed or flaxseed. bush.	2,500,339	2,750,333	20c. bush.	500,066	18.18
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF:					
Braids, fringes, and galloons.		715,104	50 per cent.	357,552	50.00
Dress and piece goods.		15,980,745	50 per cent.	7,995,372	50.00
Handkerchiefs.		236,757	50 per cent.	118,378	50.00
Hosiery.		1,014,866	50 per cent.	507,433	50.00
Laces.		1,730,092	50 per cent.	865,046	50.00
Ready-made clothing.		611,115	50 per cent.	305,558	50.00
Ribbons.		1,112,093	50 per cent.	556,046	50.00
Velvets.		3,422,223	50 per cent.	1,711,111	50.00
All other silk mfs., n. e. s.		2,958,742	50 per cent.	1,479,371	50.00
Total silk manufactures.		28,106,798		14,000,210	49.81
Soap of all kinds.		404,588	Various.	103,660	25.62
SUGAR, MOLASSES, & CONFECTION'Y:					
Molasses. galls.	32,183,036	4,413,492	4c. per gall.	1,287,321	29.17
Sugar. lbs.	2,578,993,335	69,078,837	1½ to 3½c. lb.	50,885,916	73.66
Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed. lbs.	11,910,622	5,913,062	35c. per lb.	4,168,717	70.50
Cigars and cheroots. lbs.	895,532	3,078,036	\$2½ lb. & 25pc	3,008,339	97.73
Total tobacco and manuf.		9,121,869		7,356,369	80.65
Vegetables—Pickles and sauces.		311,329	25 per cent.	108,965	35.00
Preserved or prep'd vegetables.		447,526	30 per cent.	134,258	30.00
WOOD AND MANUFACTURES:					
Lumber not pl'd or fin'd, n. e. s. Mft	465,086	5,850,386	\$2 per M ft.	930,172	15.90
Other manufact's of wood, n. e. s.		557,305	35 per cent.	195,057	35.00
Total wood and manufactures.		8,250,809		1,469,849	17.81

II.—Imports Entered for Consumption—Continued.

2. DUTIABLE ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values.	Rate of Duty.	Duties.	Duty Ad val
WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF:					
Class 1. Clothing wools value 80c. or less per lb. lbs.	13,379,118	\$2,950,500	10c. per lb..	\$1,337,912	45.35
do. class 2. Combing wools value 30c. or less per lb. lbs.	3,607,512	796,482	10c. per lb..	360,751	45.29
Class 3. Carpet wools, etc., value 12c. or less per lb. lbs.	45,073,356	4,579,972	2½c. per lb..	1,126,824	24.64
do. value over 12c. per lb. lbs.	5,708,792	985,478	5c. per lb..	285,440	28.96
Total unmanufactured wools.		9,474,264		3,164,296	33.40
Carpets, Axminster, Aubusson, etc. sq. yds.	125,288	347,032	45c. yd. 30 pc	160,489	46.25
Carpets, Brussels sq. yds.	222,176	337,837	30c. yd. 30 pc	138,004	58.02
Mats, screens, and rugs		274,589	40 per cent.	107,836	40.00
Total carpets and carpeting.		1,178,253		575,665	49.07
Cloaks and ladies' garments. lbs.	903,273	1,107,103	45c. lb. 40 pc	849,314	76.71
Clothing, skirts, etc., n. e. s. lbs.	833,715	696,598	40c. lb. 35 pc	377,285	54.16
Cloths, woollen, not over 60c lb. lbs.	330,371	213,841	35c. lb. 35 pc	190,474	89.07
do. valued above 80c. lb. lbs.	7,683,584	9,867,140	35c. lb. 40 pc	6,686,196	67.26
Dress goods, part wool, not over 20c. sq. yd. yds.	22,332,982	3,418,313	5c. yd. 35p.c.	2,313,059	67.67
do. valued above 20c. sq. yd. yds.	4,925,726	1,615,883	7c. yd. 40p.c.	993,254	61.47
do. all wool, worst'd, etc., sq. yds.	27,000,379	6,479,491	9c. yd. 40p.c.	5,021,881	77.50
Knit goods.		2,113,952	35c. lb. 40 pc	1,241,729	58.73
Shawls, woollen, above 80c. lb. lbs.	802,098	542,053	35c. lb. 40 pc	322,554	59.51
do. worsted or p't worsted. lbs.	279,068	511,981	40c. lb. 35 pc	290,816	56.80
Webbings, braids, gimps, etc. lbs.	266,315	470,897	30c. lb. 50 pc	315,342	66.97
Yarns above 60c. and not above 80c. lb. lbs.	430,251	309,124	24c. lb. 35 pc	211,454	68.40
do. valued above 80c. lb. lbs.	218,278	252,542	35c. lb. 40 pc	177,414	70.25
All manufactures of wool, n. e. s. valued above 80c. lb. lbs.	545,492	840,405	35c. lb. 40 pc	527,084	62.72
All manuf's of worsted valued above 40¢ and not above 60c. lb. lbs.	937,161	524,885	18c. lb. 35 pc	352,399	67.14
do. valued above 60c. and not above 80c. lbs.	1,407,051	1,020,916	24c. lb. 35 pc	695,013	68.08
do. valued above 80c. lb. lbs.	1,274,737	1,633,812	35c. lb. 40 pc	1,099,683	67.30
Total wool & manufactures of Wool, spelter, etc.		45,650,969		27,459,235	60.15
		181,627	1½c. to 2½c. lb	101,100	55.66
Total dutiable, and average duty		386,667,820		177,319,550	46.07
Total, free of duty.		192,912,234			
Tl. imp'ts, entries for consump.		579,580,054			30.74

NOTE.—The rule observed in the above table, of including only specific articles, which pay as much as \$100,000 revenue into the Treasury, of course omits a great many minor articles of commerce, yielding little revenue. To print the whole in detail would occupy too great space, but the scheme followed sums up the aggregate of each great class of imported commodities, with the duties collected, and the average percentage of duties thereon.

Comparative Statement, Imports of Fiscal Years 1883 to 1885.

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Total Value of Merchandise Imported.	\$723,180,914	\$667,697,693	\$577,527,329
Total Value of Coin and Bullion Imported.	28,489,391	37,426,262	43,242,323
Aggregate Imports—Merchandise and Specie.	\$751,670,305	\$705,123,955	\$620,769,652
Merchandise brought in American Vessels.	\$136,002,290	\$135,046,207	\$112,864,052
Merchandise brought in Foreign Vessels.	564,175,576	512,511,192	443,513,801
Brought in cars and other land vehicles.	23,003,048	20,140,294	21,149,476
	\$723,180,914	\$667,697,693	\$577,527,329

SUMMARY OF SPECIE IMPORTS.

GOLD.	1884.	1885.	SILVER.	1884.	1885.
Gold Bars & Bullion.	\$4,997,571	\$8,849,237	Silver Bars & Bullion.	\$2,910,451	\$4,530,384
Coin—American.	3,824,962	3,352,090	Silver Coin—American.	686,182	673,936
Coin—Foreign.	14,008,784	14,490,369	Silver Coin—Foreign.	10,996,312	11,346,317
Total Gold Imported.	22,831,317	26,691,696	Total Silver Imported.	14,594,945	16,550,627

Aggregate Imports—Gold, Silver, Coin and Bullion, 1883. 1884. 1885.
\$28,489,391 \$37,426,262 \$43,242,323

Quantities and Values—Last Two Years.

[From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.]

NOTE.—The figures represent the fiscal years ending June 30, 1884 and 1885.

1. Exports of Merchandise of Domestic Production.

	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Horse-powers.....			26,558	28,632
Mowers and reapers, and parts of.....			1,348,232	2,096,298
Plows & cultivators, and parts of.....			352,787	352,304
All other, and parts of.....			834,150	965,543
ANIMALS:				
Cattle.....no.	135,895	190,518	12,908,145	17,855,495
Hogs.....no.	55,025	46,392	579,183	627,480
Horses.....no.	1,942	2,721	376,237	424,317
Mules.....no.	1,028	3,742	127,580	490,809
Sheep.....no.	224,509	273,874	512,568	850,146
All other, and fowls.....			63,368	45,282
Art-works: Paintings and statuary.....			227,145	176,389
Bark, and extract of, for tanning.....			346,218	292,851
Billiard & pool tables and apparatus.....			49,709	65,631
Blacking.....			159,876	167,335
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and waste.....			157,973	199,242
Books, maps, engravings, and other printed matter.....			1,389,350	1,414,951
Brass, and manufactures of.....			538,118	301,014
BREADSTUFFS:				
Barley.....bush.	629,130	724,955	346,302	403,622
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	16,471,972	17,580,740	702,927	847,671
Indian corn.....bush.	51,884,416	45,247,490	28,003,893	27,648,044
Indian-corn meal.....bbls.	260,510	252,779	816,459	818,739
Oats.....bush.	4,191,692	1,760,376	1,589,703	700,694
Oatmeal.....lbs.	36,205,413	27,256,427	1,086,011	771,471
Rye.....bush.	2,950,558	6,220,206	2,000,294	4,823,105
Rye-flour.....bbls.	3,972	4,564	15,367	18,876
Wheat.....bush.	84,653,714	70,949,012	72,933,097	75,026,678
Wheat-flour.....bbls.	10,647,971	9,152,260	52,155,602	51,139,696
All other breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food.....			770,834	846,119
BRICKS:				
Building.....M.	6,223	7,998	45,181	60,702
Fire.....			31,058	41,012
Broom-corn.....			154,257	163,444
Brooms and brushes.....			174,146	170,795
Candles.....lbs.	2,245,463	1,907,409	256,719	240,500
Carriages & horse-cars, and parts of.....			1,495,495	1,582,459
Cars, passenger and freight, for steam railroads.....no.	563	2,089	369,053	1,444,039
Casings for sausages.....			642,351	499,134
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES:				
Acids.....			133,582	128,616
Ashes, pot and pearl.....lbs.	775,582	744,769	37,782	41,436
Dyes and dyestuffs.....			656,148	675,492
Ginseng.....lbs.	377,345	295,242	751,168	614,995
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....			1,317,483	1,340,583
Roots, herbs, and barks, n.e.s.*.....			116,695	45,422
All other.....			1,793,328	1,847,842
CLOCKS AND WATCHES:				
Clocks, and parts of.....			1,209,048	1,168,484
Watches, and parts of.....			136,892	191,206
COAL:				
Anthracite.....tons	588,421	649,040	2,586,421	3,053,550
Bituminous.....tons	683,487	646,265	1,989,541	1,977,959
Coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate.....			106,565	66,943
COPPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Ore.....tons	41,615	19,307	4,739,601	2,930,895
Ingots, bars, and old.....lbs.	44,672,493	16,939,080	5,328,903	2,505,279
Sheets.....lbs.	59,865	105,680	10,984	22,550
All other manufactures of.....			107,536	137,135

* Not elsewhere specified.

Quantities and Values—Last Two Years.

1. Exports of Domestic Production. (From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics.)	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF:			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sea Island.....lbs.	7,764,033	3,598,966	1,685,635	1,160,673
Other unmanufactured.....lbs.	1,884,895,444	1,868,973,664	200,276,823	195,854,531
Colored.....yards	32,738,113	35,441,296	2,230,567	2,579,866
Uncolored.....yards	114,806,595	99,750,450	7,919,670	7,508,361
Wearing apparel.....			267,875	349,270
All other manufactures of.....			1,418,579	1,452,714
EARTHEN, STONE, AND CHINA WARE:				
Earthen and stone ware.....			127,054	228,387
China-ware.....			8,331	7,860
Eggs.....doz.	240,768	295,464	51,832	62,759
FANCY ARTICLES:				
Perfumery and cosmetics.....			286,231	408,205
Toys.....			73,648	93,080
All other.....			518,956	651,995
Fertilizers.....tons	136,976	161,352	910,778	1,096,021
FISH:				
Codfish, dried, smoked, and cured, including haddock, hake, and pollock.....lbs.	18,178,987	14,929,128	724,858	734,946
Mackerel, pickled.....bbls.	24,530	18,102	139,663	107,950
Salmon—				
Canned.....			2,260,567	2,323,026
Other.....			82,114	110,531
Fish, fresh, n.e.s.*.....lbs.	1,045,242	1,641,061	33,350	62,009
Fish, dried, smoked, and cured, n. e. s.....lbs.	6,517,347	7,174,332	354,195	415,006
Fish, pickled, n.e.s.....bbls.	35,742	81,932	170,569	188,946
Shell-fish—				
Oysters.....			715,619	572,487
Other.....			411,984	228,030
FLAX, HEMP, & JUTE, MANUFACTURES OF:				
Bags.....			398,615	529,217
Cordage.....lbs.	7,220,287	6,975,776	624,372	672,142
Twine.....			182,045	128,638
All other.....			109,108	67,725
FRUITS:				
Apples, dried.....lbs.	18,413,366	5,558,746	1,062,839	394,350
Apples, green or ripe.....bbls.	675,867	105,400	1,572,126	422,447
Fruits, preserved—				
Canned.....			478,944	495,143
Other.....			87,239	53,361
All other, green, ripe, or dried.....			369,461	381,117
Furs and fur-skins.....			4,152,028	3,993,182
GLASS AND GLASSWARE:				
Window glass.....			10,055	18,665
All other.....			773,860	821,091
Glucose or grape-sugar.....lbs.	1,825,795	6,773,115	60,078	212,628
Glue.....lbs.	245,575	222,318	34,968	36,336
Grease, grease scraps, and all soap-stock.....			712,855	715,650
GUNPOWDER AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES:				
Gunpowder.....lbs.	1,296,576	1,872,956	185,868	294,620
All other.....			1,181,453	883,302
Hair, and manufactures of.....			571,192	640,939
Hay.....tons	11,152	16,908	204,705	309,781
Hides and skins, other than furs.....			1,822,058	1,304,329
Honey.....			224,212	68,764
Hops.....lbs.	7,055,389	13,516,643	1,391,854	3,265,211
Ice.....tons	88,901	37,002	89,420	85,307
INDIA-RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA, MANUFACTURES OF:				
Boots and shoes.....pairs	84,183	47,240	89,216	57,047
All other.....			596,940	577,999
Ink, printers' and other.....			86,114	80,750
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, and other electric.....			449,537	557,424

* Not elsewhere specified.

Quantities and Values—Last Two Years.

1. Exports of Domestic Production. [From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics.]	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
IRON & STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF:			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Iron ore..... tons	3,226	3,080	12,991	12,081
Pig-iron..... tons	4,635	8,765	102,888	96,255
Bar-iron..... lbs.	1,609,676	2,707,811	43,606	73,942
Band, hoop, and scroll iron... lbs.	172,416	215,655	7,705	9,101
Car-wheels..... no.	10,533	14,385	92,698	135,133
Castings, n.e.s.*.....			386,179	371,693
Cutlery.....			91,290	103,127
Fire-arms.....			1,700,655	1,266,631
Ingot, bars, and rods of steel lbs.	214,814	215,677	15,674	22,798
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware ..			1,156,654	920,283
Machinery.....			8,794,795	5,255,431
Nails and spikes..... lbs.	8,552,508	9,165,377	246,358	306,625
Plates and sheets—				
Of iron..... lbs.	780,319	562,993	31,764	27,581
Of steel..... lbs.	52,900	55,266	3,803	3,046
Printing-presses, and parts of ..			177,111	206,465
Railroad bars or rails—				
Of iron..... tons	1,103	553	42,284	31,545
Of steel..... tons	6,863	2,901	206,401	119,234
Saws and tools.....			1,108,474	1,290,448
Scales and balances.....			273,961	384,865
Sewing-machines, and parts of ..			2,598,696	3,552,814
Steam-engines, and parts of—				
Fire engines..... no.	9	4	19,134	15,235
Locomotive engines..... no.	85	232	732,408	2,819,946
Stationary engines..... no.	109	135	187,675	171,040
Boilers and parts of engines..			199,035	361,907
Stoves and ranges, and parts of ..			209,802	207,120
Wire..... lbs.	5,018,734	5,573,562	242,948	368,866
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....			2,670,134	3,796,000
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....			380,520	553,325
Lamps, chandeliers, and all devices and appliances for illuminating purposes.....			522,497	490,491
Lead, and manufactures of.....			123,466	135,156
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Leather—				
Buff, grain, splits, and all finished upper-leather.....			2,578,991	2,062,651
Patent or enamelled.....			291,943	116,817
Sole..... lbs.	27,313,711	22,421,293	5,416,830	4,613,106
All other.....			251,615	230,996
Manufactures of—				
Boots and shoes..... pairs	492,906	502,122	598,151	602,925
Harness and saddles.....			178,411	215,750
All other.....			376,467	463,534
Lime and cement..... bbls.	79,623	65,768	127,523	108,437
MALT LIQUORS:				
In bottles..... doz.	233,816	238,228	436,321	451,681
Not in bottles..... galls.	170,118	236,896	55,097	73,069
MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Unmanufactured.....			188,021	188,245
Manufactures of—				
Roofing-slate.....			50,709	79,464
All other.....			279,775	335,551
Matches.....			39,840	106,809
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:				
Organs..... no.	8,594	8,868	584,279	641,188
Pianofortes..... no.	915	1,020	244,382	300,626
All other, and parts of.....			112,783	137,304

* Not elsewhere specified.

Quantities and Values—Last Two Years.

1. Exports of Domestic Production. [From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics.]	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
NAVAL STORES:			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Rosin.....bbls.	1,269,296	1,545,211	2,209,615	2,909,074
Tar.....bbls.	87,572	43,544	66,349	91,234
Turpentine and pitch.....bbls.	16,178	53,259	29,847	118,642
Oakum.....lbs.	506,787	442,959	34,228	27,901
Oil-cake and oil-cake meal.....lbs.	498,664,241	524,847,331	6,674,466	7,115,153
OILS:				
Animal—				
Lard.....gals.	916,157	712,696	555,426	504,218
Sperm.....gals.	200,846	343,069	183,499	325,385
Whale and fish.....gals.	977,768	498,915	321,227	190,704
Other animal.....gals.	106,793	159,486	75,836	150,118
Mineral, crude (including all natural oils, without regard to gravity).....gals.	81,037,992	67,186,329	5,903,833	5,302,974
Mineral refined or manufactured—				
Naphthas (including all lighter products of distillation).....gals.	15,822,853	15,045,411	1,272,290	1,072,651
Illuminating.....gals.	458,243,012	415,616,693	40,074,827	38,195,849
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil.....gals.	13,002,488	10,515,535	2,632,883	2,179,595
Residuum (including tar, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled).....bbls.	156,230	126,122	374,114	352,679
Vegetable—				
Cotton-seed.....gals.	6,364,279	3,605,946	2,614,592	1,570,871
Linseed.....gals.	62,660	72,221	38,220	47,698
Volatile or essential.....			245,872	196,910
Other vegetable.....			33,583	37,045
Ore, gold and silver bearing.....			122,629	1,062,341
Paraffine and paraffine wax.....lbs.	24,377,488	17,089,817	1,735,344	1,263,197
Paints and painters' colors.....			351,507	477,469
PAPER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Paper-hangings.....			102,018	84,710
Writing-paper and envelopes.....			77,418	89,932
All other.....			798,057	755,179
Plated ware.....			509,378	463,762
PROVISIONS (comprising meat and dairy products):				
Meat products—Beef Products—				
Beef, canned.....			4,214,720	3,178,767
Beef, fresh.....lbs.	115,780,830	120,784,064	11,199,481	11,987,331
Beef, salted or pickled.....lbs.	48,143,705	42,379,911	3,619,145	3,202,275
Beef, other cured.....lbs.	572,427	641,163	73,895	67,758
Tallow.....lbs.	50,431,769	63,091,103	3,322,476	4,798,375
Mutton.....lbs.	3,355,660	2,932,855	324,099	292,067
Oleomargarine—				
Imitation butter.....lbs.	761,938	1,587,682	92,779	171,119
The oil.....lbs.	37,120,217	37,785,159	4,358,853	4,671,243
Pork products—				
Bacon.....lbs.	345,920,606	341,579,410	31,052,787	33,797,480
Hams.....lbs.	54,201,321	47,919,958	6,030,509	5,887,415
Pork, fresh.....lbs.	424,103	185,417	26,807	13,067
Pork, salted or cured.....lbs.	70,660,765	60,863,313	5,177,136	4,749,658
Lard.....lbs.	2,321,979	265,094,719	22,595,171	25,305,953
Poultry and game.....			33,644	24,336
All other meat products.....			900,844	609,492
Dairy products—				
Butter.....lbs.	21,682,788	20,627,374	3,643,598	3,750,771
Cheese.....lbs.	111,992,990	112,869,575	10,444,409	11,663,713
Milk.....			221,114	203,008
Quicksilver.....lbs.	515,867	1,242,080	206,630	427,219
Rags.....lbs.	4,246,920	1,794,244	125,182	34,733
Rice.....lbs.	168,827	163,519	10,619	9,870
Salt.....lbs.	4,086,774	3,920,809	26,357	26,007
SEEDS:				
Clover.....lbs.	17,667,925	27,404,737	1,525,414	2,730,815
Cotton.....lbs.	11,016,965	5,674,560	114,389	65,073

Quantities and Values—Last Two Years.

1. Exports of Domestic Production. [From the Official Report of the Bureau of Statistics.]	QUANTITIES.		VALUES.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
Timothy.....lbs.	3,830,737	6,836,894	<i>Dollars.</i> 157,544	<i>Dollars.</i> 370,411
All other.....			369,558	311,084
Silk, manufactures of.....			74,610	80,578
SOAP:				
Toilet or fancy.....lbs.			48,129	39,636
All other.....lbs.	13,804,938	14,169,424	649,165	700,730
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax.....lbs.	277,271	259,947	63,688	48,553
Spices, ground or prepared.....			27,652	41,191
SPIRITS:				
Alcohol.....proof gals.	4,711,094	3,897,082	821,296	764,983
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits.....proof gals.	8,814	39,558	1,299	8,445
Rum.....proof gals.	875,539	667,847	269,832	223,887
Whiskey—				
Bourbon.....proof gals.	4,794,971	2,585,991	3,880,102	2,236,617
Rye.....proof gals.	605,111	834,067	550,128	856,728
All other.....proof gals.	73,064	44,433	42,939	48,034
Spirits of turpentine.....gals.	8,987,816	11,300,729	2,690,231	3,885,500
Starch.....lbs.	6,851,963	6,787,909	276,274	305,515
Stationery, except of paper.....			395,123	342,989
Stereotype and electrotype plates.....			28,698	30,727
Straw & palm-leaf, manufactures of.....			41,935	37,955
SUGAR AND MOLASSES:				
Molasses and sirup.....gals.	6,749,859	5,906,005	858,394	898,966
Sugar, brown.....lbs.	162,059	202,079	9,089	14,665
Sugar, refined.....lbs.	252,574,335	75,920,734	16,071,899	5,402,498
Candy and confectionery.....			88,599	112,046
Tin, manufactures of.....			162,254	166,819
TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Leaf.....lbs.	219,221,207	192,130,820	21,799,251	17,405,294
Cigars.....M.	2,235	3,110	52,066	82,306
Cigarettes.....M.	102,679	79,022	317,653	248,890
Stems and trimmings.....lbs.	11,265,439	15,026,867	226,535	360,526
All other manufactures of.....			2,371,800	2,199,261
Trunks, valises, and travelling bags.....			160,970	187,142
Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.....			1,950	3,285
Varnish.....gals.	80,399	106,832	134,103	209,715
VEGETABLES:				
Onions.....bush.	77,103	69,494	73,566	59,682
Peas and beans.....bush.	271,024	201,106	522,292	409,074
Potatoes.....bush.	380,857	554,618	265,337	374,588
Vegetables, canned.....			113,683	155,365
All other, including pickles.....			120,877	114,470
VESSELS SOLD TO FOREIGNERS:				
Steamers.....tons	1,698	1,493	261,265	300,200
Sailing vessels.....tons	4,839	5,039	126,195	81,140
Vinegar.....gals.	45,604	55,848	8,279	10,681
Wax, bees'.....lbs.	30,877	51,748	9,758	16,042
Whalebone.....lbs.	188,482	92,653	470,039	319,508
WINE:				
In bottles.....doz.	6,487	5,463	32,725	28,923
Not in bottles.....gals.	79,733	83,951	62,574	65,309
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF:				
Firewood.....cords	2,181	2,646	6,985	9,464
Lumber—				
Boards, deals, and planks.M. ft.	412,115	414,320	6,548,115	7,079,701
Joists and scantling.....M. ft.	13,028	12,632	193,166	195,043
Hoops and hoop-poles.....			346,598	356,470
Laths.....M.	9,362	9,180	20,096	22,295
Palings, pickets, & bed-slats.M.	2,408	1,577	28,515	15,615
Shingles.....M.	44,978	61,962	132,213	183,521
Shooks—				
Box.....			205,836	186,853
Other.....no.	1,231,571	1,375,450	1,465,465	1,526,487
Staves and headings.....			1,950,744	2,688,473
All other lumber.....			1,182,143	976,191

58 U. S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1882-84.

Exports and Imports of the United States by Countries (including merchandise but not specie), 1882-1884.

[Compiled and condensed from the Annual Statements of Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.]

COUNTRIES.	1884.		1883.		1882.	
	Exports from U. S.	Imports to U. S.	Exports from U. S.	Imports to U. S.	Exports from U. S.	Imports to U. S.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Argentine Republic...	5,074,593	4,110,038	3,543,196	6,192,111	2,064,253	5,234,914
Austria	2,489,882	7,744,965	1,779,904	2,984,923	2,295,702	2,444,812
Belgium	22,588,655	10,923,160	27,778,975	23,161,300	25,107,013	20,999,668
Brazil	8,695,659	50,265,886	9,252,894	44,488,459	9,152,562	48,801,878
Cent'l America'n States (Nicaragua, Guate- mala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Sal- vador)	3,177,853	6,161,227	2,027,735	5,121,315	1,644,013	4,735,398
Chile	3,270,562	537,936	2,860,496	435,584	1,774,645	1,810,487
China	4,626,578	15,616,799	4,336,322	20,141,821	5,595,983	20,214,841
Colombia (U. S. of) ..	6,381,821	3,891,843	7,344,355	5,171,455	6,408,346	4,901,470
Denmark and Danish West Indies	4,394,949	933,749	5,212,287	686,889	4,594,290	933,401
France	50,899,885	70,842,413	60,063,437	97,989,164	50,010,818	88,897,606
French Possessions in Africa	242,183	351,691	257,898	388,483	682,123	396,990
French Possessions in America	2,373,159	3,139,288	2,367,526	2,895,857	2,005,714	2,461,533
Germany	60,608,059	65,019,163	66,537,984	57,377,728	54,328,983	56,368,542
Great Britain	386,238,386	162,549,608	439,391,591	188,632,619	408,347,155	195,588,692
Canada and British N. Am. Provinces ..	46,411,450	39,015,840	48,223,388	44,740,876	38,569,822	51,113,475
British West Indies, British Honduras, & British Guiana ..	11,164,814	14,149,943	11,088,030	15,214,880	10,578,999	10,362,298
British East Indies, Gibraltar and British Possessions in Africa	3,714,787	10,550,458	2,185,084	19,467,800	3,054,787	18,057,913
British Possessions in Australasia	2,651,105	2,228,898	3,065,885	2,861,874	4,189,182	1,677,650
Greece	9,387,326	4,373,465	9,803,856	4,021,395	9,109,889	3,689,424
Netherlands	188,485	1,039,984	91,017	1,231,580	349,467	899,561
Greenland, Iceland, and Faroe Islands ..		106,029				51,589
Hawaiian Islands	3,523,353	7,925,965	3,811,913	8,248,461	3,350,775	7,646,294
Hayti & San Domingo ..	4,064,279	3,829,026	4,533,784	4,389,034	4,159,608	4,445,997
Hong Kong	3,083,849	1,504,580	10,662,239	1,918,894	3,227,897	2,424,092
Italy	8,071,030	16,706,357	13,297,984	11,909,658	9,076,297	12,114,221
Japan	2,528,529	11,274,485	3,913,350	15,098,890	2,540,664	14,439,495
Liberia	131,030	57,427	182,010		197,504	83,885
Mexico	12,704,292	9,016,486	16,684,584	8,177,123	15,488,582	8,461,899
Netherlands	16,558,282	4,872,933	18,919,583	12,253,733	13,737,823	8,165,738
Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana ..	908,433	1,270,710	1,073,211	1,355,101	1,138,871	2,046,283
Dutch East Indies	2,110,323	3,507,727	2,407,131	2,645,917	3,020,287	4,122,880
Peru	1,070,528	2,077,645	493,894	2,526,918	544,819	3,029,676
Portugal	4,618,931	1,262,800	5,485,037	1,093,476	4,589,771	1,141,884
Portug'ese Possess'ns Russia and Russian Possessions	583,366	62,665	637,050		91,843	
Spain	11,296,312	2,779,659	19,141,751	2,599,995	11,573,778	2,566,021
Cuba	11,895,190	6,207,520	16,931,287	7,794,345	12,014,308	5,999,506
Porto Rico	10,910,753	57,181,497	17,647,698	65,544,534	12,134,824	70,450,652
Other Spanish Pos- sessions	2,224,615	6,890,456	2,240,442	5,477,493	1,862,581	5,716,874
Sweden and Norway ..	275,006	12,453,303	324,474	10,617,562	910,506	10,607,534
Switzerland	2,443,162	3,049,838	2,824,548	1,831,171	1,743,791	1,639,972
Turkey	4,016	16,464,034				
Uruguay	1,455,483	3,551,141	1,369,703	2,168,967	2,585,256	2,678,437
Venezuela	1,368,418	2,128,981	1,452,818	3,980,110	1,555,488	6,837,736
Venezuela	2,427,961	6,674,041	2,722,185	5,901,724	2,175,185	5,746,300
All other Countries ..	1,689,297	4,396,137	1,690,494	4,462,784	1,914,114	4,572,566
Grand Total	740,513,609	667,697,693	823,839,403	723,180,914	750,542,257	724,689,574

OLD (1870) AND NEW (1883) TARIFF RATES

Of the most important Articles of Manufactures and of Raw Materials
belonging thereto.

ARTICLES.	Tariff of 1870.			Tariff of 1883.		
	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Equal to Per Cent.	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Equal to Per Cent.
SCHEDULE A—Chemicals.						
Glue, beeswax		%			%	
Soap, sponges			20			20
Sumac, ammonia			20			20
Cement, cobalt			20			20
Turpentine, spirits of . gal.	.30					20
Extracts of indigo . . .			20			10
Soap lb.	1c.	+ 30				20
Mineral waters			30			30
Coal-tar colors . . . lb.	.50	+ 35				35
Logwood and other dyewood extracts			10			10
Colors and paints			25			25
Preparations of essential oils, etc. . . .	Mostly specific.					25
All crude barks, etc., or min- erals			20			Free.
Advanced or prepared . . .			40			10
Other chemicals paid specific rates, varying and too ex- tended for classification here lb.				I to 10c.		
SCHEDULE B.						
Brown earthenware . . .			25			25
China, porcelain, etc. . .			45			60
All other earthenware . .			40			55
Stoneware above ten-gallon capacity			20			20
Tiles			35			35
Bricks			20			20
Bottles			35			40
Cut-glass bottles			40			45
Other glass	3 to 50			3 to 50c.		
“ silvered	4 to 60			4 to 60c.		
SCHEDULE C—Metals.						
Iron ore ton			20	75c.		27½
Pig-iron “	\$7 00		66½	\$6 72		64

OLD (1870) AND NEW (1883) TARIFF RATES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Tariff of 1870.			Tariff of 1883.		
	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Equal to Per Cent.	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Equal to Per Cent.
Bar and other iron . . ton	22.40 to 33.60		80	17.60 to 33.60		75
Steel rails	28.00		108	17.00		65
“ blooms			30			45
“ n. o. p.			30			45
Iron manufactures			35			45
Steel “			45			45
Copper ore lb.	3c.			2½c.		
“ pigs or bars	5c.			4c.		
“ manufactures			45			45
Gold “			35 to 40			45
Silver “			40			45
Cutlery			35			45
SCHEDULE I—Cotton Goods.						
Woven fabrics, not exceeding 200 threads to square inch :						
Unbleached square yard	5c.			3c.		
Bleached	5½c.			4c.		
Dyed	5½c.	+ 20		5c.		
Valued over 16 cents . .			35			
“ “ 8c. unbleached . .						
“ “ 10c. bleached . .						
“ “ 13c. dyed . .						
Exceeding 200 threads to square inch :						
Unbleached square yard	5c.			4c.		
Bleached	5½c.			5c.		
Dyed	5½c.	+ 20		6c.		
Shirts, drawers, stocking narrowed on frames			35			40
Cotton velvets			35			40
Laces and embroideries . .			35			40
Spool cotton, dozen 100-yard spools	6c.	+ 30		7c.		
SCHEDULE J—Hemp, Jute, and Flax.						
Flax straw ton	\$5 00			\$5 00		
“ not hackled	20 00			20 00		
“ hackled, etc. . . .	40 00			40 00		

OLD (1870) AND NEW (1883) TARIFF RATES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Tariff of 1870.			Tariff of 1883.		
	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Equal to Per Cent.	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Equal to Per Cent.
Hemp and jute, same in both tariffs.		%			%	
Linen, brown and bleached .			30			35
Over 30c. square yard .			35			35
Thread for carpets, etc., at 24c. or less			30			40
Over 24c.			35			40
Other			40			40
Grass cloth			30			35
Burlaps			35			30
SCHEDULE K—Wool and Woollens.						
Wool under 30c.				10c.		
“ over 30c.				12c.		
“ under 32c.	10c.	+ 11				
“ over 32c.	12c.	+ 10				
Shoddy, rags, waste, etc. lb.	12c.			10c.		
Woollen cloth, shawls . “	50c.	+ 35	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 75 \\ \text{to} \\ 150 \end{array} \right\}$	35c.	+ 35	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 80 \\ \text{to} \\ 115 \end{array} \right.$
Above 80c.	50c.	+ 35	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 50 \\ \text{to} \\ 75 \end{array} \right\}$	35c.	+ 40	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50 \\ \text{to} \\ 80 \end{array} \right.$
Flannels, blankets, hats, knit goods	Varying rate according to value, both specific and <i>ad valorem</i> , averaging					
Cotton warp dress goods :			95	averaging		70
Under 20c. sq. yard, sq. yd.	6c.	+ 35	65	5c.	+ 35	60
Above “ “ “ “	8c.	+ 40	78	7c.	+ 40	73
All wool dress goods :						
Under 20c. sq. yard, sq. yd.	6c.	+ 35	65	9c.	+ 40	88
{ Above “ “ “ “	8c.	+ 35	60	9c.	+ 40	70
(Say 30 cents.)						
Clothing, ready-made . lb.	50c.	+ 40		40c.	+ 35	
Cloaks, dolmans, etc. . “	50c.	+ 40	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50 \\ \text{to} \\ 90 \end{array} \right\}$	45c.	+ 40	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49 \\ \text{to} \\ 85 \end{array} \right.$
SCHEDULE L—Silk.						
Raw silk	Free.			Free.		

OLD (1870) AND NEW (1883) TARIFF RATES—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Tariff of 1870.			Tariff of 1883.		
	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Equal to Per Cent.	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Equal to Per Cent.
Thrown silk		2	35		2	40
Sewing silk, etc. . . .			40			40
Silk goods			60			50
SCHEDULE M—Books, Papers.						
Books, printed			25			25
“ blank			25			20
Printing paper			20			15
Paper manufactures, n. o. p. .			35			15
Paper boxes			35			35
Paper hangings, etc. . . .			35			25
Paper pulp			20			10
SCHEDULE N—Sundries.						
Leather, bend, sole, etc. . .			35			15
Calfskin, tanned, dressed, etc.			30			25
Leather, manufactures . . .			35			35
Paintings			10			30
Statuary			10			30
Papier-maché			35			30
Umbrellas			50			40
“ silk			60			50
Coal ton	75c.			75c.		50
Feathers			35			50
Gloves			50			50
Hatter's plush			25			25

U. S. CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1821-84.

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CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Comparative Statement showing the Customs Revenue, Amount of Dutiable and Free Goods Imported, and the Average Rate of Duty in each Year from 1821 to 1884, inclusive.

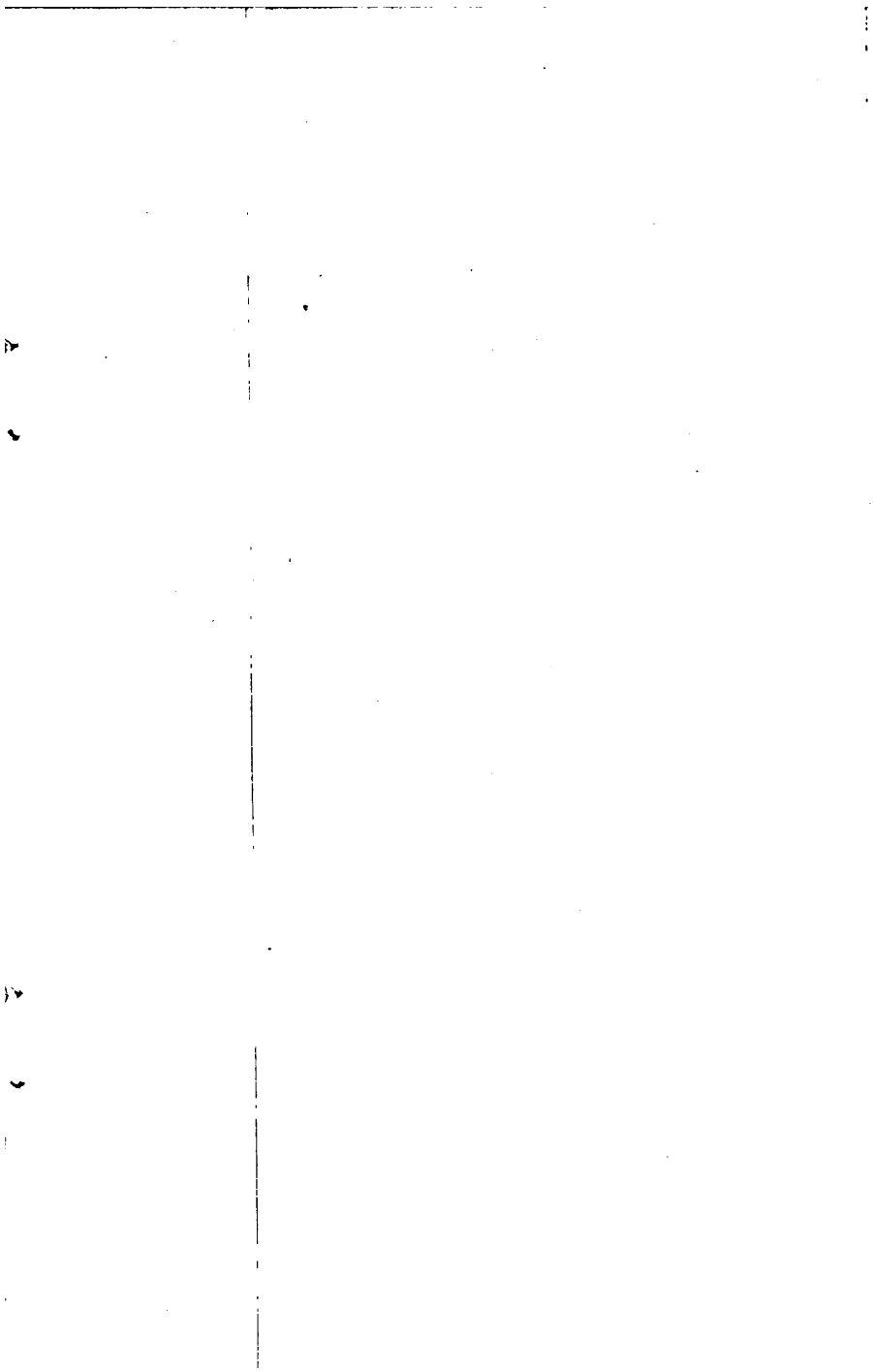
[From the Official Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

YEAR.	Receipt from Customs.	Imports.			Per cent on Dutiable.	Per cent on Aggregate.
		Free.	Dutiable.	Total Amount Imported.		
1821.....	\$18,475,704	\$10,082,313	\$52,503,411	\$62,585,724	35.6	29.5
1822.....	24,066,066	7,298,708	75,942,833	83,241,541	31.7	28.9
1823.....	22,402,024	9,048,288	68,630,979	77,679,267	32.7	28.8
1824.....	25,486,817	12,563,773	67,985,234	80,549,007	37.5	31.6
1825.....	31,653,871	10,947,510	85,392,565	96,340,075	37.1	32.8
1826.....	26,083,862	12,567,769	72,406,708	84,974,477	34.6	30.7
1827.....	27,948,957	11,855,104	67,628,964	79,484,068	41.3	35.1
1828.....	29,951,252	12,379,176	76,130,648	88,509,824	39.3	33.8
1829.....	27,688,701	11,806,501	62,687,026	74,492,527	44.3	37.1
1830.....	28,386,505	12,746,245	58,130,675	70,876,920	48.8	40
1831.....	36,536,118	13,466,625	89,734,499	103,191,124	40.8	35.4
1832.....	29,341,176	14,249,453	86,779,813	101,029,266	33.8	29
1833.....	24,177,578	32,477,980	75,670,361	108,118,311	31.9	22.4
1834.....	18,960,706	68,393,180	58,128,152	126,621,332	32.6	15
1835.....	25,890,727	77,940,493	71,966,249	149,896,742	36.0	17.2
1836.....	30,818,328	92,066,481	97,923,554	189,980,035	31.6	16.2
1837.....	18,134,131	69,250,031	71,739,186	140,989,217	25.3	12.4
1838.....	19,702,825	60,860,006	52,867,399	113,717,404	37.8	17.3
1839.....	25,564,534	76,401,792	85,690,340	162,092,132	29.9	15.8
1840.....	15,104,791	57,196,204	49,945,315	107,141,519	30.4	14.1
1841.....	19,919,492	66,019,731	61,926,446	127,946,177	32.2	15.6
1842.....	16,662,747	30,627,486	69,534,601	100,162,087	23.1	16.6
1843.....	10,208,000	35,574,584	29,179,215	64,753,799	35.7	15.7
1844.....	29,236,357	24,766,881	83,668,154	108,435,035	35.1	26.9
1845.....	30,952,416	22,147,840	95,106,724	117,254,564	32.5	26.4
1846.....	26,712,668	24,767,739	96,924,058	121,691,797	10 1/2	21.9
1847.....	23,747,865	41,772,636	104,773,002	146,545,638	22 1/2	16.2
1848.....	31,757,071	22,716,603	132,282,325	154,998,928	24	20.4
1849.....	28,346,739	22,877,665	125,479,774	147,857,439	23	19.2
1850.....	39,668,686	22,710,382	145,427,936	178,138,318	25.2	22.3
1851.....	49,017,568	25,106,587	191,118,345	216,224,932	26	22.6
1852.....	47,339,326	29,692,934	183,252,508	212,945,442	26	22.2
1853.....	56,931,865	31,383,534	236,595,113	267,978,647	25	22.
1854.....	64,224,190	33,285,821	271,276,560	304,562,381	23.5	21.1
1855.....	53,025,794	40,090,336	221,378,184	261,468,520	23	20.3
1856.....	64,022,863	56,955,706	257,684,236	314,439,942	25	20.3
1857.....	63,875,905	66,729,306	294,160,835	360,890,141	21.5	17.7
1858.....	41,789,621	80,319,275	202,293,875	282,613,150	20	14.8
1859.....	49,565,824	79,721,116	259,047,014	338,768,130	19	14.6
1860.....	53,187,511	90,841,749	279,872,327	362,166,254	19	14.7
1861.....	39,582,126	117,469,962	218,180,191	335,650,153	18.14	11.79
1862.....	49,056,398	69,136,705	136,635,024	205,771,729	35.90	23.84
1863.....	69,059,642	44,826,029	208,093,891	252,919,920	33.19	27.30
1864.....	102,316,153	54,241,944	275,320,951	329,562,895	37.16	31.04
1865.....	84,928,260	54,329,588	194,226,064	248,555,652	43.75	34.17
1866.....	179,046,630	69,728,618	375,783,540	445,512,158	47.65	40.19
1867.....	176,417,811	45,203,970	372,627,601	417,831,571	47.34	42.22
1868.....	164,464,599	29,379,149	342,245,659	371,624,808	48.05	44.25
1869.....	180,048,427	41,454,568	395,859,687	437,314,255	45.48	41.17
1870.....	192,875,265	46,508,795	415,845,856	462,354,651	46.37	41.71
1871.....	206,270,408	57,857,761	483,635,947	541,493,708	42.64	38.11
1872.....	216,370,287	61,010,902	579,327,864	640,338,766	37.34	33.77
1873.....	188,089,523	166,296,821	497,320,326	663,617,147	37.82	28.34
1874.....	163,108,834	180,117,061	415,748,693	595,865,754	39.20	27.54
1875.....	157,107,722	167,255,005	379,796,113	547,050,118	41.38	28.73
1876.....	148,071,985	156,298,594	320,379,277	476,677,871	46.21	31.06
1877.....	130,956,493	181,528,251	298,989,238	480,517,489	43.79	27.25
1878.....	130,170,680	171,099,579	295,773,267	466,872,846	44.01	27.88
1879.....	137,250,048	162,977,505	303,096,270	466,073,775	45.28	29.44
1880.....	186,522,065	208,301,863	459,652,883	667,954,746	40.57	27.92
1881.....	195,159,676	202,491,547	440,173,081	642,664,628	45.01	30.88
1882.....	226,410,730	210,579,007	514,060,567	724,639,574	42.87	30.41
1883.....	214,706,497	207,504,718	515,676,196	723,180,914	41.63	29.63
1884.....	195,067,490	211,280,265	456,295,124	667,575,389	41.61	28.44

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

[From the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended in 1883.]

Ale, per bbl. of 31 gallons.....	\$1 00
Banks and bankers, on capital and deposits. By Act of March 3, 1883, "to reduce internal revenue taxation," etc., all taxes on capital and deposits of banks and bankers were repealed after March 3, 1883.	
Banks and bankers, on average amount of circulation, each month.....	1-12 of 1 per ct.
Banks, on average amount of circulation, beyond 90 per cent. of the capital, an additional tax each month.....	1-6 of 1 per ct.
Banks, persons, firms, associations, etc., on amount of notes of any person, firm, association (other than a national banking association,) corporation, State bank, or State banking association, town, city, or municipal corporation, used and paid out as circulation.....	10 per ct.
Banks, persons, firms, associations (other than national bank associations,) and every corporation, State bank or State banking association, on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them.....	10 per ct.
Beer, per bbl. of 31 gallons.....	\$1 00
Brandy, per gallon.....	90
Brewers, manufacturing 500 bbls. or more, annually.....	100 00
—manufacturing less than 500 bbls. annually.....	50 00
Cigars, manufacturers of, special tax.....	6 00
Cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute, per 1,000.....	3 00
Cigarettes, not weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000, per 1,000.....	50
Cigarettes, weight exceeding 3 lbs. per 1,000, per 1,000.....	3 00
Cigars or Cigarettes, imported, in addition to import duty to pay same as above.	
Liquors, fermented, per bbl.....	1 00
Liquors, distilled, per gallon.....	90
Liquor dealers (wholesale,) special tax.....	100 00
Malt liquor dealers (wholesale).....	50 00
Liquor dealers (retail,) special tax.....	25 00
Malt liquor dealers (retail).....	20 00
Manufacturers of stills.....	50 00
Manufacturers of stills, for each still or worm made.....	20 00
Matches All taxes on matches, wax tapers, and cigar lights were repealed after July 1, 1883, by act of March 3, 1883.	
Rectifiers, special tax, less than 500 bbls. \$100; above 500 bbls.....	200 00
Snuff, or snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, or any substitute, per lb.....	8
Spirits, distilled, per proof gallon.....	90
Stamps, for distilled spirits for export, wholesale liquor dealers, special bonded warehouse, distillery warehouse, and rectified spirits.....	each 10
Stamps, on bank checks, drafts, etc. Tax repealed after July 1, 1883.	
Tobacco, all kinds, per lb. after May 1, 1883.....	8
Tobacco, dealers in manufactured, after May 1, 1883.....	2 40
Tobacco, manufacturers of, after May 1, 1883.....	6 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, wholesale, after May 1, 1883.....	12 00
Tobacco, dealers in leaf, retail, after May 1, 1883.....	\$250, and 30 cents per dollar on sales above \$500 per annum.
But farmers and producers may sell tobacco of their own raising to consumers to an amount not exceeding \$100 annually.	
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with more than two horses, mules, etc., after May 1, 1883.....	30 00
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with two horses, mules, or other animals, after May 1, 1883.....	15 00
Tobacco pedlars, travelling with one horse, mule, or other animal, after May 1, 1883.....	7 20
Tobacco pedlars, travelling on foot, or by public conveyance, after May 1, 1883..	3 60
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, for export, stamps for, each, after May 1, 1883.....	10
Whiskey, per proof gallon.....	90
Wines and champagne (imitation) not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries, grown in the United States, but rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine or substitute for it, per dozen bottles of more than a pint and not more than a quart.....	2 40
Imitation wines, containing not more than one pint, per dozen bottles.....	1 20



SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FROM ALL SOURCES, FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1863-1884.

From the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Hquors.	Banks and Bankers.	Penalties, etc.	Adhesive Stamps.	Articles and occupa- tions form- erly taxed, but now exempt.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1863.....	5,176,530	3,097,620	1,628,934	2,837,720	27,170	4,140,175	26,932,763
1864.....	30,329,150	8,592,099	2,290,209	2,837,720	193,600	5,894,945	67,008,225
1865.....	18,731,422	11,401,373	3,734,928	4,940,871	520,363	11,162,392	160,638,180
1866.....	33,268,172	16,581,008	5,220,553	3,463,988	1,142,853	15,044,373	236,236,037
1867.....	33,542,952	19,765,148	6,057,501	2,046,562	1,459,171	16,094,718	186,954,423
1868.....	18,655,531	18,730,095	5,955,869	1,866,746	1,256,882	14,852,252	129,863,000
1869.....	45,071,231	23,430,708	6,099,880	2,196,054	877,089	16,420,710	65,943,673
1870.....	55,606,094	31,350,708	6,319,127	3,020,084	827,905	16,544,043	71,567,908
1871.....	46,281,848	33,578,907	7,389,592	3,644,242	636,980	15,342,739	37,136,958
1872.....	49,475,516	33,736,171	8,258,498	4,628,229	442,205	16,177,321	19,053,007
1873.....	52,099,372	34,386,303	9,324,938	3,771,031	461,653	7,702,377	6,329,782
1874.....	49,444,090	33,242,876	9,304,680	3,387,161	364,216	6,136,845	764,880
1875.....	52,081,991	37,303,462	9,144,004	4,097,248	281,108	6,567,230	1,080,111
1876.....	56,426,365	39,795,340	9,571,281	4,006,698	409,284	6,518,488	609,631
1877.....	57,469,430	41,106,547	9,480,789	3,829,729	419,999	6,450,422	238,261
1878.....	50,420,816	40,091,755	9,337,052	3,492,932	346,008	6,380,405	429,659
1879.....	52,670,285	40,135,003	10,729,320	3,198,894	378,591	6,237,591	.....
1880.....	61,185,506	38,870,140	12,829,803	3,350,985	333,755	7,063,594	.....
1881.....	67,153,975	42,854,991	13,700,241	3,762,308	231,078	7,924,708	152,163
1882.....	69,873,408	47,391,989	16,153,920	5,253,458	199,890	7,570,109	78,559
1883.....	74,368,775	43,104,250	16,900,616	3,748,995	305,803	7,053,053	71,852
1884.....	76,905,385	26,062,400	18,084,934	.....	289,144	.....	248,156
Total in 21 years.	1,056,137,847	663,558,893	198,116,399	70,542,925	11,654,687	207,873,344	1,147,016,683

THE GREAT PRODUCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 2, 1881.)

QUANTITIES and VALUES of LEADING DOMESTIC ARTICLES PRODUCED in the United States during the Calendar Year 1879, and EXPORTED from the United States during the Fiscal Year 1880, with the percentage of the quantity of each article exported.

ARTICLES.	PRODUCTION.		DOMESTIC EX- PORTS.		Percent. retained for consump- tion.	Percent. exported.
	CALENDAR YEAR 1879.		YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1880.			
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.		
		Dollars.		Dollars.		
Corn.....bush..	1,547,901,790	580,486,217	187,884,892	154,279,608	94.32	6.68
Wheat.....bush..	448,756,630	497,080,142	2180,304,181	225,879,502	59.82	40.18
Rye.....bush..	23,639,460	15,507,431	34,871,295	2,397,493	79.39	20.61
Oats.....bush..	363,761,320	120,533,294	766,366	308,129	99.79	.21
Barley.....bush..	40,283,100	23,714,444	1,128,923	764,819	97.20	2.80
Buckwheat.....bush..	13,140,000	7,856,191	Not spec'd.	Not spec'd.		
Potatoes.....bush..	181,828,400	79,153,673	696,080	522,039	99.62	.38
Tobacco, leaf.....lbs..	472,661,159	36,624,357	215,910,187	16,379,107	54.32	45.69
Hay.....tons..	35,493,000	330,804,434	13,739	206,819	99.96	.04
Cotton, raw.....lbs..	2,367,540,900	242,140,987	1,622,061,114	211,535,905	23.04	76.96
Wool, raw.....lbs..	232,500,000	Not stated	191,551	71,987	99.92	.08
Sugar.....lbs..	177,644,000	Not stated	30,142,004	2,718,627	83.03	16.97
Molasses.....galls..	12,200,000	Not stated	3,506,010	539,603	70.52	29.48
Pig-Iron.....lbs..	5,483,706,000	Not stated	2,948,773	84,115	99.96	.06
Railroad bars or rails:						
Iron.....lbs..	840,320,000	Not stated	1,555,840	82,746	99.81	.19
Steel.....lbs..	1,366,226,000	Not stated	702,040	14,744	99.49	.51
Coal.....tons..	59,808,396	Not stated	615,260	2,068,080	98.97	1.03

¹ Corn meal included.

² Wheat flour included.

³ Rye flour included.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN EXPORTS IN THIRTY YEARS.

VALUES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the United States during the Years ended June 30, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

[From the Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 1, 1881.]

ARTICLES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Grain and breadstuffs.....	13,066,509	24,422,320	72,250,933	288,036,835
2 Cotton, raw.....	71,984,616	191,806,555	227,027,624	211,535,905
3 Provisions.....	110,927,485	16,612,443	29,175,539	127,043,242
4 Mineral oil.....			32,668,960	36,218,625
5 Tobacco.....	10,599,855	19,289,975	22,705,225	18,442,273
6 Wood, and manufactures of.....	4,826,087	10,047,956	19,734,838	16,237,376
7 Animals, living.....	2155,247	1,855,091	1,045,039	15,882,120
8 Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	1,911,320	5,703,042	11,002,902	12,605,576
9 Cotton manufactures.....	4,734,424	10,934,796	3,787,282	9,981,418
10 Tallow.....	(3)	1,598,176	3,814,861	7,689,232
11 Leather, and manufactures of.....	224,291	1,547,177	673,331	6,760,166
12 Oil-cake.....		1,609,328	3,419,288	6,259,827
13 Furs, and fur-skins.....	852,466	1,533,208	1,941,139	5,404,418
14 Drugs, chemicals, medicines, and dye-stuffs, including acids.....	4334,789	41,115,455	2,495,156	3,530,450
15 Vegetable oils.....		20,799	326,309	3,476,240
16 Sugar and molasses.....	322,230	440,210	661,526	3,339,987
17 Distilled Spirits.....	316,604	1,461,438	725,421	3,027,545
18 Seeds.....	4,040	600,729	98,478	2,776,823
19 Hops.....	142,692	32,866	2,515,734	2,573,292
20 Naval stores.....	1,142,713	1,969,642	1,920,085	2,452,908
21 Agricultural implements.....			1,068,476	2,245,742
22 Spirits of turpentine.....	229,741	1,916,289	1,357,302	2,132,154
23 Fruits.....	24,974	206,065	542,502	2,090,634
24 Coal.....	167,090	740,783	1,306,358	2,058,080
25 Metals, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	197,954	2,121,683	853,445	1,928,030
26 Animal oil.....	1,461,434	2,382,419	1,148,219	1,676,079
27 Sewing machines and parts of.....			2,233,326	1,649,367
28 Clocks and watches, and parts of.....			589,008	1,453,237
29 Carriages, ears, and parts of.....	95,722	816,973	976,542	1,407,425
30 Quicksilver.....		258,682	511,918	1,360,176
31 Hemp, and manufactures of.....	668,766	283,917	330,791	1,272,451
32 Paper and stationery.....	97,696	285,798	514,592	1,183,140
All other articles.....	11,009,488	14,622,628	11,786,192	20,215,560
TOTAL.....	134,900,233	316,242,433	455,208,341	823,946,353

¹ Including tallow, horned cattle, and live hogs, not separable. ² Horses, mules, and sheep only. ³ Included in "Provisions." ⁴ Drugs and medicines only. ⁵ Including linseed-oil, not separable. ⁶ Including flax and its manufactures.

EXPORTS OF U. S. MANUFACTURES: LOW AND HIGH TARIFFS.

The tariff in 1860 averaged 19 per cent on dutiable; the tariff in 1872, 48 per cent on dutiable.

	1860.	1872.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Agricultural implements, sewing-machines, etc.		\$5,000,000	
Copper and brass manufacture	\$1,670,000	460,000	— 18
Iron and steel manufacture, tools, etc.	5,700,000	8,500,000	+ 50
Cotton goods	10,900,000	2,300,000	— 79
Wearing apparel and woollens	930,000	640,000	— 32
Leather and manufactures	850,000	650,000	— 23
All other manufactures	3,850,000	3,050,000	— 21
	\$23,900,000	\$20,600,000	

U. S. EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

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Aggregate Exports from the United States of Leading Articles of Domestic Production, 1821-1884.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

FISCAL YEAR.	Cotton, Raw.	Cotton Manufs. ¹	Iron and Steel Manufs. ²	Corn, Indian. ³	Flour.	Wheat.	Bacon and Hams.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	20,157,484	.....	108,083	606,279	4,298,043	178,314	.....
1822...	24,035,058	.....	132,727	900,056	5,103,288	.....	.....
1823...	20,445,520	.....	97,271	930,489	4,962,373	180,064	.....
1824...	21,947,401	.....	142,974	.....	5,759,176	.....	.....
1825...	36,846,649	.....	156,173	878,073	4,212,127	254,532	.....
1826...	25,025,214	1,138,125	253,805	1,007,321	4,121,466	290,404	.....
1827...	29,359,545	1,159,414	275,671	1,022,464	4,420,081	245,704	.....
1828...	22,487,229	1,010,232	233,618	822,858	4,286,939	177,835	.....
1829...	26,575,311	1,259,457	226,539	974,535	5,793,651	179,269	.....
1830...	29,674,883	.....	309,473	.....	6,085,953	.....	.....
1831...	25,289,492	1,126,313	230,274	396,617	9,938,458	522,270	.....
1832...	31,724,082	.....	220,538	.....	4,880,623	.....	.....
1833...	36,191,105	.....	243,603	.....	5,613,010	.....	.....
1834...	49,448,402	.....	226,577	.....	4,520,781	.....	.....
1835...	64,961,302	2,558,681	297,357	588,276	4,394,777	51,405	.....
1836...	71,284,925	2,355,734	308,606	103,702	5,572,599	2,062	.....
1837...	63,240,102	2,831,473	494,908	147,982	2,987,269	27,306	.....
1838...	61,556,811	3,758,755	702,492	141,962	3,608,299	8,125	.....
1839...	61,238,982	.....	940,586	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840...	63,870,307	3,549,604	1,110,772	338,333	10,143,615	1,685,483	.....
1841...	54,330,341	3,122,546	1,045,825	312,954	7,759,646	822,881	.....
1842...	47,593,464	2,970,690	1,110,826	345,150	7,375,356	916,616	.....
1843...	49,119,806	3,223,550	532,693	281,749	3,763,073	264,109	.....
1844...	54,063,501	2,898,780	716,332	404,008	6,759,488	500,400	.....
1845...	51,739,643	4,227,928	857,677	411,741	5,398,563	329,779	.....
1846...	42,767,341	3,545,481	1,161,584	1,186,663	11,668,669	1,681,975	.....
1847...	53,415,848	4,082,533	1,170,927	14,395,212	26,133,811	6,049,850	.....
1848...	61,998,294	5,718,205	1,267,318	8,837,483	13,194,109	2,600,175	.....
1849...	68,396,967	4,923,129	1,096,630	7,966,369	11,280,582	1,756,848	.....
1850...	71,984,616	4,734,424	1,914,460	3,892,193	7,098,570	643,745	.....
1851...	112,315,317	7,241,205	2,265,185	1,762,549	10,524,331	1,025,732	.....
1852...	87,965,732	7,672,151	2,320,603	1,540,225	11,869,143	2,555,209	.....
1853...	109,456,404	8,768,894	2,509,304	1,374,077	14,783,394	4,354,403	.....
1854...	93,596,220	5,535,516	4,216,947	6,074,277	27,701,444	12,420,172	.....
1855...	88,143,844	5,857,181	3,768,301	6,961,571	10,896,908	1,329,246	3,195,978
1856...	128,382,351	6,967,309	4,190,096	7,622,565	29,275,148	15,115,661	3,893,328
1857...	131,575,859	6,115,177	4,906,491	5,184,666	25,882,316	22,240,857	4,511,442
1858...	131,326,661	5,651,504	4,737,094	3,259,039	19,328,884	9,064,504	1,957,423
1859...	161,434,923	8,316,222	5,506,880	1,323,103	14,433,591	2,849,192	1,263,042
1860...	191,806,555	10,934,796	5,712,086	2,309,808	15,448,507	4,076,704	2,272,768
1861...	34,051,483	8,059,549	5,932,587	6,890,865	24,645,849	28,813,624	4,848,339
1862...	1,180,113	2,946,464	4,563,201	10,387,383	27,524,677	42,573,265	10,290,572
1863...	6,652,405	2,906,411	6,475,279	10,592,704	28,366,069	46,754,195	18,658,280
1864...	9,895,854	1,246,216	7,283,166	3,404,398	25,588,249	31,432,133	12,323,327
1865...	6,836,400	3,323,637	10,786,559	8,849,758	27,607,084	19,398,028	10,526,608
1866...	281,385,223	1,780,165	3,750,554	11,070,395	18,396,696	7,842,749	6,269,796
1867...	201,470,423	4,608,235	9,487,883	14,871,092	12,803,775	7,822,555	3,291,176
1868...	152,820,723	4,871,054	10,784,654	13,094,036	20,887,798	30,247,632	5,476,998
1869...	162,633,052	5,874,222	10,873,948	6,820,719	18,813,865	24,383,259	7,482,002
1870...	227,027,624	3,787,282	13,414,443	1,287,575	21,169,503	47,171,329	6,123,113
1871...	218,327,109	3,558,136	20,943,979	7,458,997	24,063,184	45,143,424	8,126,683
1872...	180,684,595	2,204,320	11,195,434	23,984,365	17,955,684	38,915,060	21,126,592
1873...	227,243,069	2,947,528	13,283,229	23,794,694	19,381,664	51,452,354	35,022,137
1874...	211,223,580	3,095,840	14,794,802	24,760,951	29,258,094	101,421,459	33,383,908
1875...	190,638,625	4,071,822	19,204,961	24,456,937	27,712,440	59,607,863	28,612,613
1876...	192,659,262	7,732,978	14,225,596	32,265,280	24,433,470	68,382,899	39,664,456
1877...	171,118,508	10,235,843	16,277,757	41,621,245	21,663,947	47,135,562	49,512,412
1878...	179,031,484	11,435,628	15,844,264	48,680,358	25,082,826	96,872,016	51,750,205
1879...	162,304,250	10,853,950	15,074,235	40,655,120	29,567,713	130,701,079	51,074,433
1880...	211,535,905	9,981,418	12,605,576	54,279,600	35,333,197	190,546,305	50,987,623
1881...	247,695,746	13,571,387	14,108,250	50,702,669	45,047,257	167,698,485	61,161,205
1882...	199,812,644	13,212,979	17,551,322	28,845,830	36,375,059	112,929,718	46,775,774
1883...	247,328,721	12,951,145	19,165,321	27,756,082	54,824,459	119,879,341	38,155,952
1884...	197,015,204	11,885,211	21,921,962	27,648,139	51,139,696	75,026,678	39,684,845

¹ Not reported separately prior to 1826. [chines. ² Includes Corn Meal up to 1865
³ Includes fire-arms, machinery and sewing-ma- ⁴ Included in Pork up to 1853.

**Aggregate Exports from the United States of Leading Articles
of Domestic Production, 1821-1884.**

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on Commerce and Navigation.]

FISCAL YEAR.	Lard. ¹	Pork.	Butter.	Cheese. ²	Petrole- um and Coal Oil.	Tobacco, Leaf and Manuf's.	Wood and Manuf's.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821.	1,354,116	190,287	1,822,077	6,222,838	1,651,258	2,282,838	1,651,258
1822.	1,357,899	221,041	1,638,734	6,282,672	1,638,734	2,282,672	1,638,734
1823.	1,291,322	192,778	2,037,288	6,115,623	1,988,220	4,855,566	2,037,288
1824.	1,489,051	204,305	2,331,006	6,115,623	1,988,220	5,347,308	2,331,006
1825.	1,832,679	247,787	1,990,869	5,577,123	2,063,311	4,982,974	2,063,311
1826.	1,802,429	207,765	2,161,767	5,269,960	2,061,406	4,982,974	2,061,406
1827.	1,555,698	184,049	2,056,289	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,056,289
1828.	1,495,830	176,354	2,149,651	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,149,651
1829.	1,493,629	176,205	2,063,102	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,063,102
1830.	1,315,245	142,370	2,507,061	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,507,061
1831.	1,501,644	264,796	3,402,934	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,402,934
1832.	1,928,196	290,820	2,860,691	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,860,691
1833.	2,151,558	358,452	2,663,102	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,663,102
1834.	1,796,001	190,099	2,507,061	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,507,061
1835.	1,776,732	164,809	3,402,934	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,402,934
1836.	1,383,944	114,033	2,860,691	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,860,691
1837.	1,309,796	96,176	3,155,922	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,155,922
1838.	1,312,346	148,191	3,116,196	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,116,196
1839.	1,777,230	127,550	3,604,359	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,604,359
1840.	1,894,894	210,749	2,928,846	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	2,928,846
1841.	2,621,537	504,815	3,576,865	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,576,865
1842.	2,629,403	388,185	3,230,003	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,230,003
1843.	2,120,029	508,968	1,687,809	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	1,687,809
1844.	3,326,479	758,820	3,011,968	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,011,968
1845.	2,691,284	878,865	3,099,455	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,099,455
1846.	3,883,884	1,063,087	3,685,276	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,685,276
1847.	6,630,842	1,741,770	3,987,586	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,987,586
1848.	9,003,272	1,961,668	5,183,109	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	5,183,109
1849.	9,245,885	1,654,157	3,859,983	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	3,859,983
1850.	7,550,287	1,215,463	4,823,792	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	4,823,792
1851.	4,368,015	1,124,652	5,055,778	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	5,055,778
1852.	3,765,470	779,391	5,516,748	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	5,516,748
1853.	6,302,324	862,343	5,840,198	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	5,840,198
1854.	11,061,016	1,258,392	7,351,667	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	7,351,667
1855.	4,018,016	4,390,979	9,376,555	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	9,376,555
1856.	3,370,949	5,029,940	7,779,046	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	7,779,046
1857.	5,144,195	2,805,867	11,075,790	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	11,075,790
1858.	3,809,501	2,852,942	10,159,924	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	10,159,924
1859.	3,268,406	3,355,746	7,186,217	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	7,186,217
1860.	4,545,831	3,132,313	10,031,977	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	10,031,977
1861.	4,729,297	2,609,818	10,545,341	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	10,545,341
1862.	10,004,521	3,980,153	13,402,822	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	13,402,822
1863.	15,735,370	4,334,775	18,440,085	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	18,440,085
1864.	11,260,728	5,822,030	17,290,273	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	17,290,273
1865.	9,134,858	6,850,808	18,521,802	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	18,521,802
1866.	5,970,051	4,788,484	20,353,711	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	20,353,711
1867.	6,634,556	3,597,690	14,848,574	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	14,848,574
1868.	9,427,831	3,267,652	15,140,096	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	15,140,096
1869.	7,443,948	3,432,928	15,120,459	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	15,120,459
1870.	5,933,397	3,253,137	13,734,898	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	13,734,898
1871.	10,563,020	4,302,320	12,942,281	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	12,942,281
1872.	20,177,619	4,122,308	15,240,872	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	15,240,872
1873.	21,245,815	5,007,085	18,219,802	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	18,219,802
1874.	19,308,019	5,808,712	20,353,711	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	20,353,711
1875.	22,900,522	5,671,495	18,440,085	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	18,440,085
1876.	22,429,485	5,744,022	17,290,273	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	17,290,273
1877.	25,562,665	6,296,414	18,444,037	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	18,444,037
1878.	31,014,023	4,913,646	16,770,391	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	16,770,391
1879.	22,856,673	4,807,568	15,624,503	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	15,624,503
1880.	27,920,367	5,930,252	16,297,376	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	16,297,376
1881.	35,226,575	8,272,285	18,600,312	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	18,600,312
1882.	28,975,902	7,201,270	24,012,028	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	24,012,028
1883.	26,618,048	6,192,298	26,795,708	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	26,795,708
1884.	25,305,953	4,762,715	24,275,128	4,892,388	2,063,311	5,586,365	24,275,128

¹ Included in Pork up to 1855.

² Included with Butter as "Butter and Cheese" up to 1855.

U. S. IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES—1821-1884.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.]

FISCAL YEARS.	Woolens.	Cottons.	Hemp and mfs.	Iron and steel mfs.	Linens and flax mfs.	Silks.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	7,437,737	7,589,711	1,738,806	1,868,529	2,564,159	4,486,924
1822...	12,185,904	10,246,907	3,059,413	3,155,575	4,132,747	6,840,928
1823...	8,208,038	8,554,877	2,493,777	2,967,121	3,803,007	6,718,444
1824...	8,380,597	8,895,757	2,370,234	2,831,732	3,873,616	7,205,317
1825...	11,392,264	12,509,516	2,619,210	3,706,416	3,887,757	10,299,743
1826...	8,491,974	8,348,034	2,690,084	3,186,485	2,987,026	8,327,909
1827...	8,742,701	9,316,153	2,581,821	3,973,587	2,656,786	6,712,015
1828...	8,679,505	10,996,370	3,378,759	4,180,915	3,330,539	7,686,640
1829...	6,881,489	8,362,017	2,230,724	3,430,908	2,842,431	7,192,698
1830...	5,766,396	7,862,326	1,613,321	3,655,848	3,011,280	5,982,242
1831...	12,627,229	16,000,224	1,812,721	4,827,833	3,790,111	11,117,646
1832...	9,992,421	10,399,653	2,627,871	5,306,345	4,073,164	9,248,907
1833...	13,262,500	7,660,449	2,660,089	4,135,437	3,132,557	9,498,366
1834...	11,879,328	10,145,181	2,349,392	4,746,621	5,435,839	10,998,964
1835...	17,834,424	15,367,585	3,172,188	5,351,616	6,472,021	16,677,541
1836...	21,080,003	17,876,087	4,370,000	7,880,869	9,307,493	22,980,212
1837...	8,500,232	11,150,841	2,481,706	6,526,628	5,544,761	14,352,823
1838...	11,612,920	6,599,590	2,189,322	3,613,286	3,972,698	9,871,248
1839...	18,575,945	14,908,181	2,813,715	6,507,510	7,703,065	21,742,369
1840...	9,071,184	6,504,484	2,374,270	3,184,900	4,614,406	9,835,757
1841...	11,001,939	11,757,096	3,309,351	4,255,960	6,846,807	15,554,807
1842...	8,375,725	9,578,515	1,627,422	3,572,081	3,659,184	9,457,417
1843...	2,472,154	2,958,796	788,780	1,012,086	1,484,921	2,704,013
1844...	9,408,279	13,236,830	1,127,340	2,395,760	4,492,826	8,310,711
1845...	10,504,422	13,360,729	942,033	4,075,142	4,923,109	9,731,796
1846...	9,935,925	12,857,422	877,109	3,690,581	5,098,565	10,667,649
1847...	10,639,472	14,704,186	691,091	8,710,180	5,154,837	11,733,371
1848...	15,061,102	17,205,417	787,235	7,060,470	6,624,648	14,543,633
1849...	13,503,202	15,183,759	938,507	9,202,567	5,907,242	13,791,232
1850...	16,900,916	19,681,612	1,064,860	10,864,680	8,134,674	17,639,634
1851...	19,239,930	21,486,502	828,050	10,780,312	8,795,740	25,777,245
1852...	17,348,184	18,716,741	507,988	18,843,569	8,515,709	21,661,762
1853...	27,051,934	26,412,243	760,416	26,993,082	10,236,037	30,434,886
1854...	31,119,654	32,477,106	395,456	28,288,241	10,863,536	34,666,831
1855...	22,076,448	15,742,923	295,051	23,945,274	8,617,165	24,366,556
1856...	30,705,161	24,337,504	237,162	21,618,718	11,189,463	29,226,532
1857...	30,848,620	28,114,924	915,876	23,320,148	11,441,542	27,800,319
1858...	26,288,189	17,574,142	843,740	14,453,617	6,557,323	29,222,103
1859...	23,301,509	26,026,140	814,327	14,749,056	10,340,605	26,745,527
1860...	37,735,914	9,079,676	1,035,479	18,464,346	10,736,335	30,767,744
1861...	28,169,826	21,722,079	1,302,182	14,837,062	9,537,401	25,686,351
1862...	15,325,630	8,904,051	2,813,899	8,631,938	4,049,672	7,588,376
1863...	20,992,859	14,121,589	5,951,291	12,382,375	8,042,426	12,890,760
1864...	32,769,850	14,341,501	6,231,319	19,609,698	9,915,635	20,567,723
1865...	20,757,958	7,334,438	3,509,594	13,802,936	10,169,669	8,439,145
1866...	57,725,389	27,652,413	5,662,872	19,425,109	23,801,214	28,508,606
1867...	51,913,871	23,872,474	6,372,822	24,996,275	20,464,875	18,357,052
1868...	37,238,613	16,668,382	7,604,551	22,521,392	13,430,743	16,908,533
1869...	40,637,389	19,088,785	5,785,763	28,077,471	16,552,887	22,288,669
1870...	42,099,181	21,900,898	6,348,419	32,489,199	16,253,162	23,770,142
1871...	52,700,628	26,587,995	8,013,364	43,256,120	18,061,065	32,154,604
1872...	69,811,240	29,983,671	7,845,024	52,890,457	21,220,496	36,341,694
1873...	72,592,743	31,810,680	7,862,444	57,333,158	20,438,391	29,835,867
1874...	59,287,932	24,922,254	6,926,681	34,709,345	17,472,755	23,906,782
1875...	55,856,545	24,199,708	6,262,203	20,474,244	16,003,242	24,330,923
1876...	42,290,342	19,850,107	6,549,065	12,871,385	14,455,046	23,668,191
1877...	33,465,179	16,456,296	6,192,708	10,222,220	13,915,902	21,751,219
1878...	24,734,047	19,398,791	2,214,200	9,057,639	14,413,900	19,701,751
1879...	24,353,821	19,928,310	1,996,669	9,547,148	14,683,842	24,013,398
1880...	33,911,093	29,929,366	3,291,579	53,714,008	22,481,407	44,213,389
1881...	40,860,394	31,219,329	4,244,788	46,439,747	16,159,176	32,056,701
1882...	48,457,570	34,351,292	6,392,310	51,377,632	17,720,548	51,875,959
1883...	55,224,283	36,853,689	5,118,508	40,796,007	19,737,542	36,704,276
1884...	53,542,292	30,454,476	1,.....	41,464,599	13,463,398	49,942,128

¹ NOTE.—All manufactures of flax, hemp, and jute classed together in 1884 and since.

U. S. IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES—1821-1884.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.]

FISCAL YEARS.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Tea.	Coffee.	Spirits and wines.	Earthen, stone, and China ware.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821...	3,553,895	1,719,227	1,322,636	4,489,070	3,678,262	763,883
1822...	5,035,003	2,398,255	1,860,777	5,552,649	4,314,888	1,164,009
1823...	3,250,031	2,634,222	2,361,245	7,098,119	2,082,961	1,143,415
1824...	5,411,617	2,413,643	2,786,252	5,437,029	3,193,518	888,869
1825...	4,292,662	2,457,715	3,728,935	5,250,828	3,961,473	1,086,890
1826...	5,311,954	2,838,728	3,752,281	4,150,558	3,368,900	1,337,589
1827...	4,577,464	2,818,982	1,714,882	4,464,391	3,272,471	1,181,047
1828...	3,546,795	2,788,471	2,451,197	5,192,338	3,839,189	1,554,010
1829...	3,629,655	1,484,104	2,060,457	4,588,585	3,017,476	1,337,744
1830...	4,630,922	995,776	2,425,018	4,227,021	2,194,092	1,259,060
1831...	4,931,824	2,432,488	1,418,037	6,317,066	2,710,795	1,624,604
1832...	2,936,619	2,524,281	2,788,353	9,009,464	3,752,497	2,024,020
1833...	4,755,856	2,897,985	5,484,603	10,567,299	3,806,723	1,818,187
1834...	5,538,102	2,989,020	6,217,949	8,762,657	4,263,633	1,591,413
1835...	6,806,425	3,074,172	4,622,806	10,715,466	5,383,289	1,697,682
1836...	12,514,718	4,077,312	5,342,811	9,653,053	6,249,415	2,709,187
1837...	7,303,896	3,444,701	5,903,054	8,657,760	5,576,543	1,823,400
1838...	7,580,831	3,865,285	3,497,156	7,640,217	5,795,200	1,355,536
1839...	9,024,632	4,364,224	2,428,419	9,744,103	6,664,122	2,483,258
1840...	5,581,128	2,910,791	5,427,010	8,546,222	3,801,740	2,010,231
1841...	8,862,742	2,628,519	3,466,245	10,444,882	3,894,648	1,536,450
1842...	6,533,593	1,942,575	4,527,108	8,988,638	2,157,885	1,557,061
1843...	2,532,618	1,184,820	3,849,862	6,399,160	575,541	568,066
1844...	6,897,245	2,833,753	4,130,735	9,764,554	1,787,982	1,633,482
1845...	4,049,708	3,154,782	5,761,788	6,243,532	2,091,306	2,439,515
1846...	4,367,239	3,632,297	5,032,121	8,430,243	3,170,965	2,635,349
1847...	9,406,253	2,994,170	4,285,157	9,109,891	8,170,167	2,242,241
1848...	8,775,223	3,435,703	6,225,479	8,249,997	5,085,238	2,332,696
1849...	7,373,780	2,778,174	4,101,652	9,060,443	3,790,733	2,261,331
1850...	6,960,716	2,890,185	4,719,232	11,224,835	5,372,063	2,001,393
1851...	12,478,709	3,707,581	4,798,005	12,861,070	6,198,758	3,340,632
1852...	13,977,333	3,595,127	7,285,817	14,474,900	4,644,053	3,444,095
1853...	14,168,337	3,684,888	8,186,217	15,525,954	7,139,939	3,178,182
1854...	11,604,656	3,126,298	6,729,447	14,549,718	6,872,565	4,157,691
1855...	13,284,663	3,502,370	6,973,999	16,940,400	6,060,481	2,717,670
1856...	21,295,154	4,334,668	6,893,891	21,514,196	9,655,400	3,347,884
1857...	41,596,238	8,259,175	5,757,860	22,386,379	6,801,467	4,037,064
1858...	18,946,663	4,116,759	6,777,295	18,341,081	5,478,540	3,215,226
1859...	28,345,297	5,062,850	7,388,741	25,086,029	6,870,306	3,434,032
1860...	28,031,160	5,216,327	8,803,771	21,768,939	8,712,817	4,077,812
1861...	27,822,672	4,151,013	6,977,283	20,568,297	6,748,281	3,301,224
1862...	20,357,524	3,427,813	6,545,654	14,192,195	5,511,141	1,286,602
1863...	19,083,225	4,732,378	8,003,525	10,305,800	3,517,810	2,271,247
1864...	29,662,978	7,256,064	10,549,830	16,221,586	4,758,117	2,535,788
1865...	25,249,243	7,471,467	4,956,730	11,241,706	2,406,408	2,184,683
1866...	39,596,492	7,227,351	11,123,231	20,531,764	6,917,869	3,012,591
1867...	35,922,199	8,916,311	12,415,037	20,696,359	5,756,998	5,309,209
1868...	49,243,516	12,962,370	11,111,560	25,288,451	4,598,013	4,007,213
1869...	59,821,189	12,011,147	13,687,750	24,531,743	6,722,491	4,372,607
1870...	55,665,073	11,345,631	13,863,273	24,294,879	7,587,676	4,388,771
1871...	61,234,362	13,489,261	17,254,617	30,992,869	8,638,441	4,861,376
1872...	79,146,974	12,802,128	22,943,575	37,942,225	8,882,222	5,270,785
1873...	77,978,978	14,929,415	24,466,170	44,109,671	9,328,469	6,015,925
1874...	77,443,508	10,947,824	21,112,234	55,048,967	8,636,469	4,882,355
1875...	70,016,959	12,879,153	22,073,703	50,591,488	7,709,527	4,265,210
1876...	55,704,594	11,863,299	19,524,166	56,788,997	6,594,551	4,304,808
1877...	81,215,547	7,808,257	16,181,467	53,634,991	6,061,497	3,709,542
1878...	69,640,837	7,857,732	15,660,168	51,914,605	5,517,427	4,051,786
1879...	77,828,757	8,630,644	14,577,618	47,358,819	4,937,303	4,082,792
1880...	74,717,395	9,888,645	19,782,631	60,360,760	7,736,532	5,650,267
1881...	81,354,309	7,077,694	21,004,813	56,784,391	8,742,201	5,573,939
1882...	90,099,407	10,385,266	19,392,102	46,041,609	9,849,533	6,979,659
1883...	84,179,443	7,769,426	17,302,849	42,050,513	12,308,307	8,200,527
1884...	98,283,589	5,600,685	13,636,053	49,686,705	8,951,723	4,954,813

THE BALANCE OF TRADE FOR 28 YEARS, 1856-1884.

From the Financial Review, 1877, with Additions.

FOR the purpose of showing the total amount of exports and imports of merchandise and the total of specie in each year since 1856, the table below has been compiled. In the columns headed "Excess" are given the differences between exports and imports each year, showing at a glance the "trade balance" of the country.

Gold Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Specie into and from the United States in each Fiscal Year since 1856.

YEAR.	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1856...	310,432,310	281,219,423	Imp. 29,212,887	4,207,632	45,745,485	Exp. 41,537,853
1857...	348,428,342	293,823,760	Imp. 54,604,582	12,461,799	69,136,923	Exp. 56,675,123
1858...	263,338,654	272,011,274	Exp. 8,672,620	19,274,496	52,633,147	Exp. 33,358,651
1859...	331,333,341	292,901,051	Imp. 38,432,290	7,434,789	63,887,411	Exp. 56,452,622
1860...	353,616,119	333,576,057	Imp. 20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	Exp. 57,996,104
1861...	289,310,542	219,553,833	Imp. 69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	Imp. 16,548,531
1862...	189,356,677	190,670,501	Exp. 1,313,824	16,415,052	36,887,640	Exp. 19,972,588
1863...	243,335,815	203,964,997	Imp. 39,370,818	9,584,105	64,156,611	Exp. 56,571,506
1864...	316,447,283	158,887,988	Imp. 157,559,295	13,115,612	105,396,541	Exp. 92,280,929
1865...	238,745,580	162,013,500	Imp. 76,732,082	9,810,072	67,643,226	Exp. 57,833,154
1866...	434,812,066	348,859,522	Imp. 85,952,544	10,700,092	86,044,071	Exp. 75,343,979
1867...	395,763,100	297,303,653	Imp. 98,459,447	22,070,475	60,868,372	Exp. 38,797,897
1868...	357,436,440	281,952,899	Imp. 75,483,541	14,188,368	93,784,102	Exp. 79,595,734
1869...	417,506,379	286,117,697	Imp. 131,388,682	19,807,876	57,138,380	Exp. 37,330,504
1870...	435,958,408	392,771,768	Imp. 43,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,666	Exp. 31,736,486
1871...	520,223,684	442,820,178	Imp. 77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	Exp. 77,171,964
1872...	626,505,077	444,177,586	Imp. 182,417,491	13,743,689	79,877,534	Exp. 66,133,845
1873...	642,136,210	522,479,317	Imp. 119,656,888	21,480,937	84,608,574	Exp. 63,127,637
1874...	567,406,342	586,283,040	Exp. 18,876,698	28,454,906	56,630,405	Exp. 28,175,499
1875...	533,005,436	513,441,711	Imp. 19,563,725	20,900,727	92,132,142	Exp. 71,231,425
1876...	460,741,191	540,384,671	Exp. 79,623,480	15,936,681	56,506,302	Exp. 40,569,621
1877...	451,323,126	602,475,220	Exp. 152,152,094	40,774,414	56,162,297	Exp. 15,387,783
1878...	437,051,532	694,848,496	Exp. 257,796,964	29,821,314	33,793,225	Exp. 3,971,911
1879...	445,777,775	710,439,441	Exp. 264,661,666	20,296,000	24,997,441	Exp. 4,701,441
1880...	667,954,746	835,638,658	Exp. 167,683,912	93,034,310	17,142,919	Imp. 75,891,391
1881...	642,664,628	902,367,346	Exp. 259,702,718	110,575,497	19,406,847	Imp. 91,168,650
1882...	724,639,574	759,542,257	Exp. 25,902,683	42,472,390	49,417,479	Exp. 6,945,089
1883...	723,180,914	823,830,402	Exp. 100,658,488	38,489,891	31,830,333	Exp. 3,330,942
1884...	667,637,693	740,513,603	Exp. 72,875,910	37,426,262	67,133,583	Exp. 29,707,321

Value and Percentage of Agricultural Products Exported from the United States for each year, from 1850 to 1884.

From the Official Reports of the Bureau of Statistics.

Year ending June 30.	Total domestic exports.	Total exports of agricultural products.	Percentage of agricultural products to total domestic exports.	Year ending June 30.	Total domestic exports.	Total exports of agricultural products.	Percentage of agricultural products to total domestic exports.
	\$	\$			\$	\$	
1850...	136,946,912	123,825,808	90.44	1868...	454,301,713	319,004,531	70.22
1851...	196,689,718	165,828,736	85.69	1869...	413,761,115	311,756,665	75.32
1852...	192,368,984	144,037,465	74.85	1870...	499,092,143	391,269,605	79.01
1853...	213,417,697	176,589,418	82.74	1871...	562,518,651	397,963,220	70.75
1854...	262,047,806	195,258,953	77.43	1872...	549,219,718	407,141,706	74.13
1855...	246,708,553	175,385,328	71.09	1873...	640,132,563	493,962,697	76.00
1856...	310,586,330	248,091,084	79.91	1874...	698,039,054	560,043,638	79.37
1857...	338,985,065	269,139,325	76.75	1875...	643,094,767	479,893,212	74.63
1858...	293,758,279	232,478,953	79.49	1876...	644,956,406	514,339,866	81.30
1859...	335,894,383	258,449,990	76.96	1877...	676,115,592	517,737,998	76.58
1860...	373,189,274	295,081,484	78.61	1878...	722,779,499	592,475,813	81.98
1861...	228,699,486	180,516,442	82.46	1879...	699,638,742	543,691,174	77.72
1862...	213,069,519	160,821,597	75.59	1880...	823,846,353	685,867,737	83.24
1863...	306,884,998	215,273,568	70.36	1881...	883,925,947	730,040,360	82.59
1864...	320,035,199	181,356,276	57.29	1882...	733,239,732	552,216,511	75.31
1865...	323,743,187	207,232,749	64.01	1883...	804,223,632	619,269,449	77.00
1866...	550,681,277	416,157,242	75.58	1884...	724,964,832	536,315,318	73.98
1867...	438,677,372	390,413,246	75.35				

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS—1871-1883.

[From Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1884.]

YEAR.	Miles Operated.	Capital and Funded Debt. (Stock and Bonds.)	EARNINGS.				Dividends Paid.
			Gross.	Net.	From Freight.	From Passengers	
1871	44,614	\$2,064,687,645	\$403,329,208	\$141,746,404	\$294,430,322	\$108,898,886	\$56,456,681
1872	57,523	3,159,423,057	465,241,055	165,754,373	340,031,785	132,309,270	64,418,157
1873	66,237	3,784,543,034	526,419,935	183,870,562	389,035,508	157,384,427	67,120,709
1874	69,273	4,321,763,634	530,466,016	189,570,958	379,466,935	140,960,081	67,042,942
1875	71,759	4,415,631,630	503,065,505	185,506,438	368,960,334	139,105,371	74,294,208
1876	73,508	4,468,591,935	497,357,959	186,452,732	361,137,376	136,150,588	68,039,668
1877	74,112	4,568,597,248	472,909,272	170,976,697	342,859,222	130,050,050	58,566,314
1878	78,960	4,589,948,793	490,103,351	187,575,167	365,466,061	124,637,260	53,629,369
1879	82,223	4,762,506,010	529,012,999	219,916,724	386,676,108	142,336,191	61,681,470
1880	84,225	4,897,401,997	615,401,931	255,193,436	467,748,928	147,653,093	77,115,411
1881	94,486	6,055,798,785	725,325,119	276,654,119	551,968,477	173,356,642	93,344,200
1882	107,158	6,640,493,397	770,356,716	310,682,877	506,367,247	202,140,775	102,031,434
1883	110,414	6,746,579,147	823,772,924	298,367,285	549,756,695	215,287,824	102,052,543

NOTE.—No comprehensive figures of the business of the railways of the United States are attainable prior to the above. And even these tables are the fruit of private enterprise, in compiling from the official annual reports of each road the results of the traffic as shown above, and including for the year 1883 the operations of companies running 107,158 miles of railway. No department of the Federal Government has been invested with authority to require returns of railway operations, except from the transcontinental lines chartered or endowed by Congress, nor are there State officers charged with such duties, except in a few of the States.

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES RAILWAYS IN 1883—AVERAGES.

For each 100 miles of railroad operated in the United States there are 21.57 locomotives; 16.21 passenger cars; 5.38 baggage, mail, and express cars; and 678 freight cars of all kinds.

The capital stock aggregates to each mile of completed road, \$30,759.

Bonded debt to each mile of completed road, \$28,650.

Total cost of construction and equipment each mile, \$55,461.

Gross earnings per mile of road in operation, \$7,461.

Net earnings per mile of road in operation, \$2,702.

Interest paid on bonds per mile of completed road, \$1,421.91.

Dividends paid on stock per mile of completed road, \$842.60.

Ratio of interest paid to total funded debt, 4.67 per cent.

Ratio of dividends to aggregate capital stock, 2.73 per cent.

Average fare per mile, 2.42 cents.

Average freight-charge per ton, 1.2 cents per mile.

Total number of passengers transported in 1883, 312,686,641.

Total freight transported on all railroads in 1883, 400,453,439 tons.

Statement Showing the Number of Miles of Railroad Constructed each Year in the United States, from 1830 to the close of 1883.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual for 1884.]

YEAR.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.	YEAR.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.	YEAR.	Miles in Operation.	Annual Increase of Mileage.
1830.	28	.....	1849.	7,365	1,369	1868.	42,229	2,979
1831.	95	73	1850.	9,021	1,656	1869.	46,844	4,615
1832.	229	134	1851.	10,982	1,961	1870.	52,914	6,070
1833.	380	151	1852.	12,908	1,926	1871.	60,283	7,379
1834.	633	253	1853.	15,360	2,452	1872.	66,171	5,878
1835.	1,098	465	1854.	16,720	1,360	1873.	70,278	4,107
1836.	1,278	175	1855.	18,374	1,654	1874.	72,383	2,105
1837.	1,497	224	1856.	22,016	3,647	1875.	74,096	1,712
1838.	1,913	416	1857.	24,503	2,487	1876.	76,808	2,712
1839.	2,802	389	1858.	26,868	2,465	1877.	79,089	2,281
1840.	2,818	516	1859.	28,789	1,921	1878.	81,776	2,687
1841.	3,535	717	1860.	30,635	1,846	1879.	86,497	4,721
1842.	4,026	491	1861.	31,286	651	1880.	93,454	7,174
1843.	4,185	159	1862.	32,120	834	1881.	103,242	9,789
1844.	4,377	192	1863.	33,170	1,050	1882.	114,888	11,596
1845.	4,633	256	1864.	33,908	738	1883.	121,592	6,703
1846.	4,930	297	1865.	35,085	1,177			
1847.	5,598	668	1866.	36,801	1,716			
1848.	5,996	398	1867.	39,250	2,449			

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHIPPING OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1885.

(From the Annual Report of the Bureau of Navigation, December, 1885.)

States and Territories in which Documented.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Canal Boats.		Barges.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 Alabama.....	82	4,800	49	5,697	.....	.....	11	460	142	958
2 Alaska.....	16	367	2	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	498
3 California.....	706	149,385	194	101,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	251,142
4 Connecticut.....	522	45,959	148	36,565	2	251	165	25,896	835	108,672
5 Delaware.....	160	14,847	26	5,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	19,945
6 Dist. of Columb	41	1,099	30	8,580	.....	.....	1	508	72	10,188
7 Florida.....	379	27,920	110	11,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	39,489
8 Georgia.....	82	11,807	51	24,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	35,831
9 Illinois.....	226	52,446	177	21,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	73,522
10 Indiana.....	.....	.....	60	8,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	8,728
11 Iowa.....	.....	.....	68	9,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	9,128
12 Kentucky.....	.....	.....	74	17,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	17,315
13 Louisiana.....	409	15,639	189	54,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	69,952
14 Maine.....	2,356	464,510	119	22,242	.....	.....	2	82	2,477	487,574
15 Maryland.....	2,098	91,261	173	53,370	.....	.....	9	2,207	2,280	146,889
16 Massachusetts.....	1,902	370,925	156	68,941	.....	.....	10	2,971	2,068	442,838
17 Michigan.....	504	99,008	511	110,859	.....	.....	56	16,529	1,071	226,391
18 Minnesota.....	1	88	64	6,665	.....	.....	13	1,615	78	8,369
19 Mississippi.....	120	4,534	44	4,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	9,334
20 Missouri.....	.....	.....	155	54,474	.....	.....	128	112,872	283	167,347
21 Nebraska.....	.....	.....	21	4,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	4,013
22 NewHam'shire	59	10,502	7	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	10,891
23 New Jersey.....	924	61,491	105	13,688	1	279	48	13,954	1,078	89,412
24 New York.....	2,806	564,764	1,374	457,088	68	90,118	514	106,193	5,564	1,218,113
25 North Carolina	288	10,167	62	4,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	14,906
26 Ohio.....	166	65,820	252	96,642	.....	.....	6	2,172	424	164,634
27 Oregon.....	47	10,592	129	42,626	.....	.....	8	5,973	184	59,192
28 Pennsylvania.....	543	126,104	461	133,796	44	5,822	32	6,693	1,080	282,416
29 Rhode Island.....	226	18,577	44	21,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	39,786
30 South Carolina	175	6,045	52	6,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	12,806
31 Tennessee.....	.....	.....	106	20,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	20,422
32 Texas.....	213	4,732	36	3,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	8,619
33 Vermont.....	13	1,062	8	2,318	12	1,211	4	590	33	4,591
34 Virginia.....	1,135	37,441	101	8,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,236	45,787
35 Washington.....	87	4,352	79	9,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	49,776
36 West Virginia.....	.....	.....	112	13,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	13,479
37 Wisconsin.....	245	51,634	150	31,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	83,025
Total.....	16,532	2,373,884	5,399	1,494,917	1,027	97,681	1,005	299,451	23,963	4,265,934
SUMMARY.										
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.....	14,354	1,860,059	2,671	773,443	256	27,521	746	148,290	18,027	2,809,323
Pacific Coast.....	856	200,696	404	153,939	.....	.....	8	5,973	1,268	360,608
Northern Lakes.....	1,322	313,129	1,175	335,859	71	70,150	111	30,810	3,379	749,949
Western Rivers.....	.....	.....	1,149	231,676	.....	.....	140	114,378	1,289	346,059
United States, Tot.	16,532	2,373,884	5,399	1,494,917	1,027	97,681	1,005	299,451	23,963	4,265,934

Number, Class, and Tonnage of Vessels Built in the United States during the Fiscal Year, 1885.

Grand Divisions.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Canal Boats.		Barges.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.....	465	59,331	155	44,016	3	315	23	6,309	646	109,972
Pacific Coast.....	38	2,170	88	8,867	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	11,088
Northern Lakes.....	30	3,861	64	20,228	18	1,968	5	768	117	26,826
Western Rivers.....	.....	.....	81	11,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	11,220
Grand Total....	533	65,362	338	84,333	21	2,283	28	7,077	920	159,066

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Reports on Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

STATEMENT showing the value of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the United States carried respectively in UNITED STATES VESSELS, and in FOREIGN VESSELS, during sixty years ended June 30, 1884, with the percentage carried in vessels of the United States.

Fiscal years.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Total imports and exports carried in American vessels.	Total imports and exports carried in Foreign vessels.	Percentage carried in American vessels.
	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1821	58,025,800	4,559,825	55,175,572	9,798,410	113,301,462	14,358,235	88.7
1822	70,984,331	6,257,210	60,715,568	11,444,713	137,689,869	17,701,923	88.4
1823	71,511,541	6,067,730	65,315,696	9,883,464	136,827,207	15,451,190	89.9
1824	75,395,053	5,283,954	67,411,706	8,574,951	142,676,759	13,858,905	91.2
1825	91,902,512	4,437,563	88,769,749	10,735,639	180,702,391	15,173,202	92.3
1826	80,778,120	4,190,357	69,553,516	8,041,806	150,331,636	12,238,103	92.5
1827	74,965,496	4,518,572	72,090,544	10,232,283	147,056,040	14,708,855	90.9
1828	81,951,319	6,558,505	61,108,374	11,156,312	143,059,693	17,714,817	88.9
1829	69,325,552	5,166,975	62,089,441	10,200,230	131,414,933	15,436,205	89.5
1830	66,035,739	4,481,181	63,882,719	9,960,789	129,918,458	14,447,970	89.9
1831	93,982,110	9,229,014	65,546,181	15,764,402	159,508,291	24,963,416	86.5
1832	90,208,229	10,731,037	66,140,760	21,036,183	156,438,989	31,767,220	83.1
1833	98,000,772	10,057,539	68,058,231	22,082,202	166,110,003	32,139,741	83.8
1834	113,700,174	12,821,158	77,693,491	26,643,512	191,393,635	39,464,670	83.0
1835	139,288,865	14,606,877	94,135,191	27,558,386	229,424,056	42,165,263	84.5
1836	171,056,442	18,323,593	97,132,457	31,530,583	298,188,890	49,854,176	84.3
1837	122,177,193	18,112,024	91,207,563	26,211,813	213,384,756	45,023,837	82.6
1838	103,087,448	10,629,956	89,819,794	18,696,817	192,907,287	29,206,773	84.2
1839	98,971,875	18,217,880	94,787,948	26,240,468	238,662,300	44,458,348	84.3
1840	92,802,352	14,339,167	105,622,257	26,463,689	198,424,009	40,802,856	82.9
1841	113,221,877	14,724,390	94,808,638	24,043,165	208,030,515	41,767,465	83.3
1842	88,724,280	11,437,807	79,893,027	24,708,511	168,617,303	36,236,318	82.3
1843	49,971,875	14,781,924	65,053,636	19,262,844	115,025,511	34,074,768	77.1
1844	94,174,673	14,290,362	78,450,529	32,749,517	172,625,202	47,009,879	78.6
1845	102,438,481	14,816,083	86,942,442	27,704,164	189,380,923	42,520,247	81.7
1846	106,008,175	15,683,624	86,550,175	26,938,341	192,558,348	42,621,965	81.7
1847	113,141,357	33,404,281	100,204,804	53,968,210	213,346,161	87,272,491	70.9
1848	128,647,232	26,351,696	109,657,031	44,374,200	238,305,163	70,725,896	77.4
1849	120,382,152	27,475,287	100,533,123	45,222,697	220,915,275	72,697,984	75.2
1850	139,657,043	38,481,275	99,615,041	52,283,679	239,272,084	90,764,954	72.5
1851	163,660,543	52,574,389	153,456,689	65,931,322	316,107,232	118,505,711	72.7
1852	155,258,467	53,038,388	139,476,937	70,181,429	294,735,404	123,219,817	70.5
1853	191,688,325	76,290,322	155,028,802	75,947,355	346,717,127	152,237,677	69.5
1854	215,376,273	86,117,821	191,322,266	84,474,054	406,698,539	170,591,875	70.5
1855	202,234,900	59,233,620	203,250,562	71,906,284	405,485,462	131,139,904	75.6
1856	249,972,512	64,667,430	232,295,762	94,669,146	482,268,274	159,335,576	75.2
1857	259,116,170	101,773,971	251,214,857	111,745,825	510,331,027	218,519,796	70.5
1858	203,700,016	78,913,134	243,491,288	81,153,133	447,191,304	160,066,267	73.7
1859	216,123,428	122,644,702	249,617,953	107,171,509	465,741,381	229,816,211	66.9
1860	228,164,855	134,001,399	279,082,902	121,039,394	507,247,757	255,040,793	66.5
1861	201,544,055	134,106,098	179,972,733	69,372,180	381,516,788	203,478,278	65.2
1862	92,274,100	113,497,629	125,421,318	104,517,667	217,695,418	218,015,296	50.0
1863	109,744,580	143,175,340	132,127,891	199,880,691	241,872,471	334,056,031	41.4
1864	81,212,077	248,350,818	102,840,409	237,442,730	184,061,486	485,793,548	27.5
1865	74,385,116	174,170,636	93,017,756	262,839,588	167,402,872	437,010,124	27.7
1866	112,040,395	333,471,763	213,671,466	351,754,928	325,771,861	685,226,691	32.2
1867	117,209,536	300,622,035	179,788,851	279,399,969	296,998,387	580,022,004	33.9
1868	122,965,225	248,659,583	175,016,348	301,886,491	297,981,573	550,546,074	35.1
1869	136,802,024	300,512,231	153,154,748	285,979,781	289,956,772	586,492,012	33.1
1870	153,237,283	309,140,304	199,732,324	327,786,968	352,969,807	633,927,282	35.6
1871	163,285,710	363,020,644	190,378,462	392,801,932	353,664,172	755,822,576	31.8
1872	177,286,302	445,416,783	168,044,799	393,929,579	345,331,101	839,346,362	28.5
1873	174,739,839	471,806,765	171,566,758	494,915,886	346,306,597	966,728,651	25.8
1874	176,027,778	405,320,135	174,424,216	533,885,971	350,451,994	939,206,106	26.7
1875	157,872,726	382,949,568	156,385,066	601,838,949	314,257,792	844,788,517	25.8
1876	143,389,704	321,130,600	167,686,467	492,215,487	311,076,171	813,354,987	33.1
1877	151,834,067	329,565,833	164,826,214	530,354,703	316,660,281	859,920,536	26.9
1878	146,499,282	307,407,565	166,551,624	569,583,504	313,011,573	876,991,129	25.9
1879	143,500,353	310,499,599	128,425,339	600,769,633	272,015,692	911,269,232	22.6
1880	164,087,606	579,394,159	115,918,240	730,072,437	280,005,846	1,309,466,596	17.4
1881	168,089,664	587,647,535	121,990,939	790,908,482	268,080,603	1,378,556,017	16.0
1882	142,986,837	598,459,198	99,863,978	686,029,603	242,850,815	1,284,488,801	15.5
1883	149,959,320	572,905,961	111,758,883	717,124,456	261,718,203	1,290,030,411	16.3
1884	152,201,729	526,379,218	112,520,723	667,739,372	264,722,452	1,194,118,585	17.0

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No protective duties are now levied on goods imported, Customs duties being charged solely for the sake of revenue. Formerly the articles subject to duty numbered nearly a thousand; now they are only twenty, the chief being tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine. The following is a complete list:

From the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLES.	Duty.	ARTICLES.	Duty.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ale or beer, the worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1057°; per bbl. And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.	0 6 6	purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits; computed at hydrometer proof; gallon.....	0 10 4
Beer, Mum and Spruce, specific gravity not exceeding 1215°; per barrel of 36 gallons.	1 6 0	Spirits, perfumed, and cognie water; gallon.....	0 16 6
Beer, Mum and Spruce, exceeding 1215°; per barrel.....	1 10 6	Spirits, liqueurs, cordials (or other preparations containing spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested), unenumerated, sweetened or mixed.....	0 14 0
Cards, playing; per dozen packs..	0 3 0	Tea; pound.....	0 0 6
Chicory (raw or kiln-dried); cwt..	0 13 3	Tobacco, unmanufactured, stemmed or unstemmed, containing 10 per cent or more of moisture; pound.....	0 3 6
Chicory (roasted or ground); lb..	0 0 2	Containing less than 10 per cent of moisture; pound.....	0 3 10
Chloral hydrate; pound.....	0 1 3	Cavendish or Negro-head.....	0 4 10
Chloroform; pound.....	0 3 0	Cigars; pound.....	0 5 6
Cocoa; pound.....	0 0 1	Other manufactured tobacco..	0 4 4
Cocoa, husks and shells; cwt..	0 2 0	Snuff, containing more than 13 per cent of moisture; pound..	0 4 1
Cocoa, or chocolate, ground, prepared or manufactured; pound.	0 0 2	Snuff, less than 13 per cent of moisture; pound.....	0 4 10
Coffee, raw; cwt.....	0 14 0	Wine, containing less than 26° proof spirit; gallon ..	0 1 0
Coffee, kiln-dried, roasted or ground; pound.....	0 0 2	Wine, containing more than 26° and less than 42° spirit; gallon.	0 2 6
Collodion; gallon.....	1 4 0	Wine, for each additional degree of strength beyond 42°; gallon..	0 0 3
Ethyl, iodide of; gallon.....	0 18 0		
Ether, sulphuric; gallon.....	1 5 0		
Fruit, dried; cwt.....	0 7 0		
Plate, gold; ounce.....	0 17 0		
Plate, silver; ounce.....	0 1 6		
Soap, transparent, containing alcohol; pound.....	0 0 3		
Spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol,			

TOTAL REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ARTICLES.	Year 1884, Pounds reduced to Dollars.	ARTICLES.	Year 1884, Pounds reduced to Dollars.
Chicory.....	340,518	Spirits, Geneva and other sorts.....	3,028,040
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate.....	323,995	Tea.....	21,341,700
Coffee.....	997,980	Tobacco and Snuff.....	45,442,895
Fruit, dried: Currants.....	1,651,045	Wine.....	6,845,945
“ Figs, Plums, and Prunes	230,890	Other Articles (taken collectively).....	86,365
“ Raisins.....	800,870		
Spirits: Rum.....	10,638,610	Aggregate Gross Receipts.	\$98,633,095
“ Brandy.....	7,404,925		

76 BRITISH INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES AND REVENUE RECEIVED.

The following table shows the principal excise and stamp taxes, licenses, carriage duties, and property and income taxes levied by the British laws, and collected from all sources, except customs duties, post-office, telegraphs, and miscellaneous.

Compiled from the 27th Report of the Commissioners on the Inland Revenue, 1884.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Tax.	Revenue, Fiscal Year, 1884.
	£ s. d.	Pounds reduc'd to dollars.
Armorial bearings.....	£1 to £2 2s.	335,806
Auctioneers', appraisers', etc., licenses.....	£2 to £10.	397,272
Bankers' licenses.....	30 0 0	189,482
Bankers' notes and composition.....	6d. to 5s. 6d.	639,837
Bills of exchange and notes.....	1s. for each £100.	3,650,995
Carriages, licenses on (470,342 carriages).....	15s. to £2 2s.	2,785,535
Checks, drafts, and receipts.....	0 0 1	4,576,825
Deeds and other instruments.....	2s. 6d. to £1 10s.	9,214,244
Dogs, licenses (levied on 897,681 dogs).....	0 7 6	1,649,487
Fee-stamps in law proceedings.....	2s. 6d. to £80	3,248,538
Game licenses.....	£2 to £3	839,678
Gun, license to use or carry.....	0 10 0	395,861
House duty, annual value of £20 and upward.....	6d. to 9d. in the pound.	9,002,819
Insurance, life.....		181,035
Insurance, marine.....	3d. to 6d. per £100.	776,826
Land tax.....	1s. to £6.	5,393,373
Legacy, probate, and succession duties.....	3 p.c. duty on net estate	36,254,257
Liquor taxes:		
Beer, licenses to brew or sell.....	5s. to £4 4s.	210,572
Beer, excise tax on* (levied on 27,750,001 barrels).....	0 6 8	42,493,559
Distillers' and rectifiers' licenses.....	10 10 0	18,223
Spirits, home-made (levied on 29,810,668 gallons).....	0 10 0	73,036,112
Methylated spirits, makers' and dealers'.....	10s. to £10 10s.	19,531
Wine and bear, licenses to dealers in.....	£1 5s. to £10 10s.	9,202,935
Medicines, patent.....	11d. to £1	778,619
Patents for inventions.....	£5 to £100	945,513
Pawnbrokers' licenses.....	7 10 0	172,029
Peddlers and hawkers.....	£2 to £4	129,536
Plate, gold and silver, per ounce.....	1s. 6d. to 17s.	348,120
Property and income tax in the pound.....		
Incomes under £150, exempt.....	5d.	52,405,725
Incomes under £400, first £120 exempt, over £120.....		
Railway passenger receipts.....	5 per cent on receipts.	3,608,487
Refreshment houses.....	10s. 6d. to £1 1s.	31,575
Servants (male), each.....	0 15 0	683,917
Solicitors' certificates.....	£6 to £9	538,142
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in.....	0 5 3	382,592
" " manufacturers of.....	£5 5s. to £31 10s.	35,525
Various items.....		894,814
Total Inland Revenue.....		\$256,386,380

* The tax on malt was repealed September 30, 1880, and duty on beer imposed in lieu of it.

TWO AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

	NEW SOUTH WALES. Revenue Tariff.	VICTORIA. Protective Tariff.
Population, 1881 census.....	751,468	862,346
" 1883.....	869,310	945,703
Increase of population, 1871-81, per cent..	49	18
Immigrants, 1883.....	75,575	66,592
Emigrants, 1883.....	34,496	55,562
Gain.....	41,179	11,030
Revenue, 1883.....	£7,675,536	£5,602,067
Expenditures, 1883.....	£7,418,536	5,686,357
Exports, 1883.....	£19,886,018	16,398,863
Imports, 1883.....	£20,960,157	17,743,846
Total trade per head, 1883.....	\$223	\$183
Exports of wool, 1883.....	lbs. 100,638,784	98,827,990
	£25,286,177	5,815,416

BRITISH EXPORTS.

Exports of coal and of manufactures from the United Kingdom, year ending December 31st.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Apparel and Slops	\$15,420,000	\$17,800,000	\$20,000,000
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	7,000,000	6,670,000	6,850,000
Bags and Sacks	7,000,000	7,200,000	5,650,000
Books	4,600,000	5,250,000	5,600,000
Chemicals	11,500,000	12,000,000	10,700,000
Caoutchouc Manufactures	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000
Coal and Fuel	40,000,000	42,000,000	46,000,000
Copper, etc.	16,000,000	16,500,000	16,000,000
Cordage	1,400,000	1,600,000	2,000,000
Cotton, Yarns and Twist	57,000,000	64,000,000	62,000,000
" Piece Goods	276,500,000	284,000,000	266,000,000
" Other, Lace, Hosiery, etc.	29,000,000	33,000,000	36,000,000
Earthenware, etc.	9,600,000	10,100,000	10,600,000
Glass	4,400,000	4,600,000	5,200,000
Haberdashery	16,700,000	20,000,000	21,000,000
Hardware and Cutlery	17,000,000	18,600,000	19,800,000
Hats	4,900,000	5,300,000	6,400,000
Iron and Steel	136,000,000	132,000,000	151,000,000
Jute Yarn and Manufactures	12,000,000	12,500,000	12,000,000
Leather and Manufactures	13,500,000	17,000,000	18,250,000
Linen Yarn and "	33,000,000	33,500,000	34,000,000
Machinery	44,000,000	47,500,000	58,000,000
Silk, Twist and Manufactures	13,000,000	17,500,000	17,000,000
Telegraph Wires	6,300,000	9,700,000	5,000,000
Woollen, Worsted and Yarns	100,000,000	103,000,000	107,000,000
Total	\$880,000,000	\$925,000,000	\$948,000,000

BRITISH IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign manufactures into the United Kingdom, year ending December 31st.

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Chemicals	\$5,200,000	\$6,400,000	\$7,200,000
Copper, Manufactured	11,600,000	10,000,000	11,600,000
Cotton, "	12,100,000	12,000,000	11,800,000
Glass and Manufactures	8,400,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Hats	200,000	160,000	230,000
Iron and Steel Manufactures	18,000,000	18,200,000	19,000,000
Leather and Manufactures	31,500,000	32,000,000	36,500,000
Paper	5,600,000	5,400,000	5,750,000
Silks	64,000,000	56,000,000	54,000,000
Tin, Blocks and Bars	8,250,000	9,000,000	12,000,000
Watches	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,300,000
Woollens and Yarns	45,500,000	35,000,000	37,000,000
Total	\$212,300,000	\$194,400,000	\$205,400,000

ENGLISH EXPORTS AND AMERICAN EXPORTS, 1880.

ARTICLES.	American Production, 1880.	English Exports in 1880.	American Exports in 1880.	Foreign Imports, 1880.
(1) METALS .	\$672,078,000	\$237,500,000	\$14,116,000	\$72,744,000
(a) Brass, copper, and manufact. ind- ust., telegraph wires	30,000,000	27,000,000	180,000	1,787,000
(b) Cutlery and hardware . .	38,000,000	19,000,000	1,100,000	1,900,000
(c) Firearms . .	5,700,000	6,500,000	2,286,000	830,000
(d) Foundry Prod- ucts and machin- ery	214,378,000	50,000,000	5,700,000	1,227,000
(e) Iron and steel, tin, etc. . . .	384,000,000	135,000,000	4,850,000	67,000,000
(2) TEXTILES	\$521,300,000	\$534,500,000	\$10,216,576	\$122,350,000
(a) Cotton goods.	211,000,000	375,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000
(b) Jute goods .	697,000	12,500,000	—	2,850,000
(c) Linen goods .	602,000	30,000,000	—	22,500,000
(d) Silk goods .	41,000,000	17,000,000	—	32,000,000
(e) Woollens, wors- teds, and mixed textiles.	268,000,000	100,000,000	216,576	35,000,000

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE: ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
COTTONS, 1880.

	English goods.	American goods.
Mexico	\$2,406,000	\$832,200
Central America	2,161,000	77,700
British Honduras	209,000	66,800
British West Indies	3,400,000	131,000
Other West Indies (including Cuba)	6,100,000	825,000
United States of Colombia	3,163,000	586,000
Venezuela	1,449,000	149,000
British Guiana	670,000	12,800
Brazil	17,180,000	687,000
Uruguay	3,081,000	52,500
Argentine Republic	4,816,000	133,600
Chili	5,162,000	217,800
Ecuador	1,020,000	104,000
Peru	418,000	24,000
	\$51,235,000	\$3,899,400

BRITISH PROGRESS UNDER FREEDOM OF TRADE.

The "corn-laws" were "repealed" (duty lowered) 1846, in which year potatoes were admitted free; the "protective navigation laws" were repealed from Jan. 1, 1850; foreign vessels were admitted to coastwise traffic in 1854; hams were freed from duty in 1853 (bacon had been in 1845); butter, cheese, eggs, and rice in 1860; corn and flour, 1869; sugar, 1874.

The figures are mostly from official tables (for full references, see "Financial Reform Almanac," Giffen's "Progress of the Working Classes," and English blue-books) for the years nearest to 1846 obtainable, and from the most recent data at hand. U. K. means United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland); G. B., Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales); E., England; W., Wales.

	Past.		Present.		Period in Years.	Increase or Decrease
	Year.	Totals.	Year.	Totals.		
Population, U. K.	1846	28,002,094	1883	35,631,290	37	+ .27
Paupers, able-bodied, E. and W.	1849	201,644	"	105,357	34	- .48
All classes, E. and W.	"	934,419	"	799,296	"	- .14
Criminal convictions, U. K.	1846	41,008	1882	15,898	36	- .61
Houses, value, above £10 rental..	1834	£12,608,000	"	56,885,000	48	+ 3.51
Schools, number, G. B.	1851	2,310	"	21,362	31	+ 8.14
Average attendance, G. B.	"	271,128	"	3,436,410	"	+ 11.68
Savings-banks, depositors, U. K.	1881	429,000	1881	4,140,000	50	+ 8.65
Deposits, U. K.	"	£13,719,000	"	80,334,000	"	+ 4.86
Coöperative associations, E. & W.						
Members	1862	90,000	"	525,000	19	
Capital	"	£483,000	"	7,148,000	"	
Sales	"	£2,333,000	"	20,901,000	"	
Net profit	"	£165,000	"	1,617,000	"	
Incomes, £150-200, E.	1843	39,366	1880	130,101	37	+ 2.30
All over £150, E.	"	106,637	"	320,162	"	+ 2.30
Probates, number, U. K.	1838	25,368	1882	55,359	44	+ 1.18
Amount, U. K.	"	£54,987,255	"	140,360,854	"	+ 1.55
Shipping, sailing-vessels, U. K.	1849	17,807	"	14,585	33	- .17
Steam-vessels, U. K.	"	414	"	4,381	"	+ 9.38
Tonnage	"	3,096,342	"	6,715,090	"	+ 1.16
Sailors	"	152,611	"	195,937	"	+ .27
Entries and clearances, U. K.						
British bottoms, tonnage	1840	6,490,485	"	43,670,361	42	+ 5.72
Foreign bottoms, "	"	2,949,182	"	17,820,894	"	+ 5.04
Exports	1855	£116,691,300	1880	286,414,566	25	+ 1.45
Imports	"	£143,542,850	"	411,223,565	"	+ 1.86
Wages, weekly, carpenters	1833	24s.	1883	34s.	50	+ .48
Weavers	"	12s.	"	26s.	"	+ 1.25
{ 8s. 3d. " { 20s. 6d. " {						
Reelers	"	6s.	"	11s.	"	+ .88
Spinners (children)	"	4s. 5d.	"	11s. 6d.	"	+ 1.60
Daily, miners	"	2s. 8d.	"	4s.	"	+ .50
Monthly, sailors	1850	45s.	"	70s.	33	+ .55
Prices, sugar	100 lbs. 1840	68s. 8d.	"	21s. 9d.	43	- .68
Wheat	quarter. 1846	54s. 8d.	1882	45s. 1d.	36	- .17
Cotton cloth, exp.	yd. 1840	55s. 7d.	1883	31s. 7d.	43	- .40
Sheep	"	3s. 10d.	"	6s. 1d.	"	+ .58
Hogs	"	4s. 3d.	"	4s. 6d.	"	+ .06
Rent	1833	5s.	"	12s. 6d.	50	+ 1.50
Consumption, imported & excise- able articles, per capita, U. K.						
Bacon and hams	lbs. 1846	.5	1883	8.85	36	+ 16.70
Butter and cheese	lbs. "	2.32	"	11.92	"	+ 4.13
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	lbs. "	3.09	"	5.89	"	- .90
Flour, etc.	lbs. "	47.82	"	241.21	"	+ 4.04
Rice	lbs. "	1.74	"	13.49	"	+ 6.75
Sugar	lbs. "	20.66	"	70.48	"	+ 2.37
Tobacco	lbs. "	.96	"	1.42	"	+ .47
Wine	gals. "	.24	"	.41	"	+ .70
Spirits	gals. "	1.01	"	1.07	"	+ .06

80 REVENUES OF PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL NATIONS (1882).
(000 omitted.)

CLASSES OF NET INCOME.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.	Netherlands.	United States.
1. Customs	\$95,000	\$46,000	\$63,000	\$2,000	\$195,000
2. Excise	135,000	38,000	190,000	14,000	130,000
3. Stamp tax	60,000	4,900	140,000	9,000	
4. Land tax	5,000		10,000		
5. House duty	8,500				
6. Income tax, etc.	50,000		90,000	10,000	
7. Post-office	13,600	5,100	22,000	1,750	2,100
8. Telegraph	4,900		5,000	400	
9. Crown lands, interest, etc.	8,500			700	1,000
10. Miscellaneous	20,000	10,500	20,000	3,000	13,000
11. Railroads		3,100		800	4,000
12. Contribution of States . .		25,000			
13. Extraordinary		12,000			
14. National banks					7,100
	\$396,500	\$144,600	\$540,100	\$41,650	\$352,200

¹ State tax.

² Forests.

³ All direct taxes included.

⁴ Excess of income

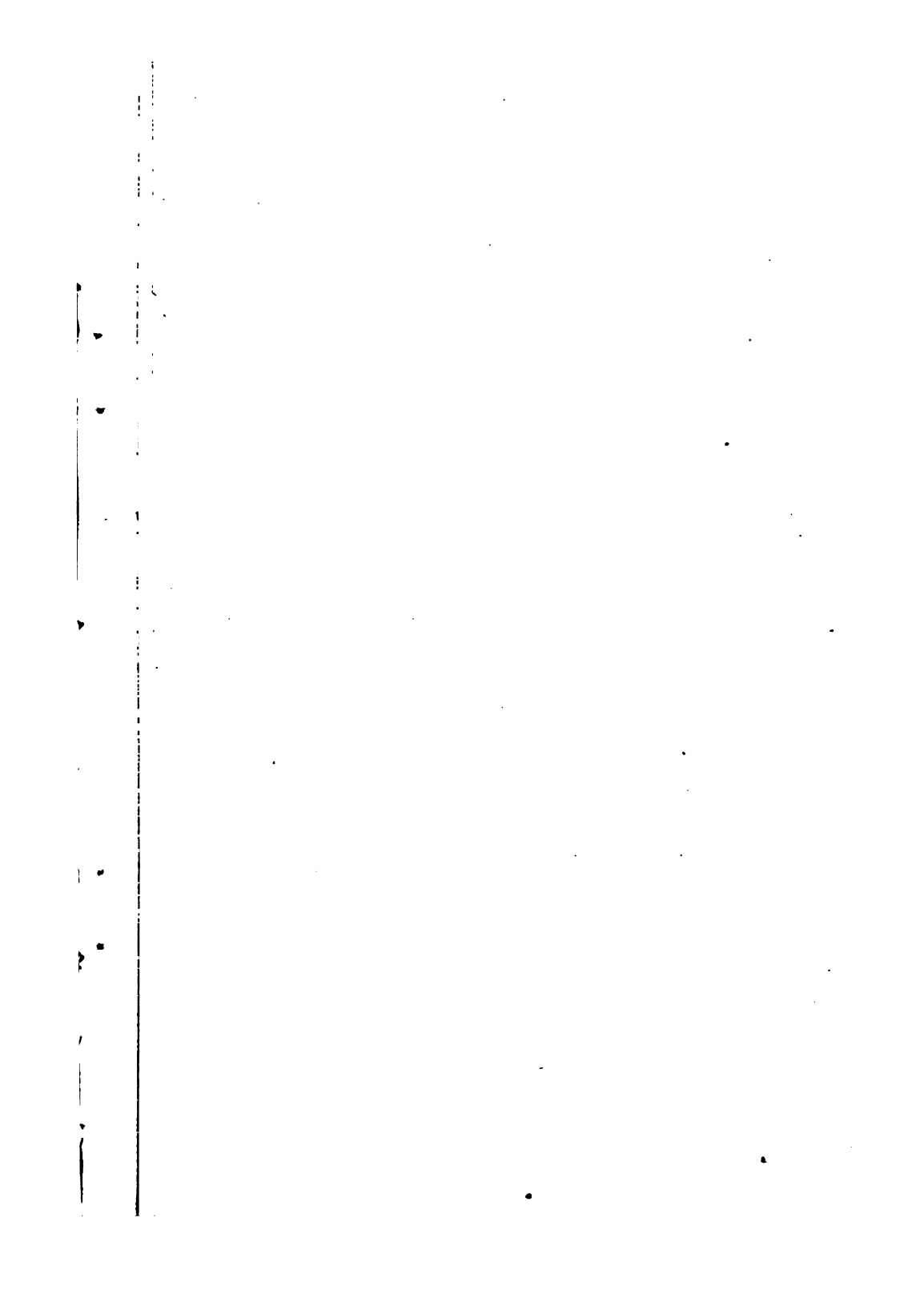
⁵ Pacific R. R. reimbursements.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

Sea-going Tonnage, and Tonnage of Steamers of over 100-ton burden, of the Maritime States of the World.

[From the Répertoire Général, 1880-81.]

NATIONALITY.	STEAMERS.	GROSS TONNAGE OF STEAMERS.	NET TONNAGE OF STEAMERS.	SAILING VESSELS.	NET TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS.	TOTAL NET TONNAGE.
British, including Colonies, except Canada.....	2,869	4,075,360	2,652,941	11,893	4,295,589	6,948,530
United States.....	548	634,292	389,937	5,958	2,048,975	2,438,912
Norwegian.....	148	67,636	49,067	4,160	1,371,721	1,420,788
Canadian.....	918	180,159	120,141	6,459	1,191,077	1,311,218
German.....	277	289,429	203,322	3,113	953,856	1,157,178
Italian.....	103	107,070	72,813	2,936	913,782	986,595
French.....	335	423,787	277,781	2,772	541,853	819,634
Russian.....	166	128,729	82,843	1,875	426,226	509,069
Swedish.....	258	98,969	69,292	1,979	399,237	468,529
Spanish.....	228	205,498	135,814	1,578	325,036	460,850
Dutch.....	111	118,260	80,632	1,112	339,750	413,382
Greek.....	20	14,237	9,526	1,672	321,777	331,306
Austrian.....	82	93,142	62,114	599	237,790	299,904
Danish.....	109	74,987	47,844	1,172	177,839	225,683
South American.....	87	61,198	40,401	254	86,400	126,801
Portuguese.....	17	16,253	10,946	424	99,572	110,518
Turkish.....	10	8,866	5,579	374	61,738	67,317
Belgian.....	40	64,773	44,747	29	13,067	57,814
Central American.....	10	4,572	2,803	144	47,702	50,505
Asiatic.....	53	38,984	24,210	54	21,593	45,803
Egyptian.....	18	18,212	11,869			11,869
Roumanian.....	1	166	111	20	3,448	3,554
Tunisian.....	1	1,067	726	2	188	914
Liberian.....				2	511	511
Syrian.....				1	298	298
Unknown.....	5	9,552	6,302	2	1,159	7,461
TOTAL.....	6,392	6,745,198	4,401,751	48,584	12,872,980	18,274,731



VALUATION OF PROPERTY BY STATES, 1850-1880.

(Including both Real and Personal.)

	1880.		1870.		1860.		1850.	
	Estimated true Valuation.	Per Capita.	Estimated true Valuation.	Per Capita.	Estimated true Valuation.	Per Capita.	Estimated true Valuation.	Per Capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama.....	378,000,000	299	301,855,841	202	495,237,078	514	228,204,332	296
Arizona.....	23,000,000	569	3,440,791	356	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	246,000,000	307	156,394,691	323	219,256,473	504	39,841,025	190
California.....	1,430,000,000	1654	638,767,017	1140	207,874,613	547	22,161,872	239
Colorado.....	149,000,000	767	20,243,303	508	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	852,000,000	1368	774,631,524	1441	444,274,114	966	155,707,980	420
Dakota.....	68,000,000	503	5,599,752	395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	138,000,000	941	97,180,833	777	46,242,181	412	21,062,556	220
D. of Col'bia.....	223,000,000	1255	126,873,618	963	41,084,945	547	14,018,874	271
Florida.....	95,000,000	353	44,163,655	235	73,101,500	521	22,862,270	261
Georgia.....	554,000,000	359	268,169,207	226	645,895,237	611	335,425,714	370
Idaho.....	12,000,000	368	6,552,681	437	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	3,092,000,000	1005	2,121,680,579	835	871,860,282	509	156,265,006	183
Indiana.....	1,499,000,000	758	1,268,180,543	755	528,835,371	392	202,650,264	205
Iowa.....	1,415,000,000	871	717,644,750	601	247,338,265	366	23,714,638	123
Kansas.....	575,000,000	577	188,892,014	518	31,327,895	292	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	880,000,000	534	604,318,552	457	666,043,112	576	301,628,456	307
Louisiana.....	422,000,000	449	323,125,666	445	602,118,568	850	223,998,764	452
Maine.....	501,000,000	772	348,155,671	555	190,211,600	303	122,777,571	210
Maryland.....	869,000,000	929	643,748,976	824	376,919,944	549	219,217,364	376
Mass'husetts.....	2,795,000,000	1568	2,132,148,741	1463	815,237,433	662	573,342,286	577
Michigan.....	1,370,000,000	837	719,208,118	607	257,163,983	343	50,787,255	150
Minnesota.....	638,000,000	817	228,909,590	521	52,294,413	304	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	324,000,000	286	209,197,345	253	607,324,911	767	228,951,130	377
Missouri.....	1,530,000,000	706	1,284,922,897	746	501,214,398	424	167,247,707	201
Montana.....	29,000,000	741	15,184,522	737	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	290,000,000	641	69,277,483	563	9,131,056	317	.....	.....
Nevada.....	69,000,000	1108	31,134,012	733	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampsh'e.....	328,000,000	945	252,624,112	794	156,310,860	479	103,652,835	326
New Jersey.....	1,433,000,000	1267	940,976,064	1038	467,918,324	696	200,000,000	409
New Mexico.....	30,000,000	251	31,349,793	341	20,813,768	223	5,174,471	84
New York.....	7,619,000,000	1499	6,500,841,264	1483	1,843,338,517	475	1,080,309,216	349
N. Carolina.....	446,000,000	319	260,757,344	243	358,739,399	361	226,800,472	261
Ohio.....	3,301,000,000	1032	2,235,430,300	839	1,193,898,422	510	504,736,120	255
Oregon.....	126,000,000	721	51,558,922	567	28,930,637	551	5,063,474	381
Pennsylvania.....	5,393,000,000	1259	3,808,340,112	1081	1,416,501,818	487	722,486,120	313
Rhode Island.....	430,000,000	1519	296,965,646	1366	135,337,588	755	80,508,794	546
S. Carolina.....	296,000,000	297	208,146,989	295	548,138,754	779	288,257,694	431
Tennessee.....	666,000,000	432	498,237,724	396	493,903,892	445	201,246,686	201
Texas.....	725,000,000	455	159,052,542	194	365,200,614	605	52,740,473	248
Utah.....	67,000,000	465	16,159,995	186	5,596,118	139	986,083	87
Vermont.....	282,000,000	870	235,349,553	712	122,477,170	389	92,205,049	294
Virginia*.....	693,000,000	458	409,588,133	334	793,249,681	497	430,701,082	303
Washington.....	48,000,000	639	13,562,164	566	5,601,466	483	.....	.....
W. Virginia.....	307,000,000	496	190,651,491	431	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	969,000,000	737	702,307,329	666	273,671,668	353	42,056,595	138
Wyoming.....	20,000,000	962	7,016,748	770	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total U. S. Assessed Valuation for Taxation purposes...	43,642,000,000	870	30,068,518,507	780	16,159,616,068	514	7,135,780,228	308
	16,902,993,543		14,178,986,732		12,084,560,005		6,024,666,909	

* Included West Virginia in 1850 and 1860.

NOTE.—The Superintendent of the Census accompanies the tables from which the above summaries are condensed, by remarks expressive of the distrust which should attach to the results. The estimates are necessarily based on very imperfect data; their value is largely dependent upon the judgment of the multitude of officers making the returns; and such aggregate estimates of wealth spread over a wide expanse of territory furnish a task difficult, if not impossible. The returns for 1860 are regarded as far too low. The increase of values from 1860 to 1870 is much enhanced by the paper-money inflation, which swelled the figures in the census year 1870 to an average of perhaps 25 per cent. Again, in the valuations of 1850 and 1860 slaves were included in the 15 Southern States and the District of Columbia, while in 1870 no such item of property was included; and there was also a great depreciation in the value of real estate throughout the South in the decade 1860-1870, which included the civil-war period, 1861-65.

82 VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTIONS, ETC., 1860-1880.

Number of Farms, Acres of Improved Land, and Value of Farm Products, 1880.
From the Official Returns of the Tenth Census, 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Farms.	Improved Land.	Value of Farms, including Land, Fences, and Buildings.	Value of Farming Implements and Machinery.	Value of Orchard Products.	Estimated value of all farm productions (sold, consumed, or on hand) for 1879.	Value of Live Stock, 1880.
The United States.....	Number.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama	135,864	6,375,706	78,954,648	3,788,978	362,263	56,872,994	23,787,681
Arizona	767	56,071	1,127,946	88,811	5,530	614,327	1,167,989
Arkansas	91,433	3,595,603	74,249,655	4,637,497	867,426	43,796,261	20,472,425
California	35,934	10,689,698	262,061,282	8,447,744	2,017,314	69,721,425	35,500,417
Colorado	4,506	616,169	25,109,223	910,085	3,246	5,035,228	8,703,342
Connecticut	30,598	1,042,188	121,063,910	3,162,628	456,246	18,010,075	10,959,296
Dakota	17,435	1,150,413	22,401,084	2,390,091	156	5,648,814	6,463,274
Delaware	8,749	746,958	36,789,672	1,604,567	846,692	6,320,345	3,420,080
Dist. Col.	435	12,632	3,632,403	36,798	12,074	614,441	123,300
Florida	23,438	947,610	20,291,835	689,666	758,295	7,439,392	5,358,980
Georgia	138,626	8,204,720	111,910,540	5,317,416	782,972	67,028,929	25,930,352
Idaho	1,885	197,407	2,892,800	363,930	23,147	1,515,314	2,246,800
Illinois	255,741	26,115,154	1,009,594,580	33,739,951	3,502,583	203,980,137	132,437,762
Indiana	194,013	13,933,738	635,236,111	20,476,988	2,757,359	114,707,082	71,068,758
Iowa	185,351	19,866,541	567,430,227	29,371,884	1,494,265	136,103,473	124,715,103
Kansas	138,561	10,739,566	235,178,936	15,652,818	358,860	52,240,261	60,907,149
Kentucky	166,453	10,731,683	299,298,631	9,734,634	1,377,070	63,850,155	49,670,567
Louisiana	48,292	2,739,972	58,980,117	5,435,625	188,604	42,883,522	12,345,905
Maine	64,309	3,484,908	102,357,615	4,948,048	1,112,026	21,945,489	16,499,376
Maryland	40,517	3,342,700	165,503,341	5,788,197	1,563,188	28,839,281	15,865,728
Massachusetts	38,406	2,128,311	146,197,415	5,134,537	1,006,303	24,160,881	12,957,004
Michigan	154,008	8,296,862	499,103,181	19,419,360	2,760,677	91,159,858	55,720,113
Minnesota	92,386	7,246,693	193,724,260	13,089,783	121,648	49,468,951	31,904,821
Mississippi	101,772	5,216,937	92,844,915	4,885,636	378,145	63,701,944	24,285,717
Missouri	215,575	16,745,031	375,633,307	18,103,074	1,812,873	95,912,660	95,785,282
Montana	1,519	262,611	3,234,504	401,185	1,530	2,024,923	5,151,554
Nebraska	63,387	5,504,702	105,932,541	7,820,917	72,244	31,708,914	33,440,265
Nevada	1,404	344,423	5,408,325	378,788	3,619	2,855,449	3,399,749
N. Ham'tre.	32,181	2,308,112	75,834,389	3,069,240	972,291	18,474,330	9,812,064
N. Jersey	34,307	2,096,297	190,895,833	6,921,085	860,090	29,650,756	14,861,412
N. Mexico	5,053	237,392	5,514,399	255,162	26,706	1,897,974	5,010,800
New York	241,058	17,717,862	1,056,176,741	42,592,741	8,409,794	178,025,695	117,868,283
N. Carolina	157,609	6,481,191	135,793,602	6,078,476	903,513	51,729,611	22,414,659
Ohio	247,189	18,081,091	1,127,497,353	30,521,180	3,576,242	156,777,152	103,707,730
Oregon	16,217	2,198,645	56,908,575	2,956,173	583,663	13,234,548	13,808,392
Pennsylvania	213,542	13,423,007	979,689,410	35,473,037	4,862,826	129,760,476	84,242,877
Rhode Isl'd	6,216	298,486	25,682,079	902,825	58,751	3,670,135	2,254,142
S. Carolina	93,864	4,132,050	68,677,482	3,202,710	78,834	41,969,749	12,279,412
Tennessee	165,650	8,496,556	206,749,837	9,054,863	919,844	62,076,311	43,651,470
Texas	174,184	12,650,314	170,468,886	9,051,491	876,844	65,204,329	60,307,987
Utah	9,452	416,105	14,015,178	946,753	148,493	3,337,410	3,306,638
Vermont	35,522	3,286,461	109,346,010	4,879,285	640,942	22,082,656	16,586,195
Virginia	118,517	8,510,113	216,028,107	5,495,114	1,609,668	45,726,221	25,953,315
Wash'ton.	6,529	454,346	13,844,224	358,513	127,663	4,212,750	4,852,307
W. Virginia	62,674	3,792,327	133,147,175	2,699,163	934,400	19,360,049	17,742,387
Wisconsin	134,322	9,162,528	357,709,507	15,647,196	639,435	72,779,496	46,508,643
Wyoming	457	83,122	835,895	95,482	.....	372,391	5,007,107
Tot. in 1880	4,008,907	284,771,042	10,197,096,776	406,520,055	50,876,154	2,213,402,564	1,500,464,609
Tot. in 1870	2,659,985	189,921,099	9,262,803,861	336,878,429	47,335,189	1,447,538,658	1,525,276,457
Tot. in 1860	2,044,077	163,110,720	6,645,045,007	246,118,141	19,991,885	.....	1,089,329,915

The aggregate cost of building and repairing fences on farms during the census year 1879-80 was returned at \$77,763,473.

The total cost of farm fertilizers purchased during the census year was \$28,586,397.

The latter two items of agricultural statistics were not collected in the census of 1870, nor that of 1860.

It will be observed that the increase in number of all kinds of live stock during the ten years 1870-1880 was very large. But the aggregate value of live stock is actually somewhat less in 1880 than the valuation recorded in 1870, being \$1,525,276,457 for the latter year.

In all comparisons of values between 1870 and 1880, it should be borne in mind that in the former year gold was at an average premium of 25.3 per cent.

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL WEALTH FOR 1850-1880.

AS IT IS AND AS IT SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

(Census Dates.	Value.	Increase during decade.	Rate per cent of increase.
Farms :			
1850.....	\$3,271,575,422		
1860.....	6,545,045,007	\$3,273,469,581	100
1870.....	9,262,803,861	2,714,758,854	41
1880.....	10,197,096,776	924,292,915	9
Farm machinery and im- plements :			
1850.....	151,587,638		
1860.....	246,118,141	94,530,503	62
1870.....	386,878,428	90,760,287	33
1880.....	466,520,055	69,641,627	20
Live stock :			
1850.....	544,180,566		
1860.....	1,089,329,915	545,149,349	100
1870.....	1,525,276,457	435,946,542	40
1880.....	1,500,464,609	Dec. 24,811,848	Dec. 1.6
Total agricultural wealth:			
1850.....	3,967,343,630		
1860.....	7,980,493,063	4,013,149,433	101
1870.....	11,124,958,747	3,143,465,787	39
1880.....	12,104,081,441	979,123,694	9

	Growth of farm wealth at rate of increase between 1850 and 1880.	Rate per cent of increase.		Actual increase of farm wealth.	Rate per cent of increase.
1850.....	\$3,967,343,630		1850.....	\$3,967,343,630	
1860.....	7,980,493,063	101	1860.....	7,980,493,063	101
1870.....	16,040,791,056	101	1870.....	11,124,958,747	39
1880.....	32,241,990,002	101	1880.....	12,104,081,441	9

GROWTH OF GENERAL PROSPERITY.

	What it should have been.	Rate per cent of increase.		What it was.	Rate per cent of increase.
By assessed values :					
1850.....	\$7,135,780,228		1850.....	\$7,135,780,228	
1860.....	12,087,560,005	69	1860.....	12,087,560,005	69
1870.....	20,429,976,408	69	1870.....	14,178,986,732	17
1880.....	34,526,660,129	69	1880.....	16,902,993,543	19
By census estimates :					
1850.....	7,135,780,228		1850.....	7,135,780,228	
1860.....	16,159,616,068	126	1860.....	16,159,616,068	126
1870.....	36,500,000,000	126	1870.....	30,068,518,507	87
1880.....	82,000,000,000	126	1880.....	43,642,000,000	46

Farmers increased *their* wealth..... \$4,122,588,481
The other half increased *their* wealth..... 23,359,794,851

LEADING AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	Date of Sta- tistics.	Total Area.	Land under Tillage.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	POTATOES.	Average Yield of Wheat per acre.
		Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bu.
1. Austria.....	1871	74,180,173	22,273,312	35,945,069	74,407,428	46,234,017	91,486,387	178,429,688	15.6
2. Baden.....	1873	3,774,358	1,498,969	4,367,295	1,263,478	3,843,164	3,188,717	20,463,000	16.9
3. Bavaria.....	1873	19,360,648	7,066,407	21,626,567	24,550,638	17,501,814	26,897,914	59,778,270	29.2
4. Belgium.....	1873	7,218,872	3,026,704	34,633,869	13,367,382	3,565,080	21,777,948	60,803,441	27.9
5. Denmark.....	1871	9,448,691	3,434,825	.....	.....	.....	27,664,563	14,635,660	17.6
6. Finland.....	1870	93,371,235	1,331,639	53,923	9,094,940	4,494,880	4,332,980	7,093,080	17.9
7. France.....	1873	180,733,331	64,384,180	297,908,066	55,871,944	53,103,763	192,677,492	874,216,336	17.1
8. Great Britain.....	1873	67,623,333	18,317,276	104,512,364	1,779,436	91,513,013	123,245,640	64,233,351	33.9
9. Ireland.....	1873	20,811,367	6,233,623	3,671,033	173,610	8,385,154	57,033,532	134,509,304	13.5
10. Greece.....	1867	11,766,143	.....	5,102,894	123,009	2,069,506	2,723,146	15,351,933	39.0
11. Hesse-Darmstadt.....	1873	2,072,512	1,043,620	3,733,183	2,232,060	2,173,903	2,173,903	53,509,433	94.8
12. Holland.....	1873	8,123,300	2,457,033	5,263,660	6,157,443	4,666,646	11,116,531	180,607,164	12.6
13. Hungary.....	1873	90,327,539	27,906,121	107,331,060	5,740,387	13,321,515	41,374,009	18,847,724	93.3
14. Italy.....	1873	64,630,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,633,103	18,847,724	13.9
15. Norway.....	1873	76,633,021	1,570,631	5,634,666	6,340,450	1,335,663	6,340,450	8,750,471	17.6
16. Portugal.....	1845	92,038,326	4,551,400	73,731,406	173,453,733	56,734,609	227,434,922	568,730,471	17.4
17. Prussia.....	1867	83,738,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,743,464	396,904,518	13.8
18. Rumania.....	1873	99,036,688	8,056,770	231,714,919	616,054,669	134,333,047	560,748,010	896,904,518	98.7
19. Russia.....	1870	1,268,890,932	190,979	405,019	1,175,646	1,968,666	3,538,974	9,571,338	17.9
20. Sax-Altenburg.....	1873	890,355	100,979	792,611	1,757,136	1,968,666	3,538,974	5,361,894	27.1
21. Sax-Weimar.....	1873	890,700	403,663	.....	.....	.....	3,060,545	41,304,404	27.1
22. Saxony.....	1873	730,070	1,863,328	4,036,730	510,340	3,035,040	510,340	6,356,016	16.1
23. Sardinia.....	1867	10,763,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Silesia.....	1873	125,228,660	6,357,567	117,533,373	95,511,773	58,471,989	31,045,516	44,704,176	.....
25. Sweden.....	1873	110,630,117	.....	9,455,493	15,934,020	19,574,370	8,919,736	.....	.....
26. Switzerland.....	1863	10,324,933	.....	9,145,538	18,634,690	1,430,363	5,919,736	.....	.....
27. Turkey.....	1868	89,937,183	40,887,300	40,887,300	10,916,940	95,549,000	3,065,040	.....	.....
28. Württemberg.....	1873	4,863,571	2,033,593	7,274,135	1,633,463	5,338,633	9,369,393	19,830,754	13.6
United States.....	1877	2,164,000,000	200,000,000	364,194,136	21,170,100	84,441,400	406,394,000	170,062,000	13.5

**TARIFF CHANGES AND MARKET PRICES OF FINE FLEECE
WOOL, 1847-1884.**

For convenience of comparison the specific tariff rates have been changed to ad valorem by assuming a probable value for wools imported. The market price is that given by James Lynch and George Wm. Bond. The currency values for period when gold was at a premium—1862 to 1874, inclusive—are reduced to gold.

YEAR.	DUTY.	COMPARATIVE SCALE OF DUTIES.	COMPARATIVE SCALE OF PRICES.	PRICE.
1847	30%			.47c.
1848	"			.40
1849	"			.39
1850	"			.45
1851	"			.47
1852	"			.45
1853	"			.59
1854	"			.49
1855	Canada free.			.46
1856	"			.55
1857	Free,* Costing			.53
1858	not over 20cts. and			.45
1859	all Canada free.			.59
1860	"			.54
1861	5% Costing not	. . .		.44
1862	over 18cts.	. . .		.47
1863	15% Costing	. . .		.52
1863	18-24cts.†	. . .		.45
1864	Canada free.	. . .		.46
1864	25% to 30%.	. . .		.47
1865	Canada not free.	. . .		.46
1866	"	. . .		.47
1867	50% to 60%	. . .		.42
1868	"	. . .		.48
1869	"	. . .		.51
1870	"	. . .		.58
1871	"	. . .		.60
1872	45% to 55%	. . .		.50
1873	"	. . .		.50
1874	"	. . .		.52
1875	"	. . .		.44
1876	"	. . .		.47
1877	"	. . .		.39
1878	"	. . .		.37
1879	"	. . .		.49
1880	"	. . .		.43
1881	"	. . .		.43
1882	"	. . .		.43
1883	40% to 50%	. . .		.43

* This tariff admitted nearly all the fine wools of South America and Cape of Good Hope, and many of those grown in Australia, free. Wool costing over 20 cents was taxed 24% ad valorem. † Wool costing over 24 cents, 9 cents per pound. As under this clause only very high cost scoured wools would be selected, the duty might be less than 20%.

NUMBER OF SHEEP.

In the several States named, at the given dates, as stated in the United States Agricultural Reports.

STATES.	FEB. 1866.	FEB. 1867.	FEB. 1869.	JAN. 1877.	JAN. 1878.	JAN. 1879.	DEC. 1880.	JAN. 1882.
Ohio.....	6,568,052	7,159,177	6,300,000	8,900,000	8,788,000	4,040,000	4,243,616	4,951,511
Michigan.....	3,473,075	4,028,767	3,553,371	2,100,000	1,750,000	1,820,000	1,930,656	2,320,752
Pennsylvania.....	3,230,440	3,456,563	3,045,551	1,607,000	1,607,600	1,660,000	1,632,307	1,755,481
New York.....	5,117,148	5,373,005	4,247,339	1,897,700	1,518,100	2,121,000	2,388,148	1,732,382
Indiana.....	2,783,367	3,033,870	2,622,780	1,175,000	1,092,700	1,039,500	1,029,870	1,111,516
Illinois.....	2,446,081	2,764,072	2,390,694	1,358,500	1,258,500	1,089,000	1,155,232	1,026,702
Wisconsin.....	1,260,900	1,664,388	1,749,104	1,151,100	1,323,700	1,313,000	1,329,261	1,850,175
Iowa.....	1,950,752	2,399,425	2,382,241	1,680,500	560,000	445,000	468,488	482,681
	26,829,815	29,878,222	26,231,130	14,766,800	12,893,600	13,527,500	14,122,778	14,761,150
Texas.....		940,195	786,002	2,826,700	3,674,700	4,560,000	6,023,628	6,880,000
California.....			2,200,400	7,290,000	6,561,600	6,889,000	7,493,864	6,352,844
		940,195	2,986,402	10,116,700	10,236,300	11,449,000	13,517,492	13,202,844

Whole number of sheep in the United States, in the years given below, as by agricultural reports.

1867.....	39,335,386
1877.....	35,804,200
1879.....	38,123,800
1880.....	43,576,899
1880.....	42,192,074
1881.....	45,016,224

By Census

WOOL CLIP AND WOOL IMPORTS.

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THE WOOL CLIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	"Fleece, tub, and pulled."*	Total clip of United States.
1866	120,000,000	187,000,000
1867	140,000,000	180,000,000
1868	150,000,000	177,000,000
1869	185,000,000	162,250,000
1870	180,000,000	163,000,000
1871	110,000,000	146,000,000
1872	120,000,000	160,000,000
1873	125,000,000	174,000,000
1874	120,000,000	178,000,000
1875	125,000,000	193,000,000
1876	112,500,000	198,250,000
1877	120,000,000	208,250,000

* Which includes clip of older States.

VALUE OF WOOL IMPORTS, 1865-84.

YEAR.	I. RAW WOOL.	II. WOOLLEN WASTE, ETC.	III. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.	TOTAL.
1865	\$6,809,701	\$410,395	\$20,347,563	\$27,067,059
1866	9,479,043	589,490	57,115,899	67,184,432
1867	6,246,157	518,479	44,813,212	51,577,848
1868	4,030,245	49,649	32,371,329	36,451,223
1869	5,600,958	68,108	34,560,324	40,229,385
1870	6,743,350	55,609	34,435,059	41,234,018
1871	9,780,443	87,667	38,751,973	48,620,083
1872	27,206,073	232,211	52,176,710	79,614,994
1873	20,433,938	199,687	50,875,805	71,509,430
1874	8,250,306	151,156	46,732,032	55,133,494
1875	11,071,259	149,109	44,460,595	55,680,963
1876	8,247,617	45,322	33,164,486	41,457,425
1877	7,156,944	33,265	25,668,657	32,858,866
1878	8,363,015	19,071	25,211,083	33,593,169
1879	5,034,545	22,121	24,333,700	29,390,366
1880	23,727,650	297,196	33,613,897	57,638,743
1881	9,703,968	138,363	31,018,063	40,860,394
1882	11,096,050	358,386	37,003,134	48,457,570
1883	10,949,331	438,750	43,836,202	55,224,283
1884	12,884,709	564,694	40,592,889	53,542,292

IMPORTATION OF WOOL (INCLUDING WOOLLENS).

Raw wool average import per year.....	\$11,000,000
Add duties, say 33½%.....	3,600,000
Goods imported, average per year.....	\$40,000,000
Wool in these goods at low estimate.....	25,000,000
Add duties 45%.....	11,250,000
Total value, to the consumer, of raw wool imported ..	<u>\$50,850,000</u>

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the capital invested, the number of hands employed, the amount of wages paid, the value of materials used, and the value of products, for all the establishments of manufacturing industry, (gas excepted,) in each of the States and Territories, as returned at the census of 1880.

From the Official Returns of the Tenth Census, 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital.	Number of hands employed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
The United States.....	253,840	2,790,223,506	2,738,930	947,919,674	3,394,340,029	5,369,667,706
		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1 Alabama.....	2,070	9,668,008	10,019	2,500,504	8,470,206	13,565,504
2 Arizona.....	66	272,600	220	111,180	380,023	615,665
3 Arkansas.....	1,202	2,953,130	4,550	925,358	4,382,080	6,756,159
4 California.....	5,885	61,243,784	43,799	21,070,585	72,607,709	116,227,973
5 Colorado.....	599	4,311,714	5,074	2,314,427	8,777,262	14,260,159
6 Connecticut.....	4,488	120,480,275	112,915	43,501,518	102,769,341	185,680,211
7 Dakota.....	251	771,428	868	339,375	1,523,761	2,373,970
8 Delaware.....	746	15,655,822	12,638	4,267,349	12,828,461	20,514,438
9 Dist. of Col.....	971	5,552,526	7,146	3,924,612	5,365,400	11,882,316
10 Florida.....	426	3,210,650	5,504	1,270,875	3,040,119	5,546,448
11 Georgia.....	3,593	20,672,410	24,875	5,252,062	24,010,239	36,447,442
12 Idaho.....	162	677,215	388	136,326	844,874	1,271,317
13 Illinois.....	14,549	140,652,066	144,727	57,429,085	289,826,907	414,864,673
14 Indiana.....	11,198	65,742,962	69,508	21,060,888	100,260,892	148,006,411
15 Iowa.....	6,921	33,987,886	28,372	9,725,962	48,704,311	71,045,926
16 Kansas.....	2,803	11,192,315	12,064	3,999,599	21,407,941	30,790,212
17 Kentucky.....	5,328	45,813,039	37,391	11,657,844	47,461,890	75,483,377
18 Louisiana.....	1,553	11,462,468	12,167	4,358,841	14,442,506	24,205,183
19 Maine.....	4,481	49,984,371	52,949	13,621,538	51,119,286	79,825,393
20 Maryland.....	6,787	58,735,684	74,942	18,904,065	66,923,630	106,771,393
21 Massachusetts.....	14,352	303,806,185	352,255	128,315,362	386,052,655	631,511,484
22 Michigan.....	8,873	92,930,959	77,591	25,318,682	92,852,969	150,692,025
23 Minnesota.....	3,493	31,004,811	21,212	8,613,194	55,660,681	76,065,198
24 Mississippi.....	1,479	4,727,600	5,827	1,102,645	4,669,658	7,495,802
25 Missouri.....	8,592	72,507,844	63,995	24,309,716	110,698,392	165,384,005
26 Montana.....	196	899,390	678	318,759	1,006,442	1,835,867
27 Nebraska.....	1,403	4,881,150	4,793	1,743,311	8,208,478	12,627,336
28 Nevada.....	184	1,323,300	577	461,807	1,049,794	2,179,626
29 N. Hamp're.....	3,181	51,112,263	48,831	14,814,793	43,552,462	73,978,028
30 New Jersey.....	7,128	106,226,593	126,038	46,083,045	165,280,179	254,376,236
31 New Mexico.....	144	463,275	557	218,731	871,352	1,284,846
32 New York.....	42,739	514,246,575	531,473	198,634,029	679,578,650	1,080,638,696
33 N. Carolina.....	3,802	13,045,639	18,109	2,740,768	13,090,937	20,084,237
34 Ohio.....	20,699	188,939,614	183,609	62,103,800	215,098,026	348,305,390
35 Oregon.....	1,075	6,284,256	3,424	1,636,566	6,293,336	10,879,982
36 Penn'svania.....	31,225	474,499,993	387,112	134,055,304	462,397,258	744,748,045
37 R. Island.....	2,205	75,575,943	62,878	21,355,619	58,103,443	104,163,621
38 S. Carolina.....	2,078	11,205,894	22,128	2,836,289	9,885,538	16,738,008
39 Tennessee.....	4,326	20,092,845	22,445	5,254,775	23,710,125	37,074,888
40 Texas.....	2,996	9,245,561	12,159	3,349,087	12,956,269	20,719,928
41 Utah.....	640	2,656,657	2,495	858,863	2,561,737	4,324,992
42 Vermont.....	2,874	23,265,224	17,540	5,164,479	18,330,677	31,354,366
43 Virginia.....	5,710	26,968,990	40,184	7,425,261	32,873,933	61,510,632
44 Washington.....	261	3,202,497	1,147	532,226	1,967,469	3,250,134
45 W. Virginia.....	2,375	13,883,390	14,351	4,313,065	13,891,444	22,367,126
46 Wisconsin.....	7,674	73,821,802	57,109	18,814,917	85,706,178	128,245,480
47 Wyoming.....	57	364,673	391	187,798	601,214	898,494
The United States.....	253,840	2,790,223,506	2,738,930	947,919,674	3,394,340,029	5,369,667,706

MANUFACTURES BY INDUSTRIES.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEADING MANUFACTURES, 1870-1880.
Compiled from the Official Returns of the Ninth and Tenth Censuses of the United States.

	1880.					1870.				
	Estab-lish-ments.	Cap-ital.	Hands Em-ployed.	Wages Paid.	Value of Pro-ducts.	Estab-lish-ments.	Cap-ital.	Hands Em-ployed.	Wages Paid.	Value of Pro-ducts.
		Mil'ns		Mil'ns	Mil'ns				Mil'ns	Mil'ns
Agricultural Imp.	1,943	62.1	39,580	15.3	68.6	2,076	34.8	25,249	12.1	52.0
Blacksmithing.....	28,101	19.6	34,526	11.1	43.7	26,364	15.9	52,982	9.2	41.8
Bookbinding.....	588	5.7	10,612	3.9	11.9	500	5.3	7,697	3.0	14.0
Boots and Shoes.....	17,972	54.3	133,819	50.9	196.9	23,428	48.9	135,889	51.9	181.6
Brass.....	442	15.3	12,461	5.6	26.6	319	6.7	4,703	2.4	10.4
Bread & Bakeries.....	6,396	19.1	22,488	9.4	65.8	3,550	10.0	14,126	5.3	36.9
Brick.....	5,631	27.6	66,355	13.4	32.8	3,114	20.5	43,292	10.7	20.0
Carpentering and Building.....	9,184	19.5	54,138	24.5	94.1	17,142	25.1	67,864	29.1	132.9
Carpets.....	195	21.4	20,371	6.8	31.7	215	12.5	12,098	4.6	21.7
Carr'ges & Wagons.....	3,841	37.9	45,394	18.9	64.9	11,900	37.3	55,841	21.6	66.7
Cars, RR. & Street.....	130	9.2	14,232	5.5	27.9	170	16.6	15,931	9.6	31.0
Clothing.....	6,728	88.0	186,005	52.6	241.5	9,705	53.7	119,824	33.2	161.5
Cooperage.....	3,898	12.1	25,973	8.9	33.7	4,961	9.7	23,314	7.8	26.8
Cotton.....	1,005	219.5	185,472	45.6	210.9	969	140.9	135,763	39.1	177.9
Drugs & Chemicals.....	1,155	39.2	13,570	5.8	52.8	611	19.4	7,165	3.1	35.6
Dyeing & Bleach'g.....	494	27.0	18,165	6.9	33.9	261	5.0	4,272	1.8	58.6
Flouring & Grist-mill Products.....	24,338	177.3	58,407	17.4	505.1	22,573	151.5	58,448	14.5	444.9
Furniture.....	5,584	46.6	61,698	24.5	83.1	5,981	43.9	53,298	21.5	69.0
Gas.....						390	71.7	8,723	6.5	32.0
Glass.....	381	20.7	25,763	9.8	23.6	201	14.1	15,822	7.8	19.1
H'dware & Cutlery.....	1,130	31.2	33,286	13.7	42.1	1,016	23.6	24,750	12.0	36.5
Hats and Caps.....	532	9.0	22,710	8.5	29.8	483	6.4	16,713	6.5	24.8
Hosiery.....	359	15.5	28,885	6.7	29.1	248	10.9	14,788	4.4	18.4
Iron and Steel*.....	1,519	250.9	159,529	62.7	335.9	3,939	216.2	148,773	79.2	359.4
Jewelry.....	739	11.4	12,697	6.4	22.2	681	11.7	10,091	4.4	22.1
Leather.....	5,636	73.3	40,260	16.4	200.0	7,569	61.1	35,243	14.5	157.2
Liquors, distilled.....	844	24.2	6,502	2.6	41.0	719	15.5	5,131	2.0	36.1
" malt.....	2,191	91.2	26,220	12.1	101.0	1,972	48.7	12,443	6.7	55.7
" vinous.....	117	2.5	967	.2	2.1	398	2.3	1,486	.2	2.2
Lumber.....	26,911	181.1	147,956	31.8	233.2	26,945	161.5	163,637	46.2	252.3
Machinery.....	4,958	154.5	145,351	65.9	214.3	2,897	101.1	83,514	47.8	138.5
Marble and Stone-work.....	2,846	16.4	21,471	10.2	31.4	1,972	16.2	18,909	10.0	30.2
Masonry.....	1,591	3.9	16,020	6.8	30.5	2,264	2.5	11,043	4.2	14.5
Meat Packing and Slaughtering.....	872	49.4	27,297	10.5	303.5	259	22.1	6,485	2.0	62.1
Painting & Paper-hanging.....	3,968	5.6	17,711	7.9	22.4	3,119	3.1	11,386	4.3	14.2
Paper.....	692	46.2	24,422	8.5	55.1	669	34.3	17,910	7.1	48.6
Plumbing & Gas-fitting.....	2,161	5.9	9,684	4.7	18.1	705	3.7	4,783	2.2	10.3
Printing and Pub-lishing.....	3,467	62.9	58,473	30.5	90.7	2,159	33.9	25,188	16.0	57.9
Rubber Goods.....	90	6.0	6,268	2.2	13.7	56	7.4	6,025	2.5	14.5
Saddl'ry & Harness.....	7,999	16.5	21,446	7.9	38.0	7,607	13.9	23,557	7.0	32.7
Sash, Doors and Blinds.....	1,288	20.4	21,898	8.5	36.6	1,605	21.2	20,379	10.0	36.6
Sewing machines.....	124	13.2	11,375	5.3	15.9	69	9.5	8,421	5.7	15.8
Shipbuilding, etc.....	2,188	20.9	21,345	12.7	36.8	762	9.1	11,063	5.5	17.9
Silk Goods.....	382	19.1	31,337	9.1	41.0	88	6.2	6,699	1.9	12.7
Soap and Candles.....	629	14.5	5,289	2.2	26.5	614	10.4	4,422	1.9	22.5
Sugar & Molasses.....	49	27.4	5,857	2.8	155.4	1,091	30.9	27,181	4.4	119.7
Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron ware.....	7,595	22.2	26,248	10.7	48.0	6,646	21.0	25,823	9.5	40.6
Tobacco & Cigars.....	7,674	29.9	87,587	25.0	118.6	5,204	24.9	47,848	14.3	71.7
Woollen Goods.....	1,990	96.0	86,504	25.8	160.6	1,938	97.1	77,870	26.6	151.2
Worsted Goods.....	76	20.3	18,803	5.6	33.5	102	10.0	12,920	4.3	22.0

* See also Machinery.

Aggregate value of manufactures produced in census year 1880, \$5,369,579,191.
Aggregate value of manufactures produced in census year 1870, \$4,232,325,442.
Aggregate value of manufactures produced in census year 1860, \$1,888,861,676.
Aggregate value of manufactures produced in census year 1850, \$1,019,106,616.
No returns of manufactures approximating completeness were made in any census prior to 1850.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY VALUE OF GOLD.

Giving the Currency Price in Dollars of One Hundred Dollars in Gold in the New York Market, averaged by Months and Years, from Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1879.

PERIODS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Jan...	102.5	145.1	155.5	216.2	140.1	134.6	138.5	135.6	121.3	110.7	109.1	112.7	111.4	112.5	112.8	106.2
Feb...	103.5	160.5	158.6	205.5	138.4	137.4	141.4	134.4	119.5	111.5	110.3	114.1	112.3	114.5	113.4	105.2
Mar...	101.8	154.5	162.9	173.8	130.5	135	139.5	131.3	112.6	111	110.1	115.5	112.1	115.5	114.3	104.8
Apr...	101.5	151.5	172.7	148.5	127.3	135.6	138.7	132.9	113.1	110.6	111.1	117.8	113.4	114.8	113.2	106.2
May...	103.3	148.9	176.3	135.6	131.8	137	139.6	139.2	114.7	111.5	113.7	117.7	112.4	115.8	112.7	106.5
June...	106.5	144.5	210.7	140.1	148.7	137.5	140.1	138.1	112.9	112.4	113.9	116.5	111.3	117	111.9	105.5
July...	115.5	130.6	258.1	142.1	151.6	139.4	142.7	136.1	116.8	112.4	114.3	115.7	110	114.8	111.8	105.6
Aug...	114.5	125.8	254.1	143.5	148.7	140.8	145.5	134.2	117.9	112.4	114.4	115.4	109.7	113.5	110.8	104.6
Sept...	118.5	134.2	222.5	143.9	145.5	143.4	143.6	136.8	114.8	114.5	113.5	112.7	109.7	115.8	109.7	103.5
Oct...	128.5	147.7	207.2	145.5	148.3	143.5	137.1	130.2	112.8	113.2	113.2	108.9	110	116.5	110.7	102.9
Nov...	131.1	148.0	233.5	147	143.8	139.6	134.4	126.2	111.4	111.2	112.9	108.6	110.9	115.2	109.1	102.9
Dec...	132.3	151.1	227.5	146.2	136.7	134.8	135.2	121.5	110.7	109.3	112.2	110	111.7	113.9	108	102.7
Average of year	113.3	145.2	203.3	157.3	140.9	138.2	139.7	133	114.9	111.7	112.4	113.8	111.2	115.1	111.5	104.7

NOTE.—According to the officially-published quotations of the gold market in New York, the currency price of \$100 gold reached its maximum on the 11th day of July, 1864, the quotations for that day ranging from \$276 to \$285. The average price of \$100 gold for the month of July, 1864, was \$268.10.

For the year 1878 the average currency value of gold was \$101.43.

GOLD VALUE OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Giving the Gold Price in Dollars of One Hundred Dollars in Currency in the New York Market, averaged by Months and Years, from Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1878.

PERIODS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Jan...	97.6	68.9	64.3	46.3	71.4	74.2	72.2	73.7	82.4	90.3	91.7	88.7	89.7	88.9	88.6	94.1
Feb...	96.6	62.3	63.1	48.7	72.3	72.8	70.7	74.4	83.7	89.7	90.7	87.6	89.1	87.3	88.2	95
Mar...	98.2	64.7	61.4	57.5	78.6	74.1	71.7	76.2	88.8	90.1	90.8	86.6	89.2	86.6	87.4	95.4
Apr...	98.5	66	57.9	67.3	78.6	73.7	72.1	75.2	88.4	90.4	90	84.9	88.2	87.1	88.2	94.1
May...	96.8	67.2	56.7	73.7	75.9	73	71.6	71.8	87.2	89.7	88	85	89.9	86.3	88.7	93.9
June...	93.9	69.2	47.5	71.4	67.2	72.7	71.4	72.4	88.6	89	87.8	83.8	90	85.4	89.4	94.8
July...	86.6	76.6	38.7	70.4	66	71.7	70.1	73.5	85.6	89	87.5	86.4	91	87.2	89.5	94.7
Aug...	87.3	79.5	39.4	69.7	67.2	71	68.7	74.5	84.8	89	87.4	89.7	91.2	88.1	90.2	95.7
Sept...	84.4	74.5	44.9	69.5	68.7	69.7	69.6	73.1	87.1	87.3	88.1	88.7	91.2	86.4	91.1	96.6
Oct...	77.8	67.7	48.3	68.7	67.4	69.7	72.9	76.8	88.7	88.3	88.3	91.8	91	85.8	90.1	97.2
Nov...	76.3	67.6	42.8	68	69.5	71.6	74.4	79.2	89.8	89.9	88.6	92.1	90.2	86.7	91.6	97.2
Dec...	75.6	66.2	44	68.4	73.2	74.2	74	82.3	90.3	91.5	89.1	90.9	89.6	87.8	92.5	97.3
Average of year	88.3	68.9	49.2	63.6	71	72.4	71.6	75.2	87	89.5	89	87.9	89.9	86.9	89.6	95.5

For the year 1878 the average gold value of currency was \$98.56.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-SIX YEARS—1825-1883.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1883 and 1873, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Reports of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and the N. Y. Shipping List and Price Current.)

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 278-9, appeared a table of prices compiled on the basis of the average price of each article in New York, the 1st of January of each year. Such a table, however useful, fails to give the data which are important in forming a judgment of the whole range of prices for each year. The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in each year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, that the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity.

The prices are those of the New York market.

Year.	Beef, Mess.		Butter.		Cheese.		Coal, Anthracite.		Coffee, Rio.		Corn.		Cotton, Upland.		Flour, West.		Hams.	
	Bbl.		lb.		lb.		Ton.		lb.		Bush.		lb.		Bbl.		lb.	
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
1825.	8 00	10 00	8 22	5 10	8 00	11 00	16 19	42	75	13	27	8 25	4 25	7 11				
1826.	8 00	10 00	13 18	6 12	11 00	12 00	14 17	62	88	9	14	4 25	5 75	8 11				
1827.	8 50	9 75	13 22	6 10	10 50	12 50	14 15	54	75	8	12	4 37	6 50	10 12				
1828.	8 50	10 00	13 18	4 7	10 00	13 00	12 15	46	62	9	12	4 56	8 00	8 11				
1829.	8 50	10 50	12 16	4 8	10 00	12 00	12 13	48	64	8	11	5 00	8 87	9 10				
1830.	7 62	10 00	12 16	5 8	7 00	12 00	10 12	48	65	8	13	4 75	6 00	9 11				
1831.	7 00	9 25	12 18	5 8	6 00	9 00	10 13	54	75	7	11	5 00	7 25	9 11				
1832.	8 27	10 75	12 18	5 7	8 50	16 00	12 14	50	87	7	12	5 60	7 00	9 11				
1833.	8 50	11 00	14 20	6 9	5 50	10 00	11 14	65	86	9	17	5 50	6 50	8 10				
1834.	8 50	10 00	17 17	5 9	5 50	6 50	11 12	53	75	10	16	4 81	5 75	8 10				
1835.	8 75	13 50	13 22	6 9	5 50	9 00	11 13	70	112	15	20	5 37	7 87	8 12				
1836.	9 25	13 50	10 26	7 12	7 00	11 00	11 13	83	112	12	20	6 87	10 25	9 17				
1837.	11 00	15 00	19 24	7 12	8 50	11 00	9 12	100	115	7	17	7 00	11 62	9 15				
1838.	14 00	16 00	17 27	10 7	7 00	9 50	9 12	76	100	9	12	7 00	9 00	10 15				
1839.	12 50	16 00	13 25	8 12	6 50	9 00	9 12	75	98	11	16	5 75	9 12	10 14				
1840.	9 75	14 75	12 21	5 9	6 00	8 50	9 12	46	63	8	10	4 62	6 50	4 10				
1841.	7 00	10 25	8 15	3 7	6 50	9 00	9 11	47	81	9	11	4 62	7 50	4 9				
1842.	6 25	8 25	9 15	5 9	5 00	9 00	6 10	54	68	7	9	4 25	6 37	4 9				
1843.	6 00	8 37	6 11	4 6	4 50	6 00	6 9	43	60	5	8	4 43	5 62	3 9				
1844.	5 50	6 75	8 14	3 7	4 25	6 00	6 7	43	54	5	9	4 25	5 00	3 9				
1845.	5 50	9 75	9 17	6 8	4 50	6 00	5 8	45	85	4	9	4 31	7 00	5 10				
1846.	6 25	8 50	10 17	6 8	5 00	7 00	6 8	55	80	6	9	4 00	6 00	5 11				
1847.	8 25	13 75	13 22	6 8	5 00	7 00	6 8	64	110	7	12	5 50	8 25	6 13				
1848.	7 75	13 00	13 20	5 8	4 50	6 00	5 8	52	78	5	8	5 25	6 62	5 11				
1849.	8 75	14 00	10 18	5 7	5 00	6 00	5 10	57	70	6	11	4 93	6 12	6 11				
1850.	8 00	9 75	12 18	4 8	5 00	7 00	7 14	55	72	11	14	4 93	6 25	6 11				
1851.	7 50	9 75	10 18	4 8	4 25	7 00	7 11	53	68	8	14	4 00	5 12	7 11				
1852.	8 25	17 00	15 29	6 9	5 00	7 00	7 10	62	78	8	10	4 25	6 00	8 10				
1853.	7 00	11 25	13 24	8 10	5 00	7 00	8 12	64	82	10	11	4 57	7 50	8 10				
1854.	8 00	13 00	15 24	6 12	6 00	7 50	8 12	75	98	8	10	7 25	10 75	7 11				
1855.	8 25	14 00	17 28	6 12	5 50	7 50	8 12	98	115	7	11	7 50	10 18	8 11				
1856.	8 00	12 00	13 28	6 11	5 50	6 50	9 12	48	94	9	12	5 20	8 31	9 11				
1857.	9 50	15 00	16 28	5 14	6 00	7 00	10 12	71	98	13	15	4 25	6 70	6 10				
1858.	9 00	12 00	13 25	3 10	5 00	6 00	9 12	58	103	9	13	3 75	5 25	9 12				
1859.	5 00	9 75	14 27	2 11	5 25	5 50	10 13	76	105	11	12	4 00	6 50	9 12				
1860.	4 50	5 50	10 21	9 12	5 50	6 00	11 15	64	95	10	11	4 25	5 50	10 13				
1861.	5 00	6 25	8 22	2 10	4 30	6 00	11 17	48	74	11	23	3 90	5 65	7 11				
1862.	5 00	10 75	10 26	4 13	4 25	8 50	10 33	50	75	20	68	4 20	5 85	5 9				
1863.	5 00	9 00	14 30	8 16	7 00	11 00	26 33	68	123	54	83	5 10	8 00	5 8				
1864.	5 00	16 00	21 48	12 27	9 00	15 00	33 52	25	197	72	190	7 15	11 75	11 17				
1865.	9 00	14 00	20 38	10 16	8 50	13 50	21 22	70	97	33	122	5 00	8 80	11 23				
1866.	11 00	21 50	25 60	5 23	8 50	13 00	18 21	80	132	32	52	5 25	11 70	11 23				
1867.	12 00	28 00	15 48	7 19	6 50	8 50	17 19	100	140	15	36	6 25	11 30	10 16				
1868.	11 00	24 75	28 60	7 19	6 50	11 50	16 17	101	141	16	33	5 50	9 75	11 18				
1869.	5 00	16 50	16 55	11 23	6 50	10 50	11 13	75	116	25	35	4 95	6 40	17 24				
1870.	5 00	16 00	18 46	5 18	4 50	8 50	11 13	76	115	15	26	4 50	6 05	9 14				
1871.	8 00	18 00	12 42	5 16	5 00	13 00	12 17	65	90	15	25	4 60	7 00	6 13				
1872.	4 00	12 00	20 39	10 18	8 75	6 25	16 19	61	80	18	25	5 25	6 80	6 9				
1873.	8 00	13 00	18 50	8 16	5 00	6 50	19 23	50	77	13	21	4 62	7 25	5 10				
1874.	8 25	11 50	18 39	12 17	4 55	5 55	16 28	53	84	15	19	4 25	7 00	8 11				
1875.	8 00	10 00	17 28	9 16	4 40	5 55	17 21	49	76	13	17	4 00	6 50	9 11				
1876.	8 50	11 00	15 38	8 13	3 75	5 55	16 20	38	49	11	13	4 00	6 00	7 12				
1877.	9 25	11 25	13 24	8 16	3 25	3 75	15 21	41	58	11	13	4 75	8 00	10 14				
1878.	9 00	18 50	6 20	3 14	2 75	4 50	14 19	45	60	9	12	3 75	5 50	7 12				
1879.	9 50	11 00	9 24	2 15	2 15	8 25	13 17	44	64	9	13	3 60	6 40	7 12				
1880.	8 50	10 25	14 30	6 14	3 50	4 45	11 17	48	61	11	13	3 75	5 75	8 11				
1881.	9 50	13 00	12 30	6 14	4 00	4 65	10 14	48	76	9	13	4 10	6 65	9 14				
1882.	11 50	16 00	16 38	9 13	4 40	4 75	7 11	63	109	11	13	4 65	8 75	11 16				
1883.	11 50	14 00	14 28	8 14	3 65	4 40	8 13	55	70	10	11	3 50	4 40	12 15				

**LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR
FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS—1825-1883.**

These tables of prices have been compiled upon the basis of selecting the leading articles entering into general consumption, whether as semi-luxuries or the necessities of life. The prices quoted being those of the New York market, still wider variations would in some cases have been exhibited if other markets, near the centres of production of some leading staples, had been collated with these. The tables exhibit the violent fluctuations of the civil war period in the United States—1861-65—and the years of expansion immediately succeeding, in contrast with the general decline of the past few years, which has not yet reached, however, save in a few articles, the minimum prices which prevailed before the war,

Year.	Hops.	Iron Bar.		Iron, Scotch Pig.		Lard.	Leather Hem.	Mackerel, No. 1.		Molasses, N. O.		Oats.
	lb.	Ton.		Ton.		lb.	lb.	Bbl.		Gal.		Bush.
	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.	L. H.
	cts.	\$		\$		cts.	cts.	\$		cts.		cts.
1825...	13 25	85 00	120 00	35 00	75 00	7 10	21 25	5 00	5 75	28 43	26 40	
1826...	10 25	85 00	100 00	50 00	70 00	7 9	18 24	4 50	5 75	28 38	26 40	
1827...	8 18	77 00	95 00	50 00	55 00	7 10	17 24	4 75	6 12	31 39	31 58	
1828...	5 10	77 50	82 50	50 00	55 00	6 9	18 24	4 75	6 50	30 38	24 37	
1829...	4 11	72 50	82 50	40 00	50 00	4 6	18 23	4 87	6 00	27 33	27 46	
1830...	10 15	72 50	77 50	40 00	50 00	5 13	18 22	5 00	6 37	28 33	26 40	
1831...	8 17	70 00	80 00	40 00	47 50	8 11	19 24	5 50	6 75	25 34	27 49	
1832...	12 37	70 00	75 00	40 00	47 50	6 10	17 25	4 75	6 50	26 35	38 56	
1833...	17 38	71 00	75 00	37 50	47 50	7 11	16 20	6 25	7 00	27 36	30 48	
1834...	10 20	67 00	75 00	37 50	48 00	7 9	14 19	6 00	6 62	27 31	28 48	
1835...	11 19	67 50	75 00	38 00	42 50	7 11	14 20	6 00	8 25	26 36	33 75	
1836...	12 17	75 00	105 00	38 00	62 50	11 17	14 23	8 00	10 62	32 48	40 75	
1837...	5 9	85 00	105 00	40 00	70 00	6 15	15 24	8 00	10 75	32 45	40 75	
1838...	4 17	86 00	97 50	37 58	55 00	7 15	16 22	10 50	12 18	28 45	25 60	
1839...	15 18	82 50	95 00	37 50	45 00	8 15	17 25	12 00	14 62	26 36	30 60	
1840...	18 62	70 00	82 50	32 50	40 00	7 12	17 22	11 00	14 50	20 30	24 45	
1841...	12 40	60 00	75 00	32 00	37 50	6 9	19 22	12 00	14 75	20 28	37 50	
1842...	10 16	50 00	62 50	23 50	35 00	5 8	16 20	8 00	10 25	16 24	25 53	
1843...	6 12	55 00	60 00	22 50	32 00	5 8	15 18	7 62	11 00	18 31	27 34	
1844...	7 15	57 50	65 00	30 00	35 00	5 7	14 17	9 75	12 25	27 31	27 37	
1845...	12 33	62 50	85 00	30 00	62 50	6 8	14 16	11 50	14 00	22 37	29 51	
1846...	11 35	75 00	80 00	35 00	42 50	5 8	11 14	8 37	13 50	22 34	28 48	
1847...	8 15	70 00	77 50	30 00	42 50	6 11	11 18	8 12	11 75	30 38	39 65	
1848...	3 7	50 00	70 00	25 00	37 50	6 9	12 16	7 00	11 00	20 28	32 51	
1849...	6 17	40 00	55 00	22 50	27 50	6 8	13 17	8 12	13 50	20 32	33 49	
1850...	8 19	40 00	45 00	21 00	24 00	6 7	14 17	8 50	12 50	22 33	37 51	
1851...	24 63	38 50	41 00	19 00	25 00	7 10	13 16	8 50	11 75	28 33	65 80	
1852...	17 47	34 00	55 00	19 00	31 00	9 12	12 18	8 37	12 50	27 35	75 86	
1853...	18 40	55 00	75 00	28 50	38 00	9 12	17 21	11 50	16 00	26 33	41 62	
1854...	22 46	62 50	77 50	32 00	42 50	9 11	18 25	15 12	19 00	19 29	45 75	
1855...	5 27	55 00	65 00	26 50	37 00	9 12	19 25	18 50	22 00	23 40	42 82	
1856...	4 13	50 00	65 00	29 00	37 00	9 14	24 30	19 00	23 00	42 75	35 50	
1857...	3 12	52 00	62 50	28 00	37 50	10 16	25 33	19 00	22 00	36 80	40 66	
1858...	4 10	44 00	55 00	22 00	27 00	8 12	21 26	9 50	14 00	26 62	40 53	
1859...	8 18	42 50	50 00	22 00	31 50	10 12	20 27	15 25	16 75	36 51	36 58	
1860...	6 25	41 00	44 00	20 50	27 00	10 13	20 22	15 00	18 50	36 55	37 47	
1861...	6 32	38 00	50 00	20 00	24 50	8 10	17 22	7 50	14 75	30 55	30 47	
1862...	12 23	50 00	70 00	21 00	33 00	7 10	20 31	9 00	16 50	32 55	37 67	
1863...	15 30	65 00	76 00	32 50	45 00	9 12	26 32	15 50	18 50	35 62	53 90	
1864...	20 52	105 00	220 00	43 00	80 00	12 24	31 46	18 00	28 00	65 1 25	86 1 02	
1865...	10 65	100 00	130 00	40 00	55 00	15 29	30 40	15 25	25 00	65 1 50	45 90	
1866...	25 70	94 00	115 00	42 00	55 00	12 22	30 39	20 00	26 00	66 1 25	55 85	
1867...	40 70	80 00	100 00	38 00	49 00	11 14	28 33	14 50	21 50	65 1 20	67 94	
1868...	5 55	80 00	95 00	35 00	45 75	12 20	25 30	14 25	22 50	60 1 05	Nominal.	
1869...	8 28	85 00	95 00	34 50	45 00	16 21	28 32	21 50	28 00	65 1 05	62 84	
1870...	9 27	70 00	90 00	31 00	37 00	12 18	27 31	27 00	30 00	65 1 20	52 69	
1871...	8 65	70 00	95 00	30 00	39 00	9 13	26 30	13 00	27 50	50 75	42 70	
1872...	20 75	85 00	120 00	33 50	61 00	7 10	27 31	10 00	25 00	48 86	42 57	
1873...	35 55	75 00	110 00	37 00	52 00	7 9	25 31	12 00	24 00	61 97	42 58	
1874...	22 45	55 00	80 00	33 00	45 00	8 16	28 30	8 50	22 00	60 85	38 53	
1875...	15 45	50 00	62 50	29 00	41 00	13 16	27 30	7 00	24 00	54 80	30 64	
1876...	15 37	40 00	54 00	27 50	34 00	12 14	21 29	11 50	23 00	50 68	28 35	
1877...	10 32	44 80	48 72	25 00	28 00	8 12	23 30	8 50	15 00	40 50	22 46	
1878...	5 12	42 50	45 00	21 50	26 50	6 9	19 23	9 00	20 00	36 50	29 45	
1879...	6 45	45 00	78 50	19 00	30 50	5 1/2	18 29	12 50	20 00	32 50	31 50	
1880...	17 39 1/2	50 00	85 00	21 00	35 00	7 9	23 31	10 00	20 00	40 65	36 49	
1881...	12 30	53 75	65 00	22 00	26 00	9 13	21 26	15 40	26 00	48 66	42 52	
1882...	17 113	58 00	67 20	28 00	26 50	10 1/2	21 25	10 00	22 00	53 75	87 73	
1883...	14 110	47 00	56 00	20 00	25 50	8 1 1/2	21 24	13 50	17 50	45 60	36 51	

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS—1825-1883.

Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863 and 1873, Reports of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, the N. Y. Shipping List and Price-Current, and the N. Y. Produce Exchange Reports.

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 278-9, appeared a table of prices compiled on the basis of the average price of each article in New York, the 1st of January of each year. Such a table, however useful, fails to give the data which are important in forming a judgment of the whole range of prices for each year. The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in each year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, that the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity.

Year.	Pork, Mess.		Rice.		Salt, Liverpool.		Sugar, Raw.		Tobacco, Ky. Leaf.		Wheat.		Whiskey.		Wool.	
	Bbl.		100 lbs.		Sack.		lb.		lb.		Bush.		Gal.		lb.	
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
	\$		\$				cts.		cts.		\$		cts.		cts.	
1825.	12	00	14	75	2	00	4	00	2	37	3	00	6	11	3	9
1826.	10	00	12	00	2	50	3	87	2	12	2	60	6	10	3	8
1827.	11	25	15	25	2	50	4	00	2	15	2	35	6	10	3	6
1828.	12	00	15	00	2	50	4	00	2	25	3	25	6	10	3	6
1829.	11	00	13	75	2	50	3	75	2	12	3	00	5	9	5	7
1830.	11	00	15	00	2	50	3	50	1	75	2	20	6	9	3	7
1831.	12	00	15	25	2	50	4	00	1	75	2	25	4	7	3	6
1832.	12	50	14	25	2	75	4	25	1	75	2	50	5	7	3	6
1833.	12	50	17	00	2	75	3	75	1	60	2	00	5	9	3	8
1834.	12	75	15	00	2	25	3	62	1	40	1	80	5	8	4	8
1835.	13	50	18	50	2	75	4	50	1	47	2	25	6	9	6	11
1836.	18	00	30	00	3	00	4	25	1	60	2	12	7	11	6	10
1837.	16	00	24	50	3	12	5	00	1	20	2	62	5	8	3	9
1838.	16	50	25	50	3	25	5	37	1	62	2	37	6	8	4	13
1839.	14	50	23	50	3	00	5	00	1	44	2	12	6	8	8	16
1840.	13	00	16	00	2	75	4	00	1	40	1	75	4	8	3	16
1841.	8	75	13	50	2	87	4	12	1	40	1	98	4	7	4	14
1842.	6	75	10	25	2	00	3	11	37	2	25	3	7	2	9	9
1843.	7	50	11	50	1	87	3	00	1	35	1	62	3	7	2	7
1844.	8	50	10	25	2	25	3	62	1	25	1	52	5	7	2	6
1845.	9	25	14	12	2	62	4	75	1	32	1	47	3	7	2	7
1846.	9	62	13	37	2	87	4	50	1	25	1	50	5	8	2	7
1847.	10	25	16	00	2	85	13	75	1	20	1	55	5	8	2	8
1848.	9	00	13	00	7	75	13	00	1	25	1	55	10	15	3	8
1849.	9	87	14	25	2	25	3	50	1	20	1	40	4	6	3	9
1850.	10	00	11	87	2	25	3	37	1	15	1	75	4	7	5	14
1851.	12	06	15	50	2	75	3	12	1	02	1	60	4	6	3	14
1852.	14	62	19	75	2	75	5	00	1	05	1	55	3	5	3	9
1853.	13	00	19	75	3	37	4	50	1	12	1	62	4	6	4	10
1854.	12	12	16	00	4	12	4	62	1	47	1	70	3	6	5	11
1855.	12	50	23	00	2	50	5	87	90	1	22	4	8	6	13	1
1856.	16	25	21	00	3	62	4	87	80	1	05	6	10	6	16	1
1857.	16	50	25	70	3	25	5	37	70	84	9	11	7	20	1	25
1858.	15	35	19	00	2	75	3	75	62	80	5	8	6	18	1	20
1859.	14	60	18	12	3	00	4	80	75	1	07	5	8	4	14	1
1860.	16	12	19	75	3	00	4	62	68	1	15	6	8	3	13	1
1861.	12	25	18	00	3	00	7	25	50	95	4	9	3	16	1	20
1862.	11	00	14	50	6	62	7	75	85	1	52	7	11	6	30	1
1863.	11	50	18	25	3	75	8	50	1	20	1	70	7	14	8	36
1864.	19	50	43	25	7	00	15	50	1	75	3	50	11	25	8	55
1865.	19	00	31	50	9	75	14	00	1	55	2	50	11	17	7	45
1866.	21	18	33	55	11	50	15	25	2	50	4	10	10	15	8	18
1867.	18	90	24	10	8	50	12	50	2	60	2	75	9	10	9	16
1868.	21	10	29	50	8	25	11	25	2	50	2	60	9	12	8	15
1869.	26	50	33	37	7	25	10	00	2	50	3	00	9	13	8	13
1870.	20	00	30	00	5	50	9	50	2	40	3	25	9	10	7	12
1871.	12	85	23	00	6	75	9	75	2	80	3	25	7	10	6	11
1872.	12	80	16	00	7	50	9	50	2	80	3	25	7	9	9	16
1873.	13	00	19	00	7	00	9	50	3	00	3	50	7	9	9	16
1874.	13	85	24	25	6	75	10	00	1	10	3	00	7	8	7	25
1875.	18	00	22	75	6	00	8	50	1	15	2	35	7	9	9	28
1876.	15	70	22	37	5	00	7	50	1	15	2	50	7	10	7	19
1877.	11	75	17	37	5	00	7	00	1	10	2	50	7	10	7	16
1878.	8	25	13	00	5	50	8	00	1	10	2	50	6	8	4	7
1879.	7	80	12	75	5	00	7	25	1	40	2	50	6	9	4	7
1880.	10	50	18	00	5	50	8	00	1	20	2	50	6	7	5	7
1881.	12	75	20	00	5	00	7	75	95	2	25	6	8	5	12	9
1882.	16	25	24	00	5	25	8	50	1	00	2	20	6	7	5	9
1883.	11	50	20	00	4	00	7	25	90	2	30	5	4	7	5	11

Number of operatives employed and pounds of raw materials consumed in textiles by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

	A.—COTTON.				B.—WOOL.				C.—FLAX.				D.—SILK.			
	No. of operatives.		Pounds consumed.	Pounds per operative.	No. of operatives.		Pounds consumed.	Pounds per operative.	No. of operatives.		Pounds consumed.	Pounds per operative.	No. of operatives.		Pounds consumed.	Pounds per operative.
	,000 Omitted.				,000 Omitted.				,000 Omitted.				,000 Omitted.			
United Kingdom	482. ²	1,404,000.	2,914	265. ²	338,000.	1,275	109. ²	227,000.	2,080	41. ²	2,900.	71 ¹	482. ²	1,404,000.	2,914	265. ²
United States	172.	750,000.	4,350	195.	320,000.	1,640	45,000.	45,000.	31. ¹	2,700.	87 ¹	172.	750,000.	4,350	195.	172.
"		65,000.														
Germany ^{1, 3}	250.	300,000.	1,200	195.	190,000.	975	203.	145,000.	715	77.	4,500.	59 ¹	250.	300,000.	1,200	250.

¹ Mulhall, "Dictionary of Statistics." ² Report to Parliament, 1883, part xi., page 441. ³ "Das deutsche Wirthschaftsjahr 1881" (The German Economic Year 1881); Report of Secretary-General of Chambers of Commerce; also see Statistical Almanac for the German Empire, 1883. ⁴ Census Reports of 1880. ⁵ Other industries, in which cotton is principal material, but not classed as specific cotton industries. See Census Bulletin No. 300.

Textile fibres consumed by England, United States, and Germany in 1880.					Productive capacity of one operative in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, taking 100 as the unit of the United States.				
,000 Omitted.									
Cotton, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Flax, Jute, and Hemp, lbs.	Silk, lbs.	Total Fibres, Million Pounds	Cotton, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Flax, Jute, and Hemp, lbs.	Silk, lbs.	
United Kingdom	1,404,000.	338,000.	796,000.	2,900.	100	100		100	
United States	815,000.	320,000.	45,000.	2,700.	67	77			
Germany	300,000.	190,000.	200,000.	4,500.	27 ¹	60		85 ¹	68

WAGES IN MANUFACTURING NATIONS.

A.—COTTON GOODS.

Values reduced to American dollars : English shilling and German mark, 24 cents ; franc, 19 cents.

Class of Occupation.	GREAT BRITAIN.			UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.		GERMANY.	
	Glasgow: 1865. 66 hours.	Manchester and Neigh- borhood. 1880. Week of 56 hours.	East Lancashire.	Massachusetts. 1878. 60 hours.	1881. 60 hours.	1881. 72 hours.	U.S. Consular reports. 1881. 66 to 72 hrs.	Tables of Statistics of Society "Concordia." 1882. 66 to 72 hours.	
Scutchers, Men . . .	1	2	3	4	4	5	.....	.....	
" Girls . . .	\$2.06	\$5.40	.....	\$6.23	\$6.67	.....	.....	.....	
Strippers, Men . . .	.....	2.04	.....	3.45	3.45	.....	.....	.....	
" Lads . . .	2.76	5.40	\$5.28 to 5.76	5.06	6.21	\$4.34	.....	.....	
Grinders, Men . . .	4.68	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" Lads . . .	.....	5.16	5.28 to 5.76	7.34	8.42	4.34	\$2.86 to 3.09	.....	
Lap and Can Tenders, Lads	.....	3.50	.....	2.80	2.70	.....	.....	.....	
Draw, Frame Tenders, Wom.	2.40	3.67	3.90 to 4.56	4.47	4.90	2.84	2.14 to 2.38	.....	
Roving and Slubbing, Wom.	.....	3.60	3.90 to 4.56	3.70	4.52	.....	2.10 to 2.25	.....	
Slubbers . . .	.....	.....	.....	4.80	5.90	.....	.....	.....	
Bobbin Tenders, Girls . .	1.38	1.50	2.16	3.34	2.95	.....	.....	.....	
Card Winders, Men . . .	5.28	5.87	.....	.....	.....	3.47	2.50 to 3.70	.....	
" Women . . .	.....	2.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Overlookers, Men . . .	6.48	9.24	8.40 to 12.00	18.72	17.80	.....	.....	.....	
Mule Spinners, Men . . .	6.24	6.90	7.20 to 8.40	7.41	10.09	5.79	3.57 to 4.09	.....	
Creeleers, Lads . . .	.....	1.44	1.68 to 2.04	2.32	2.97	.....	.....	.....	
Piecers, Lads . . .	.....	2.04 to 3.00	2.76 to 3.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Overlookers . . .	.....	8.40 to 10.80	8.40 to 12.00	18.00	13.80	.....	.....	.....	
Throottle Spinners, Women	2.28	3.61	.....	3.52	4.38	.....	.....	.....	
Doffers, Boys . . .	.....	2.16	.....	2.80	2.70	.....	.....	.....	
Overlooker . . .	.....	6.00	7.20 to 8.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Assistant . . .	.....	4.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Engine Driver . . .	5.76 to 9.60	.....	5.04 to 12.00	11.37	17.75	6.08	.....	.....	
Fireman and Laborer . . .	2.88 to 3.60	.....	3.84 to 5.04	8.33	8.33	.....	.....	.....	

Reports from 134 factory towns of the Empire, give the earnings of weavers in power mills at rates varying from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per week, mostly of 66 hours (some with 72 and 78 hours). The earnings are: 2 x \$1.44; 7 x \$1.02; 9 x \$2.16; 16 x \$2.40; 7 x \$6.24; 18 x \$2.87; 10 x \$3.12; 13 x \$3.36; 20 x \$3.60; 6 x \$3.84; 10 x \$4.32; 2 x \$5.04; average \$3.00 for men; women's earnings, of course, are considerably less.

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¹ Leone Levi, "Wages and Earnings." ² Government report to Parliament, 1883, on wages in the United Kingdom in 1880. ³ Report of Consul General Shaw, December, 1881. ⁴ Report of Commissioner of Labor Statistics of Massachusetts, 1883. ⁵ Report of U. S. Consul-General Walker, 1882.

B.—WO

Values reduced to American dollars : English shil

DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATIONS.	GREAT BRITAIN.				
	1865.	1880.	1880.	1880.	1880.
	Huddersfield, etc.	Batley.	Dewsbury.	Huddersfield.	Leeds.
	1	2	2	2	2
Week of Hours.	66	56	54	56	
Wool Sorters, Men . .	\$5 28 to 7 68	*\$7 20	\$6 24	\$5 76	...
Scourers, Men . . .	3 84 to 5 04	5 28	5 76	5 28	...
Dyers, Men	3 60 to 5 04	5 28	5 28	5 28	...
Dyers, Foremen . . .	...	12 00	14 40	12 00	...
Teasers & Willyers, Men	4 00	5 28	5 04	...	\$5 76
Scribblers, Men . . .	6 00	...	6 72	...	...
" Women	2 16	3 36	3 00	2 64	...
Condenser Minders, Lads	...	2 40	3 00	2 64	2 52
Spinners, Men . . .	5 76	*7 20	7 68	*7 20	9 00
Spinners, Piecers, Lads	1 92	2 88	2 40	2 16	2 28
Spinners, Foremen . .	...	12 00	9 60	10 80	13 20
Warpers, Women . . .	3 26	3 60	3 36	3 61	...
Beamers, Men	...	5 52	...	...	6 25
Healders, Lads . . .	...	2 88	...	*2 40	...
Fettlers, Men	...	5 28	5 28	5 28	...
WEAVING.					
Pattern Designers, Men.	...	14 40	14 40	14 40	...
Pattern Weavers, Men .	5 04	5 76	7 20	6 00	...
Furriers, Men	...	9 60	...	...	...
Weavers, Men	4 32	*4 80	6 00	*6 25	...
Weavers, Women . . .	3 60	3 60	3 60	*4 32	3 50
Burlers, Women . . .	...	2 64	...	2 10 to 3 60	...
Knotters, Men	...	5 28	...	...	6 00
Menders and Sewers . .	...	...	...	...	...
Women	...	3 12	3 00	3 00	...
FULLING.					
Fullers, Men	...	*6 00	5 76	5 52	6 00 to 9 60
Fullers, Foremen . . .	...	*9 60	14 00	8 40	...
DRESSING & FINISH'G.					
Dressers, Men	6 24	5 28	5 04	6 24	...
Tenterers, Men	...	*6 00	5 25	5 76	...
Cutters, Men	...	5 72	5 52	5 76	...
" Lads	2 15	2 40	2 88	2 88	...
Press Setters, Men . . .	...	6 00	5 52	6 00	...
Steamers, Men	...	6 00	5 52	6 00	...
Drawers, Men	...	*8 40	9 60	7 20	...
Engine Tenders	9 60	9 60	8 40	8 40	...
Stokers	5 14	4 32	5 28	5 28	...
Mechanics	...	8 40	6 48	6 48	...
Carters	...	5 28	5 28	5 28	...
Warehousemen	...	5 28	5 28	6 00	...
Laborers	...	...	4 80	4 80	...

* Piece Work. 1. Leone Levi, "Wages and Earnings." 2. Report to Parliament, 1883. Consul-General Walker. 6. Report to Corps

OLLENS.

ling and German mark, 24 cents ; franc, 19 cents.

1880.	UNITED STATES.		FRANCE.		GERMANY.	
	1878.	1881.	1870.	1881.	1881.	1882.
	Stroud.	Mass.	Mass.	Elbœuf	Rheims.	Aix la Chapelle
2	4	4	6	5	7	Statistical Tables of Concordia.
56.		60	72	72	76	60 to 78.
*\$6 50	\$8 50	\$9 43	...	\$4 62 to 5 82	...	Wool-spinners, men : returns from 94 factory towns, woollen mills ; average weekly wages, 6 at \$1.92 ; 6 at \$2.16 ; 10 at \$2.40 ; 4 at \$2.64 ; 33 at \$2.88 ; 6 at \$3.12 ; 11 at \$3.36 ; 7 at \$3.60 ; 4 at \$3.84 ; 7 at \$4.32, or a total average of \$3.00. The Secretary-General of the United Chambers of Commerce gives the average of wages in woollen mills at \$1.90 to \$4.32 for male, and \$1.67 to \$3.60 for female, operatives.
3 84	6 66	8 84	\$3 18	...	\$3 00	
3 60	6 66	7 81	3 18	...	...	
7 20 to 10 80	...	...	...	...	8 00	
4 08	...	...	4 37	...	...	
3 78	...	...	...	...	3 57	
2 52	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
*5 83	7 64	9 05	4 62	4 62 to 4 92	...	
...	3 00	4 81	1 74	...	...	
7 80	...	...	...	6 36 to 7 50	...	
*2 18	...	...	2 88	2 88 to 4 62	2 00 to 2 80	
*4 68	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 40 to 13 20	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9 50	8 53	...	4 62 to 6 36	...	
5 40	...	...	...	...	4 25	
*4 32	6 95	7 45	...	...	...	
*3 00	...	...	4 32	...	...	
1 92	4 59	5 13	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 88	6 34	5 09	...	2 08 to 2 70	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 60 to 4 82	6 89	7 35	3 48	...	2 90	
7 20 to 9 60	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 60	7 08	7 53	...	...	...	
3 84	...	...	...	...	...	
3 60	...	...	...	...	...	
1 44	...	...	...	...	...	
4 08	...	...	...	...	...	
4 00	7 50	7 68	3 18	...	2 85	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 04	10 50	11 07	...	5 82 to 6 96	4 30	
3 60	8 78	7 97	...	4 62	3 60	
6 12	12 33	13 43	...	...	3 90	
3 60	...	...	...	...	...	
4 32 to 6 10	...	...	...	...	2 85	
3 56	6 69	8 58	...	3 78 to 4 62	2 90	

4. Report of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, Mass. 5. Report of U. S. Legislatif. 7. Report of U. S. Consul Dubois.

C.—MACHINERY.

OCCUPATIONS.	England.				U. States.		Germany.	
	1865.	1880.	1880.	1880.	1878.	1881.	1880.	1882.
	1	Birmingham.	Dundee.	Glasgow.	Massachusetts.	Massachusetts.	Reports of Chambers of Commerce.	Statistical Tables of Concordia.
Hours	66-72	54	54	54		60		
Pattern-makers	\$7 92	7 92	6 96	7 56	15 24	18 10	Yearly earnings in foundry and machine shops for men unskilled, \$130 to \$200. Skilled from \$225 to \$300.	Weekly earnings of skilled men in machine shops, 232 towns: 8 at \$2.40, 6 at \$2.64, 26 at \$2.87, 21 at \$3.36, 65 at \$3.60, 13 at \$3.84, 9 at \$4.08, 58 at \$4.32, 5 at \$4.60, 8 at \$4.80, 4 at \$5.04, 1 at \$5.38, 5 at \$5.76, 1 at \$6.24, 1 at \$6.48, 1 at \$6.96. Average for the Empire, \$3.82.
Iron-moulders	8 64	8 40	7 20		12 30	16 10		
Brass-moulders		8 40	6 72		13 25	15 75		
Steam-hammermen		12 96						
Forgemen			16 80					
Smiths		8 16	6 48	7 32	12 15	15 75		
Strikers	3 36 to 4 32	5 04	4 56	5 04	7 50	8 64		
Planers		6 72	6 00	6 72				
Turners	7 20	7 68	6 72	6 72				
Fitters	7 20	7 68	6 24	7 14	10 66	12 82		
Stokers		4 80	5 14	6 12	9 60	8 80		
Carpenters		7 20	6 72	7 03				
Bricklayers		7 20			18 00	16 50		
Laborers	3 60 to 4 80	4 32	3 84	4 08	7 38	8 11		
Boiler-makers	4 80 8 16		6 48	7 32				

1. Leone Levi, "Wages and Earnings." 2. Government Report to Parliament, 1883.

4. Report of Commissioner of Labor of Massachusetts.

D.—BOOTS AND SHOES.

Description of Occupation.	Great Britain.	United States.		France.	1882. Germany. Tables of Concordia.
	1880. Leicester and Neighborhood.	1878. Massachusetts.	1881. Massachusetts.	In France wages of shoemakers are between five and six francs a day. (Report of Secretary Evaris, State of Labor in Europe, 1878.)	In Germany wages for men in the shoe industry vary from \$4, paid in Frankfort (o.m.), Karlsruhe \$3.84, to Offenbach (o.m.) \$3.00—the latter the centre of a large manufacturing industry in this line.
Hours	56	4	4 60		
Sewing machinists, men	7.20	†17.75	†15.40		
Sewing machinists, women	3.80	7.33	7.81		
Cutters, men	5.04	11.05	14.91		
Clickers, men	6.48				
Riveters, men	*6.00	13.75	11 31		
Machine operators, men .	6 72				
Finishers	*7 20	11.75	12.18		

Comparison of Wages Fifty Years ago and at Present Time.

[From "Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom," and Porter's "Progress of the Nation."]

Occupation.	Place.	Wages Fifty Yrs. ago, per Week.	Wages Present Time, per Week.	Increase or Decrease, Amount per Cent.	
Carpenters . . .	Manchester	24s	34s	10s	(+) 42
" . . .	Glasgow	14s	26s	12s	(+) 85
Bricklayers . . .	Manchester*	24s	36s	12s	(+) 50
" . . .	Glasgow . .	15s	27s	12s	(+) 80
Masons . . .	Manchester*	24s	29s 10a	5s 10a	(+) 24
" . . .	Glasgow . .	14s	23s 8d	9s 8d	(+) 69
Miners . . .	Staffordshire	2s 8d†	4s †	1s 4d	(+) 50
Pattern weavers .	Huddersfield	16s	25s	9s	(+) 55
Wool scourers . .	" . .	17s	22s	5s	(+) 30
Mule spinners . .	" . .	25s 6d	30s	4s 6d	(+) 20
Weavers . . .	" . .	12s	26s	14s	(+) 115
Warpers and beamers	" . .	17s	27s	10s	(+) 58
Winders and reelers	" . .	6s	11s	5s	(+) 83
Weavers (men) . .	Bradford	8s 3d	20s 6d	12s 3d	(+) 150
Reeling and warping	" . .	7s 9d	15s 6d	7s 9d	(+) 100
Spinning (children) .	" . .	4s 5d	11s 6d	7s 1d	(+) 160

* 1825

† Wages per day.

Comparison of Seamen's Money Wages per Month at 1850 and the Present Time.

[From the "Progress of Merchant Shipping Return."]

	1850, Sailing.	Present Time, Steam.	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
Bristol	45s	75s	30s	66
Glasgow	45s	70s	25s	55
Liverpool (1) . . .	50s	67s 6d	16s 6d	33
" (2)	50s	85s	35s	70
" (3)	45s	60s	15s	33
" (4)	40s	50s	10s	25
" (5)	42s 6d	60s	17s 6d	40
London (1)	45s	75s	30s	66
" (2)	50s	77s 6d	27s 6d	55
" (3)	45s	65s	20s	45
" (4)	45s	70s	25s	55
" (5)	40s	67s 6d	27s 6d	69
" (6)	40s	67s 6d	27s 6d	69

[Compiled by R. Giffin, in "Progress of the Working Classes."]

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Official Returns of the Tenth Census, 1880.

Engaged in Agriculture:			Professional and Personal Services—Cont'd.		
	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.
Agricultural laborers.....	2,885,996	3,323,876	Physicians and surgeons.....	62,445	85,671
Appliarists.....	136	1,016	Restaurant-keepers.....	35,185	13,074
Dairymen & Dairywomen.....	3,550	8,948	Sextons.....	1,151	2,449
Farm and plantation over- seers.....	3,609	3,106	Showmen & showwomen.....	1,177	2,604
Farmers and planters.....	2,977,711	4,225,945	Soldiers & sailors of U. S. Army & Navy.....	23,338	24,161
Florists.....	1,085	4,550	Teachers & scientific per- sons.....	128,160	227,710
Gardeners, nursery & vine growers.....	32,547	51,482	Veterinary surgeons.....	1,166	2,130
Stock-drovers.....	3,181	3,449	Watchmen (private) & de- tectives.....		13,384
Stock-herders.....	5,590	24,098	Whitewashers.....	2,873	3,316
Stock-raisers.....	6,588	16,528	Other professions.....		4,570
Turpentine farmers and laborers.....	2,478	7,450			
Others in agriculture.....		45			
Total engaged in Ag'l're.	5,922,471	7,670,493	Total Professional & Per- sonal Services	2,684,793	4,074,238
Professional and Personal Services:			Manufactures and Mining:		
	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.
Actors.....	2,053	4,812	Agric't'l-Implement mkr.s.	3,811	4,691
Architects.....	2,017	3,375	Apprentices to trades.....	15,302	44,170
Artists & Teachers of Art..	4,071	9,104	Artificial-flower makers...	1,169	3,399
Auctioneers.....	2,266	2,331	Bag-makers.....	866	1,408
Authors, lecturers and lit- erary persons.....	846	1,131	Bakers.....	27,680	41,909
Barbers and hair-dressers	24,794	44,851	Basket-makers.....	3,297	5,654
Billiard & bowling saloon keepers.....	1,220	1,543	Blacksmiths.....	141,774	172,726
Boarding & lodging house keepers.....	12,785	19,058	Bleachers, dyers & scour'rs	4,901	8,222
Chemists, Assayists & met- allurgists.....	608	1,969	Blind, door & sash makers	5,155	4,946
Clergymen.....	43,874	64,698	Boatmakers.....	2,101	2,063
Clerks and copyists.....	6,138	25,467	Bone & ivory workers.....	208	1,388
Clerks in Govt. Offices....	8,672	16,849	Bookbinders & finishers....	9,104	13,833
Clerks in hotels and res- taurants.....	5,243	10,916	Boot & shoe makers.....	171,127	194,079
Collectors & claim agents..	693	4,213	Bottles & mineral water makers.....		2,081
Dentists.....	8,505	12,314	Box-factory operatives.....	6,080	15,762
Designers & draughtsmen	934	2,820	Brass foundries & workers	4,694	11,568
Domestic servants.....	975,734	1,075,653	Brewers & maltsters.....	11,246	16,276
Employés of charitable in- stitutions.....	848	2,396	Brick & tile makers.....	26,070	36,062
Employés of Government ¹	14,407	31,401	Bridge bldrs. & contrac'rs	1,029	2,587
Employés of hotels & res- taurants.....	23,438	77,413	Britannia and Japanned ware makers.....	1,098	1,375
Engineers (civil).....	7,374	8,261	Broom & brush makers.....	5,816	8,479
Hostlers.....	17,686	31,697	Builders & contrac'rs (n.s.)	7,511	10,804
Hotel keepers.....	26,394	32,453	Butchers.....	44,354	76,241
Hunters, trappers, guides and scouts.....	1,111	1,912	Button-factory operatives.	1,272	4,872
Janitors.....	1,769	6,763	Cabinetmakers.....	42,835	50,654
Journalists.....	5,286	12,308	Candle, soap and tallow makers.....	1,942	2,923
Laborers (not specified)... ¹	1,032,853	1,859,223	Car-makers.....	2,228	4,708
Laundrerers & laundresses	60,936	121,942	Carpenters & joiners.....	344,996	373,143
Lawyers.....	40,736	64,137	Carpet-makers.....	15,669	17,068
Livery-stable keepers.....	8,504	14,213	Carriage & wagon makers	42,464	49,881
Messengers.....	8,717	13,985	Charcoal & lime burners...	3,894	5,851
Midwives.....	1,166	2,118	Cheese-makers.....	3,634	4,570
Musicians (professional)... ¹	16,010	30,477	Chemical works employés		2,923
Nurses.....	10,976	13,483	Cigar-makers.....	28,286	56,599
Officers of Army & Navy...	2,286	2,660	Clerks & bookkeepers in manufacturing houses...	5,861	10,114
Officials of Government ¹ ...	44,743	87,081	Clock & watchmakers.....	1,779	13,920
			Confectioners.....	8,219	13,692
			Coopers.....	41,739	49,138
			Copper-workers.....	2,122	2,342
			Orset makers.....		4,660
			Cotton-mill operatives.....	111,606	169,771

1. Including National, State, City and Town Governments.

2. See Saloon-Keepers, and Bar-Tenders, p. 270.

Manufactures and Mining.—Continued.

	1870.	1880.
Distillers & rectifiers.....	1870.	3,245
Employés (not specified)...	20,242	34,536
Engineers & firemen.....	34,233	79,625
Engravers.....	4,226	4,577
Fertilizer establishment operatives.....	316	1,383
File makers, cutters and grinders.....	1,413	1,839
Fishermen & oystermen...	27,549	41,352
Flax-dressers.....	1,046	1,894
Fur-workers.....	1,191	1,580
Galloon, gimp and tassel makers.....	569	2,235
Gas works employés.....	2,086	4,695
Gilders.....	1,534	1,763
Glass-works operatives.....	9,518	17,934
Glove-makers.....	2,329	4,511
Gold & silver workers.....	18,508	28,405
Gun & lock smiths.....	8,184	10,572
Hair cleaners & dressers...	1,026	1,965
Harness & saddle makers.	32,817	39,963
Hat & cap makers.....	12,625	16,860
Hosiery & knitting mill operatives ¹	3,633	12,194
Iron & steel works & shop operatives ²	86,203	114,539
Lace makers.....	.....	1,708
Lead and wire works.....	.....	2,103
Leather case and pocket book makers.....	.....	1,347
Leather curriers, dressers, finishers and tanners...	30,678	29,842
Lumbermen & raftsmen...	17,762	30,651
Machinists.....	54,755	101,130
Manufacturers.....	42,877	44,019
Marble and stone cutters.	25,831	32,842
Masons, brick and stone..	89,710	102,473
Meat and fruit preserving employés.....	770	2,860
Meat packers, curers and picklers.....	1,164	3,436
Mechanics, (not specified)	16,514	7,858
Mill & factory operatives, (n. s.).....	41,619	30,836
Millers.....	41,532	53,440
Milliners, dress makers and seamstresses ³	92,084	285,401
Miners.....	152,107	234,228
Mirror and picture frame makers.....	970	2,503
Nail makers.....	.....	5,803
Officials of manufacturing companies and mining companies.....	2,720	8,198
Oil, mill and refinery op- eratives.....	1,747	3,929
Oil-well operators and la- borers.....	3,803	7,340
Organ-makers.....	667	2,437
Painters and varnishers...	86,123	128,556
Paper-hangers.....	2,490	5,013
Paper-mill operatives.....	12,469	21,430
Pattern-makers.....	3,970	5,822
Photographers, etc.....	7,568	9,900

Manufactures and Mining.—Continued.

	1870.	1880.
Piano-forte makers and tuners.....	2,535	5,413
Plasterers.....	23,577	22,783
Plumbers & gas-fitters.....	11,143	19,383
Potters.....	5,060	7,233
Printers, lithographers & stereotypers.....	41,073	72,726
Print-work operatives.....	3,738	5,419
Publishers of books, maps and newspapers.....	1,577	2,781
Pump-makers.....	1,672	1,366
Quarrymen.....	13,589	15,169
Quartz and stamp mill la- borers.....	617	1,449
Rag-pickers.....	436	2,206
Railroad builders and con- tractors ⁴	1,292	1,206
Roofers and slaters.....	2,750	4,026
Rope & cordage makers...	2,675	3,514
Rubber-factory operatives	3,886	6,350
Sail & awning makers.....	2,309	2,950
Salt-makers.....	1,721	1,431
Saw & planing mill op- eratives.....	47,298	77,050
Sawyers.....	6,939	5,193
Scale and rule makers.....	416	1,027
Screw-makers.....	780	1,361
Sewing-machine factory operatives.....	3,861	2,725
Sewing-machine operators	3,042	7,505
Shingle and lath makers..	3,788	5,166
Ship-carpenters, caulkers, riggers and smiths.....	21,074	17,452
Shirt, cuff and collar ma- kers.....	4,080	11,623
Silk-mill operatives.....	3,256	18,071
Starch-makers.....	229	1,385
Stave, shock and heading makers.....	1,858	4,061
Steam-boller makers.....	6,958	12,771
Stove, furnace and grate makers.....	1,543	3,341
Straw-workers ⁵	2,029	4,229
Sugar makers & refiners..	1,609	2,327
Tailors and tailoresses ⁵ ..	161,820	155,756
Thread mill operatives...	.....	3,269
Tinners & tin ware makers	30,524	42,818
Tobacco-factory op ratives	11,985	20,446
Tool and cutlery makers..	5,351	13,749
Trunk and valise makers.	2,047	3,013
Umbrella and parasol ma- kers.....	1,439	1,967
Upholsterers.....	5,736	10,443
Wheelwrights.....	20,942	15,592
Wire-makers & workers...	1,834	7,170
Woodchoppers.....	8,338	12,731
Wood turners, carvers & wooden-ware makers.....	7,947	12,964
Woollen-mill operatives...	58,836	88,010
Others in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries.....	8,270	13,542
Total Manuf. & Mining...	2,707,421	3,837,112

1. See mill and factory operatives.

2. Including foundries, furnaces and rolling mills.

3. In 1870, seamstresses were included with tailors and tailoresses.

4. See builders and contractors (n. s.)

5. See milliners, seamstresses and dressmakers.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Continued.

Trade and Transportation:			Trade and Transportation.—Continued.		
	1870.	1880.		1870.	1880.
Agents.....	10,499	18,623	Stewards & stewardesses..	1,245	22,803
Bankers and Brokers.....	10,631	15,189	Toll-gate and bridge keep-		
Boatmen and watermen...	21,332	20,368	ers.....	2,253	2,303
Brokers, (commercial).....		4,193	Traders and dealers, (not		
Canalmen.....	7,338	4,329	specified.).....	101,271	112,842
Clerks in stores.....	254,359	353,444	Traders in agricultural		
Clerks and book-keepers			implements.....	1,939	1,999
in banks.....	7,103	10,257	Traders in books and		
Clerks & book-keepers in			stationery.....	3,392	4,982
express companies.....	767	1,856	Traders in boots & shoes..	7,019	9,993
Clerks and book-keepers			" in cabinet ware.....	4,087	7,419
in insurance offices.....	1,568	2,830	Traders in cigars and to-		
Clerks and book-keepers			bacco.....	8,234	11,866
in railroad offices.....	7,371	12,331	Traders in clothing.....	7,595	10,073
Commercial travellers.....	7,262	28,158	" in coal and wood.....	6,636	10,871
Draymen, hackmen, team-			" in cotton & wool..	1,701	2,494
sters, etc.....	120,756	177,586	" in crockery, china,		
Employes and officials of			glass, stoneware.....	1,765	2,373
trading and transporta-			" in drugs & medi-		
tion companies.....	4,152	9,702	cines.....	17,309	27,704
Employes of banks, (not			" in dry goods, fan-		
clerks).....	424	1,070	cyc goods, etc....	40,953	45,831
Employes and officials of			" in gold and silver		
express companies, (not			ware and jew-		
clerks).....	8,629	13,004	elry.....	6,786	2,305
Employes of insurance			" in groceries.....	74,410	101,849
companies, (not clerks.)	11,611	13,146	" in hats and caps... 3,375	3,375	4,809
Employes in warehouses..		5,022	" in ice.....	1,464	2,354
Employes of railroad com-			" in iron, tin and		
panies, (not clerks.).....	154,027	236,058	copper wares..	9,003	15,076
Hucksters and peddlers...	34,337	53,491	" in junk.....		3,574
Milkmen & milkwomen...	3,728	9,242	" in leather, hides &		
Newspaper criers & car-			skins.....	2,261	2,382
riers.....	2,002	3,374	" in liquors & wines	11,178	13,500
Officials and employes of			" in live stock.....	7,723	12,596
trading and transporta-			" in lumber.....	9,440	11,263
tion companies.....	976	2,702	" in marble, stone &		
Officials of banks.....	2,738	4,421	slate.....		1,405
Officials of insurance com-			" in music & musi-		
panies.....	762	1,774	cal instrum'ts..	848	1,906
Officials of railroad com-			" in newspapers &		
panies.....	1,902	2,069	periodicals.....	1,455	2,729
Officials and employes of			" in oils, paints and		
street railway compa-			turpentine.....	986	1,940
nies.....	5,191	11,925	" in paper & paper		
Officials and employes of			stock.....		1,862
telegraph companies...	8,579	22,809	" in produce & pro-		
Officials and employes of			visions.....	19,337	35,129
telephone companies...		1,197	" in real estate.....	8,933	11,253
Packers.....	1,894	4,176	Traders in sewing ma-		
Pilots.....	3,649	3,770	chines.....	3,152	6,577
Porters and laborers in			Undertakers.....	1,996	5,113
stores & warehouses.....	3,513	32,192	Weighers, gaugers & me-		
Sailors.....	56,663	60,070	asurers.....	926	3,302
Salesmen & saleswomen...	14,203	72,279	Others in trade and trans-		
Saloon-keepers and bar-			portation.....		177
tenders.....	14,362	68,461			
Shippers and freighters...	3,567	5,166	Total Trade and Trans-		
Steamboat men & women.	7,975	12,365	portation.....	1,191,238	1,810,256

1. See Restaurant-keepers, p. 263.

OCCUPATIONS BY STATES.

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OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Official Returns of the Tenth Census, 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Whole Population, 10 yrs. and over.	Engaged in all kinds of occupations.	Engaged in Agriculture.	Engaged in Professional and Personal Services.	Engaged in Trades and Transportation.	Engaged in manufacturing, mechanical trades and mining
Alabama.....	851,780	492,790	380,630	72,211	16,959	22,966
Arizona.....	32,922	22,271	3,435	8,210	3,252	7,374
Arkansas.....	531,876	260,692	216,655	23,466	9,233	11,338
California.....	681,062	376,505	79,396	121,435	57,392	118,282
Colorado.....	158,220	101,251	13,539	24,813	15,491	47,408
Connecticut.....	497,303	241,333	44,026	51,296	29,920	116,091
Dakota.....	99,849	57,844	28,508	14,016	6,219	9,107
Delaware.....	110,856	54,580	17,849	17,116	4,967	14,148
Dist. Columbia.....	136,907	66,624	1,464	39,975	9,848	15,337
Florida.....	184,650	91,536	58,731	17,923	6,446	8,496
Georgia.....	1,043,840	597,862	432,204	104,269	25,222	36,187
Idaho.....	25,005	15,578	3,858	3,861	1,327	6,532
Illinois.....	2,269,315	999,780	436,371	229,467	128,372	205,570
Indiana.....	1,468,095	635,080	331,240	137,281	56,432	110,127
Iowa.....	1,181,641	528,302	303,557	103,932	50,872	69,941
Kansas.....	704,297	322,285	206,080	53,507	26,379	36,319
Kentucky.....	1,163,498	519,854	320,571	104,239	33,563	61,481
Louisiana.....	649,070	363,228	205,306	98,111	29,130	30,681
Maine.....	519,669	231,993	82,130	47,411	29,790	72,662
Maryland.....	695,364	324,432	90,927	98,934	49,234	85,337
Massachusetts.....	1,432,183	720,774	64,973	170,160	115,376	370,265
Michigan.....	1,236,686	569,204	240,319	143,249	54,723	130,913
Minnesota.....	559,977	255,125	131,535	59,452	24,349	39,789
Mississippi.....	753,693	415,506	339,938	49,448	12,975	13,145
Missouri.....	1,557,631	692,959	355,297	148,588	79,300	109,774
Montana.....	31,989	22,255	4,513	6,954	2,766	8,092
Nebraska.....	318,271	152,614	90,507	28,746	15,106	18,255
Nevada.....	50,666	32,233	4,180	10,373	4,449	13,231
New Hampshire.....	286,188	112,468	44,490	28,206	11,735	58,037
New Jersey.....	865,591	396,879	59,214	110,722	66,382	160,561
New Mexico.....	87,966	40,822	14,139	19,042	3,264	4,377
New York.....	3,981,428	1,884,645	377,460	537,997	339,419	639,869
North Carolina.....	959,951	480,187	360,937	69,321	15,966	33,963
Ohio.....	2,399,367	994,475	897,495	250,371	104,315	242,294
Oregon.....	130,565	67,343	27,091	16,645	6,149	17,458
Pennsylvania.....	3,203,215	1,456,067	801,112	446,713	179,965	528,277
Rhode Island.....	220,461	116,979	10,945	24,657	15,217	66,160
South Carolina.....	667,456	392,102	294,602	64,246	13,556	19,698
Tennessee.....	1,062,130	447,970	294,153	94,107	23,628	36,082
Texas.....	1,064,196	522,133	359,317	97,561	34,909	30,346
Utah.....	97,194	40,055	14,550	11,144	4,149	10,212
Vermont.....	264,052	118,584	55,251	26,174	8,945	26,214
Virginia.....	1,059,034	494,240	254,099	146,564	30,418	63,069
Washington.....	55,720	30,122	12,781	6,640	3,405	7,296
West Virginia.....	428,587	176,199	107,578	31,680	10,653	20,288
Wisconsin.....	965,712	417,455	195,801	97,494	37,550	86,610
Wyoming.....	16,479	8,884	1,639	4,011	1,545	1,639
U.S.—Total, 1880.....	36,761,607	17,392,099	7,670,493	4,074,238	1,810,256	3,837,112
Total, 1870.....	28,228,945	12,505,923	5,922,471	2,684,793	1,191,238	2,707,421

CLASSES. 1880.	Persons occupied	AGE AND SEX.							
		All Ages.		10 to 15		16 to 59		60 and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture.....	7,670,493	7,075,983	594,510	584,867	135,862	5,888,133	435,920	602,963	22,728
Professional & personal services.....	4,074,238	2,714,943	1,361,295	127,565	107,830	2,446,962	1,215,189	138,416	38,276
Trade & transportation.....	1,810,256	1,750,892	59,364	26,078	2,547	1,672,171	54,849	52,643	1,968
Manuf'g, Mechanical & Min'g.....	3,837,112	3,205,124	631,988	86,677	46,930	2,978,845	577,167	139,602	7,901
All occupations.....	17,392,099	14,744,942	2,647,157	825,187	293,169	12,986,111	2,283,115	933,644	70,873

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1884.

Showing by States the vote for each of the four leading candidates for President, the plurality received, the aggregate vote cast, and the proportion of the vote actually cast in 1884 to the actual voting population by the census of 1880.

STATES.	Cleveland.	Blaine.	Butler.	St. John.	Cleveland's Plurality.	Blaine's Plurality.	Total popular vote.	Males 21 years and over, 1880.	Per cent of vote 1884, to voters 1880.
	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.					
Alabama....	92,973	59,144	762	610	33,829	.....	153,489	259,884	59.0
Arkansas....	73,927	50,895	1,847	.....	22,032	.....	125,880	182,977	68.6
California....	89,288	102,416	2,017	2,920	.....	18,128	193,738	1329,392	58.8
Colorado....	27,603	36,166	1,961	762	.....	8,563	66,492	93,606	71.0
Connecticut....	67,182	65,808	1,685	2,494	1,284	.....	137,253	177,291	77.4
Delaware....	16,976	13,053	10	64	3,923	.....	30,103	38,298	78.6
Florida....	31,769	28,081	.....	72	3,738	.....	59,872	61,699	97.0
Georgia*....	94,653	47,692	135	168	46,961	.....	143,548	321,438	44.6
Illinois....	312,584	337,411	10,849	12,005	.....	24,827	672,849	706,847	62.1
Indiana....	244,992	238,480	8,493	3,028	6,512	.....	494,798	498,437	99.3
Iowa....	*177,316	197,089	.....	1,472	.....	19,773	375,969	416,658	90.2
Kansas....	90,132	154,406	16,341	4,954	.....	64,274	265,848	265,714	100.0
Kentucky....	132,961	118,122	1,633	3,139	34,839	.....	275,915	376,221	73.3
Louisiana....	62,546	46,347	120	338	16,199	.....	109,284	216,787	50.4
Maine....	51,656	71,716	3,994	2,143	.....	20,080	129,509	187,323	69.1
Maryland....	96,866	85,748	578	2,827	11,118	.....	186,019	232,106	80.1
Massachu'ts....	122,352	146,724	24,382	9,925	.....	24,372	308,383	502,648	60.3
Michigan....	*189,361	192,669	753	18,403	.....	8,308	401,186	467,687	85.8
Minnesota....	70,065	111,685	3,583	4,684	.....	41,620	190,017	218,485	89.0
Mississippi....	76,510	43,509	.....	.....	33,001	.....	120,019	288,532	50.3
Missouri....	235,988	*202,929	.....	2,153	33,059	.....	441,070	541,207	81.5
Nebraska....	*54,391	76,903	.....	2,899	.....	22,512	134,204	129,042	104.0
Nevada....	5,578	7,193	26	.....	.....	1,615	12,797	*31,255	40.9
New Hamp....	39,187	43,250	552	1,571	.....	4,063	84,566	105,138	80.4
New Jersey....	127,778	123,366	3,456	6,153	4,412	.....	261,537	300,635	87.0
New York....	563,048	562,001	17,002	25,001	1,047	.....	1,171,812	1,408,761	83.1
N. Carolina....	142,952	125,068	.....	454	17,884	.....	268,474	294,750	91.1
Ohio....	368,286	400,082	5,170	11,269	.....	31,796	764,907	826,577	94.9
Oregon....	24,604	26,860	726	492	.....	2,256	52,682	59,629	88.3
Pennsylvania....	392,735	473,804	17,002	15,737	.....	81,019	899,328	1,094,284	82.2
Rhode Isl'd....	12,391	19,030	422	928	.....	6,639	32,771	76,898	42.6
S. Carolina....	69,764	21,733	.....	.....	48,031	.....	91,578	205,789	44.5
Tennessee....	133,270	134,090	957	1,151	9,180	.....	269,468	330,805	78.6
Texas*....	223,679	91,701	3,321	3,508	131,978	.....	322,209	380,876	84.7
Vermont....	17,331	30,514	785	1,752	.....	22,188	59,382	95,621	62.1
Virginia....	145,497	139,356	.....	138	6,141	.....	284,991	334,505	85.2
W. Virginia....	67,317	*63,096	805	939	4,321	.....	132,157	189,161	94.7
Wisconsin....	146,459	161,157	4,598	7,656	.....	14,698	319,942	340,432	93.9
Total....	4,911,017	4,848,334	133,825	151,809	460,389	406,706	10,048,061	12,571,437	79.9
Cleveland's plurality....	62,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent....	48.87	48.25	1.33	1.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scattering*....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,362	.....	.....

NOTE.—Numerous variations in the Presidential vote are found in the different tables published. One principal source of discrepancy is in taking the vote for different Electors, of either party, as representing the vote for President. As the votes for Electors vary greatly, some tables take the highest vote cast for any one Elector; others, the highest cast for any Elector-at-large; and others still, the average vote cast for all the Electors of each party.

* In these three States, Iowa, Michigan, and Nebraska, there was a "fusion" of the Democratic and the National Greenback parties, on one Electoral ticket.

† In Missouri and West Virginia, there was a "fusion" of the Republican and the National Greenback parties, on one Electoral ticket.

‡ Includes 66,809 over 21 (mostly Chinese) who had not the right to vote.

§ Besides the vote here reported, there were 895 Republican votes cast in Georgia, for a bolter's or "Whig Republican" electoral ticket, not counted for Blaine.

|| Includes 5,622 over 21 (mostly Chinese and Indians) who were not qualified voters.

¶ In Texas, 12 votes were cast for Belva A. Lockwood, Equal Rights candidate.

* The blank and scattering votes reported were: Connecticut, 6; Georgia, 895; Kansas, 459; Louisiana, 458; Michigan, 4,284; Nebraska, 47; New Hampshire, 6; New Jersey, 784; New York, 4,260; Oregon, 50; Texas, 12; Vermont, 27; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 73. Total, 11,362.

49th Congress.—March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887.

The salary of Senators is \$5000 per annum; mileage, 20 cents per mile of travel to and from Washington, each annual session; allowance for stationery and newspapers, \$125 per annum. President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, \$8000.

Vice-President and President of the Senate *ex-officio*, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Indianapolis, Ind.

<i>Alabama.</i>	Term Expires.	<i>Mississippi.</i>	Term Expires.
John T. Morgan, D., Selma.....	1889	James Z. George, D., Jackson.....	1887
James L. Pugh, D., Eufaula.....	1891	E. C. Walthall, D., Grenada.....	1889
<i>Arkansas.</i>		<i>Missouri.</i>	
James H. Berry, D., Bentonville.....	1889	Francis M. Cockrell, D., Warrensburg.....	1887
James K. Jones, D., Washington.....	1891	George G. Vest, D., Kansas City.....	1891
<i>California.</i>		<i>Nebraska.</i>	
John F. Miller, R., San Francisco.....	1887	Chas. H. Van Wyck, R., Nebraska City.....	1887
Leland Stanford, R., San Francisco.....	1891	Charles F. Manderson, R., Omaha.....	1889
<i>Colorado.</i>		<i>Nevada.</i>	
Thomas M. Bowen, R., Del Norte.....	1889	James G. Fair, D., Virginia City.....	1887
Henry M. Teller, R., Central City.....	1891	John P. Jones, R., Gold Hill.....	1891
<i>Connecticut.</i>		<i>New Hampshire.</i>	
Joseph R. Hawley, R., Hartford.....	1887	Austin F. Pike, R., Franklin.....	1889
Orville H. Platt, R., West Meriden.....	1891	Henry W. Blair, R., Manchester.....	1891
<i>Delaware.</i>		<i>New Jersey.</i>	
George Gray, D., Wilmington.....	1887	William J. Sewell, R., Camden.....	1887
Eli Saulsbury, D., Dover.....	1889	John R. McPherson, D., Jersey City.....	1889
<i>Florida.</i>		<i>New York.</i>	
Charles W. Jones, D., Pensacola.....	1887	Warner Miller, R., Herkimer.....	1887
Wilkinson Call, D., Jacksonville.....	1891	William M. Everts, R., New York.....	1891
<i>Georgia.</i>		<i>North Carolina.</i>	
Alfred H. Colquitt, D., Atlanta.....	1889	Matt. W. Ransom, D., Weldon.....	1889
Joseph E. Brown, D., Atlanta.....	1891	Zebulon B. Vance, D., Charlotte.....	1891
<i>Illinois.</i>		<i>Ohio.</i>	
Shelby M. Cullom, R., Springfield.....	1889	John Sherman, R., Mansfield.....	1887
John A. Logan, R., Chicago.....	1891	Henry B. Payne, D., Cleveland.....	1891
<i>Indiana.</i>		<i>Oregon.</i>	
Benjamin Harrison, R., Indianapolis.....	1887	Joseph N. Dolph, R., Portland.....	1889
Daniel W. Voorhees, D., Terre Haute.....	1891	John H. Mitchell, R., Portland.....	1891
<i>Iowa.</i>		<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	
James F. Wilson, R., Fairfield.....	1889	John I. Mitchell, R., Wellsborough.....	1887
William B. Allison, R., Dubuque.....	1891	Jas. Donald Cameron, R., Harrisburg.....	1891
<i>Kansas.</i>		<i>Rhode Island.</i>	
Preston B. Plumb, R., Emporia.....	1889	Nelson W. Aldrich, R., Providence.....	1887
John J. Ingalls, R., Atchison.....	1891	Jonathan Chace, R., Valley Falls.....	1889
<i>Kentucky.</i>		<i>South Carolina.</i>	
James B. Beck, D., Lexington.....	1889	Matthew C. Butler, D., Edgefield.....	1889
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, D., Versailles.....	1891	Wade Hampton, D., Columbia.....	1891
<i>Louisiana.</i>		<i>Tennessee.</i>	
Randall L. Gibson, D., New Orleans.....	1889	Howell E. Jackson, D., Nashville.....	1887
James B. Eustis, D., New Orleans.....	1891	Isham G. Harris, D., Memphis.....	1889
<i>Maine.</i>		<i>Texas.</i>	
Eugene Hale, R., Ellsworth.....	1887	Samuel B. Maxey, D., Paris.....	1887
William P. Frye, R., Lewiston.....	1889	Richard Coke, D., Waco.....	1889
<i>Maryland.</i>		<i>Vermont.</i>	
Arthur P. Gorman, D., Laurel.....	1887	George F. Edmunds, R., Burlington.....	1887
Ephraim K. Wilson, D., Snow Hill.....	1891	Justin S. Morrill, R., Strafford.....	1891
<i>Massachusetts.</i>		<i>Virginia.</i>	
Henry L. Dawes, R., Pittsfield.....	1887	William Mahone, R., Petersburg.....	1887
George F. Hoar, R., Worcester.....	1889	H. H. Riddleberger, R., Woodstock.....	1889
<i>Michigan.</i>		<i>West Virginia.</i>	
Omar D. Conger, R., Port Huron.....	1887	Johnson N. Camden, D., Parkersburg.....	1887
Thomas W. Palmer, R., Detroit.....	1889	John E. Kenna, D., Kanawha.....	1889
<i>Minnesota.</i>		<i>Wisconsin.</i>	
Sam. J. R. McMillan, R., St. Paul.....	1887	Philetus Sawyer, R., Oshkosh.....	1887
Dwight M. Sabin, R., Stillwater.....	1889	John C. Spooner, R., Hudson.....	1891

Republicans, 49; Democrats, 34. Total, 76.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOTE.—This table gives the party of each member, the total Congressional vote and his own vote at his election, his majority or plurality, the balance-of-power vote, or percentage of total vote whose change would have changed the result; his votes, if a re-elected member, on (A) the new rule permitting disagreement only with the Senate Tariff Commission Bill, Feb. 27, 1883; (B) the Conference Committee Bill, March 3, 1883; (C) the motion to consider the Morrison bill, April 15, 1884; (D) striking out enacting clause of same, May 6, 1884; (E) the bill to restore the high duties on wool, April 7, 1884; (F) the bill to abolish duties on works of art, May 19, 1884; his general position as to the tariff (Revenue-reformer or Protectionist); and his answers to specific inquiries, as stated under "Congressional Opinions."

District.	NAME.	Party.	Vote of District.	Congress- man's vote.	Majority or plurality.	Balance of power, p. c.	VOTES.						Tariff position.	An- swers.		
							A	B	C	D	E	F		1	2	3
MAINE.																
1	*Thomas B. Reed,	R.	31,494	17,594	915 p	1½	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	n.v.	Y.				
2	*N. Dingley, Jr.,	R.	37,729	20,795	6,038 p	9	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	n.v.	n.v.				
3	*Seth L. Milliken,	R.	31,694	20,083	6,217 p	10	—	—	N.	Y.	n.v.	N.				
4	*Chas. A. Boutelle,	R.	35,355	19,880	5,580 p	8	—	—	N.	Y.	n.v.	N.				
NEW HAMPSHIRE.																
1	*Martin A. Haynes,	R.	39,890	20,623	2,240 p	3	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.		Y	Y	N
2	J. H. Gallinger,	R.	41,206	22,801	2,375 p	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	N	N
VERMONT.																
1	*John W. Stewart,	R.	25,688	18,880	12,295 p	24	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	n.v.	P.	Y	+	Y
2	Wm. W. Grout,	R.	28,756	20,026	11,547 p	21	Y.	Y.	—	—	—	—	P.	Y		
MASSACHUSETTS.																
1	*Robert T. Davis,	R.	21,179	14,080	6,981 m	17	—	—	N.	Y.	N.	N.				
2	*John D. Long,	R.	28,384	15,039	1,694 m	3	—	—	N.	Y.	N.	Y.	†	Y	†	†
3	*A. A. Ranney,	R.	25,671	12,536	1,521 m	3	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	n.v.	Y.				
4	*Patk. A. Collins,	D.	21,093	13,664	6,235 m	15	—	—	Y.	N.	n.v.	n.v.	R.	Y	Y	Y
5	Edw. D. Hayden,	R.	25,560	13,200	1,020 m	2	—	—	—	—	—	—				
6	*Hy. B. Lovering,	D.	30,566	15,146	255 p	1½	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.	R.	Y	Y	Y
7	*Eben F. Stone,	R.	26,084	12,475	2,852 p	5½	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	n.v.	Y.				
8	Charles H. Allen,	R.	23,598	12,643	1,688 m	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			
9	Frederick D. Ely,	R.	25,876	12,265	5,964 p	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	†
10	*William W. Rice,	R.	23,740	13,940	4,140 m	9	Y.	P.	N.	Y.	n.v.	Y.	P.	Y	†	†
11	*William Whiting,	R.	25,605	15,325	5,045 m	10	—	—	N.	Y.	N.	n.v.				
12	*F. W. Rockwell,	R.	25,188	13,012	836 m	2	—	—	N.	Y.	N.	Y.				
CONNECTICUT.																
1	John R. Buck,	R.	33,511	16,589	304 p	1½	Y.	Y.	—	—	—	—	P.			
2	*Chas. L. Mitchell,	D.	44,387	23,589	2,016 p	2½	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	Y.	R.	Y	Y	
3	*John Turner Wait,	R.	21,734	11,700	2,442 p	6	Y.	Y.	n.v.	Y.	n.v.	N.				
4	*Edw. W. Seymour,	D.	37,799	18,526	153 p	¼	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	Y.				
RHODE ISLAND.																
1	*Henry J. Spooner,	R.	16,764	10,109	4,216 p	13	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	n.v.	N.				
2	William A. Pierce,	R.	15,422	7,737	1,752 p	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			

* Member previous Congress.

† See "Congressional Opinions."

District.	NAME.	Party.	Vote of District.	Congressman's vote.	Majority or plurality.	Balance of power, p. c.	VOTES.						Tariff position.	ANSWERS.		
							A	B	C	D	E	F		1	2	3
NEW YORK.																
1	*Perry Belmont,	D.	40,187	22,050	3,946	p 5	n. v.	N.	Y.	N.	n. v.	Y.	R.	Y	Y	Y
2	*Felix Campbell,	D.	29,912	17,503	5,732	p 10	—	—	n. v.	N.	N.	n. v.	—	Y	Y	—
3	*Darwin R. James,	R.	33,274	20,125	7,125	p 11	—	—	Y.	Y.	N.	n. v.	—	Y	—	—
4	Peter P. Mahoney,	D.	32,813	18,971	5,632	p 9	n. v.	Y.	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
5	Archib'd M. Bliss,	D.	27,901	13,985	1,120	p 23½	n. v.	Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	*Nicholas Muller,	D.	23,393	13,307	6,511	p 14	—	—	N.	Y.	n. v.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
7	*John J. Adams,	D.	24,298	15,864	7,636	p 16	—	—	Y.	N.	n. v.	n. v.	R.	Y	Y	+
8	Tim. J. Campbell,	D.	23,139	11,931	723m	p 13½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Joseph Pulitzer,	D.	24,403	15,518	7,021	p 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	*Abram S. Hewitt,	D.	23,803	15,254	6,862	p 15	n. v.	N.	Y.	N.	n. v.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
11	T. R. Merriman,	D.	31,403	19,588	8,025	p 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	+	—	—
12	Abraham Dowdney	D.	30,007	18,329	7,026	p 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Egbert L. Viele,	D.	29,079	17,622	6,505	p 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	W. G. Stahlmecker,	D.	33,752	17,507	1,702	p 3	n. v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
15	*Lewis Beach,	D.	34,320	17,728	1,934	p 3	n. v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
16	*John H. Ketcham,	R.	35,047	18,942	3,551	p 3½	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	n. v.	—	Y	Y	+
17	Jas. G. Lindsley,	R.	40,399	20,557	1,886	p 24½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	Y	+
18	*Hy. G. Burleigh,	R.	23,549	20,732	17,957	p 34	—	—	N.	Y.	n. v.	n. v.	P.	Y	Y	+
19	John Swinburne,	R.	37,320	19,790	2,504	p 33½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
20	George West,	R.	41,395	21,174	1,707	p 23½	Y.	Y.	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
21	*F. A. Johnson,	R.	32,523	19,049	5,587	p 9	—	—	N.	Y.	n. v.	N.	—	—	—	—
22	*A. X. Parker,	R.	26,293	22,541	9,621	p 14	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	Y.	—	Y	—	—
23	*John T. Spriggs,	D.	36,376	18,164	837	p 14½	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
24	John S. Pindar,	D.	35,406	17,884	1,112	p 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	*Frank Hisecock,	R.	37,514	21,148	5,813	p 8	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	n. v.	Y.	—	Y	—	—
26	*S. C. Millard,	R.	44,111	23,773	4,990	p 6	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	—	—	—	—
27	*Sereno E. Payne,	R.	46,327	26,446	8,648	p 9½	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
28	*John Arnot,	D.	30,766	28,005	25,961	p 43	—	—	N.	Y.	n. v.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
29	Ira Davenport,	R.	38,066	19,987	3,610	p 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	+
30	Charles S. Baker,	R.	33,312	16,733	1,237	p 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	+
31	John G. Sawyer,	R.	34,117	17,529	3,055	p 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	+
32	John M. Farquhar,	R.	34,942	17,469	167	p 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
33	John B. Weber,	R.	29,598	14,545	588	p 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	+	—	—
34	Walter L. Sessions,	R.	44,009	24,068	8,535	p 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA.																
1	*Hy. H. Bingham,	R.	33,632	20,327	6,824	p 11	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	n. v.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
2	*Charles O'Neill,	R.	30,348	18,336	6,384	p 11	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
3	*Sam'l J. Randall,	D.	21,397	12,340	3,285	p 8	n. v.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
4	*Wm. D. Kelley,	R.	43,332	27,421	11,604	p 14	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	Y.	—	Y	—	—
5	*Alfred C. Harmer,	R.	26,672	26,618	26,564m	p 50	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	—	—	—	—
6	*Jas. B. Everhart,	R.	30,758	18,593	7,042	p 12	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	—	—	—	—
7	*I. Newton Evans,	R.	34,477	18,048	1,623	p 23½	—	—	N.	Y.	n. v.	N.	P.	+	+	+
8	*D. Ermentrout,	D.	25,982	16,577	7,172m	p 14	N.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	—	—	—	—
9	John A. Hiestand,	R.	29,971	19,649	9,755	p 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
10	Wm. H. Sowden,	D.	35,155	20,797	6,448	p 9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
11	*John B. Storm,	D.	32,171	19,394	6,772	p 11	—	—	N.	Y.	n. v.	—	P.	Y	+	+
12	Jos. A. Scranton,	R.	33,198	17,016	1,837	p 3	n. v.	Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	*C. N. Brumm, Gr.	R.	24,264	12,587	910m	p 2	n. v.	N.	n. v.	Y.	n. v.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
14	Franklin Bound,	R.	36,046	20,767	5,511	p 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	*Francis C. Bunnell,	R.	31,558	17,006	4,027	p 6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	+
16	*Wm. W. Brown,	R.	36,427	19,400	2,960	p 4½	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	P.	Y	+	N
17	*J. M. Campbell,	R.	36,075	19,579	3,574	p 5	N.	N.	n. v.	Y.	Y.	N.	—	—	—	—
18	*Louis E. Atkinson,	R.	33,646	18,367	3,090	p 5	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	—	—	—	—
19	Vacancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	*Andrew G. Curtin,	D.	34,365	17,656	1,237	p 2	n. v.	n. v.	N.	Y.	n. v.	N.	—	—	—	—
21	*Charles E. Boyle,	D.	36,957	19,506	2,500	p 3½	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	n. v.	—	—	—	—
22	James S. Negley,	R.	35,542	20,136	5,023	p 7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	+	+	+
23	*Thomas M. Bayne,	R.	24,444	15,854	7,781	p 16	N.	N.	n. v.	Y.	Y.	N.	P.	+	N	N
24	Oscar L. Jackson,	R.	28,894	16,436	4,898	p 8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
25	Alex. C. White,	R.	31,651	16,714	1,785	p 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
26	George W. Fleeher,	R.	36,896	17,290	1,616	p 2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—	—	—
27	William L. Scott,	D.	32,549	16,002	662	p 1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	N
	E. S. Osborne,	R.	(At large)	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	N

* Member previous Congress.

† See "Congressional Opinions."

District.	NAME.	Party.	Vote of District.	Congressman's vote.	Majority or plurality.	Balance of power, p. c.	VOTES.						Tie position.	ANSWERS.		
							A	B	C	D	E	F		1	2	3
NEW JERSEY.																
1	George Hires,	R.	39,476	19,745	1,742 p	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.		+	
2	James Buchanan,	R.	37,166	19,144	2,291 p	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.		+	
3	Robert S. Green,	D.	38,589	19,604	1,848 p	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
4	James W. Fildcock,	D.	29,697	15,225	2,253 p	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	*Wm. W. Phelps,	R.	33,612	17,367	2,241 p	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	Y.	P.		+	
6	Herman Lehibach,	R.	42,825	21,162	344 p	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7	*William McAdoo,	D.	38,769	21,985	5,331 p	7	—	—	N.	Y.	n.v.	n.v.	—			
DELAWARE.																
	*Charles B. Lore,	D.	30,065	17,054	4,076 p	7	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.	—			
MARYLAND.																
1	*Chas. H. Gibson,	D.	31,367	16,726	2,085 m	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
2	Frank T. Shaw,	D.	30,277	16,274	2,271 m	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
3	William H. Cole,	D.	27,353	16,032	5,276 p	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
4	*John V. L. Findlay,	D.	30,698	15,726	1,402 p	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	n.v.	—	Y	Y	Y
5	Barnes Compton,	D.	30,253	15,612	971 m	2	n.v.	n.v.	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
6	*L. E. McComas,	R.	34,382	17,095	1,616 p	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	+	Y		
OHIO.																
1	Benj. Butterworth,	R.	34,417	17,929	1,609 p	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Y.	Y.	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	Y	+
2	Charles E. Brown,	R.	37,352	19,718	2,205 p	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	Y	+
3	*Jas. E. Campbell,	D.	32,605	16,398	412 p	34	—	—	n.v.	n.v.	Y.	N.	—	—		
4	Chas. M. Anderson,	D.	42,149	21,087	301 p	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+		
5	*Benj. Le Fevre,	D.	39,079	21,968	5,116 p	7	n.v.	N.	Y.	Y.	Y.	Y.	—	—		
6	*William D. Hill,	D.	38,243	20,684	3,530 p	5	—	—	n.v.	N.	Y.	n.v.	R.	N	Y	Y
7	*George E. Seney,	D.	37,822	20,615	4,066 p	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	Y.	Y.	n.v.	N.	—	—		
8	John Little,	R.	39,372	23,019	7,638 p	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	N	+	+
9	William C. Cooper,	R.	36,024	18,415	1,781 p	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—		
10	Jacob Romeis,	R.	35,183	17,605	239 p	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—		
11	Wm. W. Ellsberry,	D.	30,093	15,251	410 p	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12	A. C. Thompson,	R.	29,319	15,782	2,398 p	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	—		
13	Jos. H. Outhwaite,	D.	42,506	23,475	4,868 p	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14	C. H. Grosvenor,	R.	30,365	17,008	5,727 p	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	*Beriah Wilkins,	D.	38,332	20,717	3,290 p	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	n.v.	Y.	Y.	N.	+	N	+	+
16	*Geo. W. Geddes,	D.	37,023	18,528	693 p	1	N.	N.	Y.	Y.	n.v.	N.	—	—		
17	*A. J. Warner,	D.	38,431	19,173	226 p	14	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	+	Y		
18	Isaac H. Taylor,	R.	39,861	22,459	6,150 p	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19	*Ezra B. Taylor,	R.	40,583	27,039	13,986 p	18	Y.	N.	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	P.	Y	+	+
20	*Wm. McKinley, Jr.	R.	43,972	22,672	2,029 p	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Y.	N.	N.	Y.	Y.	n.v.	—	—		
21	*Martin A. Foran,	D.	37,280	19,154	1,270 p	2	—	—	N.	Y.	n.v.	N.	—	—		
INDIANA.																
1	*John J. Kleiner,	D.	38,710	19,930	1,437 p	2	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
2	*Thomas R. Cobb,	D.	33,960	18,832	3,704 p	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
3	Jonas G. Howard,	D.	34,728	19,550	4,533 p	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	*Wm. S. Holman,	D.	32,795	17,233	1,709 p	3	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	—		
5	*C. C. Matson,	D.	35,004	17,951	1,369 p	2	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.	—	Y	+	+
6	*Thos. N. Browne,	R.	36,187	22,115	8,490 p	12	Y.	Y.	n.v.	Y.	Y.	N.	P.	Y	Y	Y
7	William D. Bynum,	D.	39,695	20,240	1,245 p	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
8	James T. Johnson,	R.	40,369	20,185	150 p	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	Y	Y
9	*Thomas B. Ward,	D.	38,749	19,341	613 p	1	—	—	Y.	N.	n.v.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
10	William D. Owen,	R.	38,516	19,262	481 p	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	+
11	*Geo. W. Steele,	R.	46,528	22,679	54 p	14	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	n.v.	N.	P.	Y	+	+
12	*Robert Lowry,	D.	37,138	19,507	2,550 p	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	n.v.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
13	George Ford,	D.	39,763	20,971	2,179 p	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+		
ILLINOIS.																
1	*R. W. Dunham,	R.	35,689	20,245	5,500 p	8	—	—	N.	Y.	n.v.	N.	—	—		
2	Frank Lawler,	D.	25,529	13,954	2,402 p	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	
3	James H. Ward,	D.	38,136	15,601	4,795 p	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	
4	*Geo. E. Adams,	R.	34,091	18,333	3,042 p	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	N.	Y.	N.	Y.	—	—		
5	*Reuben Ellwood,	R.	29,951	20,500	11,476 p	20	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	—	—		

* Member previous Congress.

† See "Congressional Opinions."

District.	NAME.	Party.	Vote of District.	Congressman's vote.	Majority or plurality.	Balance of power, p. c.	VOTES.						Tie position.	ANSWERS.		
							A	B	C	D	E	F		1	2	3
ILLINOIS—Contd.																
6	*Robert R. Hitt,	R.	29,096	18,048	7,157 p	13	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	Y.				
7	*T. J. Henderson,	R.	36,903	15,498	4,818 p	9	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	+	Y	+	+
8	Ralph Plum,	R.	36,147	18,711	2,758 p	4			—	—	—	—	P.	+	Y	Y
9	*Lewis E. Payson,	R.	30,823	16,481	2,765 p	4½	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	+	Y	Y	Y
10	*N.E. Worthington,	D.	33,424	16,758	176 p	1½	—	—	Y.	N.	n.v.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
11	*Wm. H. Neece,	D.	36,533	18,291	427 p	3¼	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
12	*James M. Riggs,	D.	38,294	22,045	6,868 p	9	—	—	Y.	n.v.	N.	N.	+	Y	Y	Y
13	*Wm. M. Springer,	D.	39,154	20,808	3,837 p	5	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
14	*J. H. Rowell,	R.	35,134	18,052	2,379 p	3½	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	n.v.				
15	*Jos. G. Cannon,	R.	35,561	17,884	547 p	1	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	R.			+
16	S. Z. Landes,	D.	34,075	17,109	318 p	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.			+
17	John R. Eden,	D.	34,250	20,402	7,036 p	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.			Y
18	*Wm. R. Morrison,	D.	32,162	17,728	2,592 p	4	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	Y.				
19	*R. W. Townshend,	D.	32,176	18,296	4,683 p	7½	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	n.v.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
20	*John R. Thomas,	R.	34,229	17,891	2,093 p	3½	Y.	Y.	n.v.	Y.	n.v.	N.				
MICHIGAN.																
1	*Wm. C. Maybury,	D.	38,827	21,673	6,124 p	8	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.	R.	Y	Y	Y
2	*N. B. Eldredge,	D.	37,785	17,710	54 p	¾	—	—	Y.	N.	Y.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
3	James O'Donald,	R.	42,184	20,438	1,228 p	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—				
4	Julius C. Burrows,	R.	38,019	18,564	352 p	½	Y.	Y.	—	—	—	—	P.			
5	Chas. C. Comstock,	D.	42,909	20,406	356 p	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			+
6	*Edwin B. Winans,	D.	40,681	19,857	1,480 p	2	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
7	*Ezra C. Carlton,	D.	28,978	14,535	2,219 p	4	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
8	T. T. Tarsney,	D.	38,427	19,446	1,622 p	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
9	*B. M. Cutcheon,	R.	36,901	18,963	2,756 p	4	—	—	Y.	Y.	Y.	n.v.	P.	Y	+	+
10	Spencer O. Fisher,	D.	29,304	15,366	2,288 p	4	—	—	—	—	—	—				
11	Seth C. Moffat,	R.	25,512	16,467	7,475 p	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			
WISCONSIN.																
1	Lucien B. Caswell,	R.	34,336	19,284	4,694 p	7½	Y.	Y.	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	+	+
2	Edward S. Bragg,	D.	30,429	16,865	4,222 p	7	n.v.	N.	—	—	—	—	R.	+	Y	Y
3	Robert Lafollette,	R.	36,271	17,433	491 p	¾	—	—	—	—	—	—				
4	I. W. Van Schaick,	R.	34,273	16,783	816 p	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			
5	*Joseph Rankin,	D.	30,129	17,851	6,241 p	11	—	—	n.v.	N.	N.	Y.				
6	*Richard Guenther,	R.	32,908	16,425	1,228 p	2	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	+	Y	N	Y
7	Ormsby B. Thomas,	R.	35,035	18,437	2,991 p	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	+			
8	*William T. Price,	R.	40,656	24,460	8,277 p	11	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.	P.	Y		
9	*Isaac Stephenson,	R.	43,760	23,414	3,529 p	4½	—	—	n.v.	Y.	Y.	N.				
MINNESOTA.																
1	*Milo White,	R.	31,159	16,604	2,643 p	4½	—	—	n.v.	N.	N.	N.				
2	*Jas. B. Wakefield,	R.	32,531	20,813	10,174 p	16	—	—	Y.	N.	Y.	N.				
3	*Horace B. Strait,	R.	32,062	16,456	1,418 p	2¼	Y.	Y.	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
4	John B. Gillilan,	R.	54,404	28,930	4,434 p	4¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			+
5	*Canute Nelson,	R.	38,785	25,609	12,433 p	16½	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
IOWA.																
1	Benton J. Hall,	D.	32,895	16,661	73 m	¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
2	*J. H. Murphy,	D.	34,991	19,730	4,489 m	7	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
3	*D. B. Henderson,	R.	31,536	16,431	1,366 m	2¾	—	—	N.	Y.	N.	n.v.				
4	William E. Fuller,	R.	29,934	15,082	230 m	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			+
5	Benj. T. Frederick,	D.	33,220	16,679	138 m	¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			+
6	James B. Weaver,	G.	33,201	16,684	67 m	¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.			+
7	Edwin H. Conger,	R.	35,198	19,274	3,350 m	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			+
8	*Wm. P. Hepburn,	R.	33,618	17,671	2,377 m	4	Y.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.	N.				
9	Joseph Lyman,	R.	37,580	19,071	562 m	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			
10	*A. J. Holmes,	R.	32,445	20,328	8,211 m	13	—	—	N.	Y.	Y.	N.				
11	*Isaac S. Struble,	R.	41,170	24,063	6,956 m	8½	—	—	N.	Y.	N.	n.v.	P.	Y		

* Member previous Congress.

† See "Congressional Opinions."

[illegible]

* Member previous Congress.

† See "Congressional Opinions."

District.	NAME.	Party.	Vote of District.	Congressman's vote.	Majority or plurality.	Balance of power, p. c.	VOTES.						Tie position.	ANSWERS.		
							A	B	C	D	E	F		1	2	3
NORTH CAROLINA.																
1	*Thos. G. Skinner,	D.	30,474	16,381	2,288 <i>m</i>	4	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
2	*James E. O'Hara,	R.	38,008	22,309	6,610 <i>m</i>	9	—	—	N.	Y.	n.v.	Y.	Y			
3	*W. J. Greene,	D.	29,037	16,785	4,533 <i>m</i>	8	—	—	Y.	N.	n.v.	n.v.				
4	*William R. Cox,	D.	32,378	18,930	5,482 <i>m</i>	9	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
5	*James W. Reid,	D.	27,569	15,047	2,525 <i>m</i>	5	—	—	—	—	—	—				
6	*Riden T. Bennett,	D.	33,354	19,344	5,234 <i>m</i>	8	—	—	Y.	n.v.	n.v.	n.v.				†
7	John S. Henderson,	D.	25,113	14,262	3,411 <i>m</i>	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.			
8	Wm. H. H. Cowles,	D.	19,458	11,422	3,286 <i>m</i>	9	—	—	—	—	—	—				
9	Thos. G. Johnston,	D.	24,490	13,024	1,558 <i>m</i>	3½	—	—	—	—	—	—				
SOUTH CAROLINA.																
1	*Samuel Dibble,	D.	11,720	88,612	5,504 <i>m</i>	24	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.				
2	*Geo. T. Tillman,	D.	13,525	11,419	9,213 <i>p</i>	35	n.v.	n.v.	Y.	N.	Y.	Y.				
3	*D. Wyatt Aiken,	D.	11,613	10,855	10,097 <i>p</i>	44	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	Y.	R.	Y	Y	Y
4	William H. Perry,	D.	18,089	13,008	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
5	*John J. Hemphill,	D.	13,231	9,861	6,491 <i>p</i>	25	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
6	*Geo. W. Dargan,	D.	14,273	10,465	6,657 <i>p</i>	24	—	—	n.v.	N.	N.	Y.	R.	Y	Y	Y
7	*Robert Smalls,	R.	12,238	8,081	3,501 <i>p</i>	14	—	—	n.v.	Y.	Y.	N.		Y		†
FLORIDA.																
1	*R. H. M. Davidson,	D.	26,518	14,619	2,720 <i>p</i>	5½	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	n.v.	n.v.				
2	Chas. Dougherty,	D.	33,324	17,248	1,391 <i>p</i>	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			†
GEORGIA.																
1	Thos. M. Norwood,	D.	16,869	10,857	4,845 <i>m</i>	15	—	—	—	—	—	—				
2	*Henry G. Turner,	D.	7,828	7,828	—	50	n.v.	n.v.	n.v.	n.v.	n.v.	n.v.				
3	*Chas. F. Crisp,	D.	14,325	9,963	5,695 <i>m</i>	20	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
4	Henry R. Harris,	D.	20,237	10,608	5,135 <i>p</i>	13	—	—	—	—	—	—				
5	*N. J. Hammond,	D.	14,138	9,008	3,878 <i>m</i>	14	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
6	*James H. Blount,	D.	7,922	7,922	—	50	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	Y.				
7	*I. C. Clements,	D.	14,766	10,496	7,079 <i>p</i>	24	n.v.	N.	n.v.	N.	n.v.	N.				
8	*Seaborn Reese,	D.	11,084	7,834	4,584 <i>m</i>	26	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
9	*Allan D. Candler,	D.	8,877	8,829	8,781 <i>m</i>	50	—	—	Y.	N.	n.v.	n.v.	N			†
10	George T. Barnes,	D.	10,630	9,166	7,889 <i>p</i>	38	—	—	—	—	—	—				
KENTUCKY.																
1	William J. Stone,	D.	25,141	10,503	3,063 <i>p</i>	6¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y		†
2	Polk Laffoon,	D.	21,968	12,472	2,987 <i>p</i>	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
3	*John E. Halsell,	D.	23,219	12,633	2,447 <i>m</i>	6	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
4	*T. A. Robertson,	D.	12,399	12,153	—	50	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.			†
5	*Albert S. Willis,	D.	20,596	12,152	3,779 <i>p</i>	9½	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
6	*John G. Carlisle,	D.	25,180	15,261	5,932 <i>p</i>	12	n.v.	N.	n.v.	n.v.	n.v.	n.v.				
7	W. C. P. Breckinridge,	D.	17,421	16,239	15,066 <i>m</i>	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y		†
8	Jas. B. McCreary,	D.	27,708	14,924	2,146 <i>m</i>	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y		†
9	W. H. Wadsworth,	R.	32,276	16,189	102 <i>m</i>	¾	—	—	—	—	—	—				
10	W. P. Taulbee,	D.	26,574	14,266	1,958 <i>m</i>	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
11	*Frank Wolford,	D.	20,680	10,748	816 <i>m</i>	2	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	Y.				
TENNESSEE.																
1	*A. H. Pettibone,	R.	28,468	15,487	2,506 <i>m</i>	5	Y.	Y.	n.v.	Y.	n.v.	n.v.	P.	Y	†	†
2	*Leonidas C. Houk,	R.	28,337	19,357	10,382 <i>m</i>	19	n.v.	Y.	n.v.	Y.	Y.	n.v.	†	Y		
3	John R. Neal,	D.	28,510	14,289	68 <i>m</i>	¾	—	—	—	—	—	—				
4	*Benton McMillin,	D.	14,528	12,756	10,985 <i>m</i>	38	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.				
5	J. D. Richardson,	D.	22,727	13,285	6,141 <i>p</i>	14	—	—	—	—	—	—				
6	*Andr. J. Caldwell,	D.	28,997	16,873	4,749 <i>p</i>	8½	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.				
7	*John G. Ballantine,	D.	21,849	12,157	2,475 <i>m</i>	6	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
8	*John M. Taylor,	D.	24,310	12,781	1,252 <i>p</i>	3	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
9	Presley T. Glass,	D.	24,500	13,481	2,462 <i>m</i>	5¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
10	Zachariah Taylor,	R.	27,984	14,271	558 <i>p</i>	1¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.	Y	N	N

* Member previous Congress.

† See "Congressional Opinions."

District.	NAME.	Party.	Vote of District.	Congressman's vote.	Majority or plurality.	Balance of power, p. c.	VOTES.						Tariff position.	ANSWERS.		
							A	B	C	D	E	F		1	2	3
ALABAMA.																
1	*James T. Jones,	D.	15,274	8,871	2,468m	9	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	Y.	R.	Y	Y	Y
2	*Hilary A. Herbert,	D.	20,322	11,331	2,340m	6½	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	Y.	R.	Y	N	Y
3	*William C. Oates,	D.	15,314	10,965	6,616m	22	n.v.	n.v.	Y.	N.	n.v.	n.v.	R.	Y	N	Y
4	A. C. Davidson,	D.	22,376	14,225	7,431 p	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.			
5	Thomas W. Sadler,	D.	10,993	10,775	10,557m	49	—	—	—	—	—	—				
6	John M. Martin,	D.	10,207	10,132	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—				
7	*Wm. H. Forney,	D.	22,404	14,187	5,970m	14	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.				
8	Joseph Wheeler,	D.	24,471	12,912	1,353m	3	n.v.	N.	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI.																
1	John M. Allan,	D.	14,519	11,862	9,205m	32	—	—	—	—	—	—				
2	James B. Morgan,	D.	24,279	13,963	3,955 p	89½	—	—	—	—	—	—				
3	Thos. C. Catchings,	D.	14,144	9,837	5,530 p	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	†			
4	Fred. G. Barry,	D.	18,923	13,200	7,477 p	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.	Y	†	
5	*Otho R. Singleton,	D.	15,609	11,934	8,269m	27	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	n.v.	Y.				
6	*H. S. Van Eaton,	D.	16,760	10,190	3,620m	19	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
7	*E. Barksdale,	D.	16,421	10,946	5,461m	17	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS.																
1	*Poindexter Dunn,	D.	23,397	14,836	5,680m	13	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
2	*C. R. Breckinridge,	D.	26,021	14,692	2,463m	5	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.				
3	Vacancy.						—	—	—	—	—	—				
4	*John H. Rogers,	D.	27,580	16,256	4,932m	9	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	†	†
5	*Samuel W. Peel,	D.	16,621	11,514	6,407m	20	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
LOUISIANA.																
1	Louis St. Martin,	D.	13,504	5,685	1,227 p	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.		†	
2	Michael Hahn,	R.	13,549	7,446	1,343 p	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.		†	
3	Edward J. Gay,	D.	22,905	15,302	699 p	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.			
4	*N. C. Blanchard,	D.	13,735	12,269	10,892 p	40	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	n.v.	n.v.	R.	Y	Y	Y
5	*J. Floyd King,	D.	19,797	11,692	6,179 p	16	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
6	Alfred B. Irion,	D.	16,159	9,927	3,730 p	12	—	—	—	—	—	—				
TEXAS.																
1	*Charles Stewart,	D.	24,160	24,145	24,130m	50	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	n.v.				
2	*John H. Reagan,	D.	25,116	16,840	8,564m	18	n.v.	P.	n.v.	N.	N.	n.v.	R.	Y	†	†
3	*James H. Jones,	D.	24,182	23,504	22,975m	48	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
4	*D. B. Culbertson,	D.	23,165	23,165	—	50	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
5	*J. W. Throckmorton,	D.	28,793	28,462	28,131m	50	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
6	*Olin Wellborn,	D.	32,525	27,804	23,083m	36	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.				
7	William H. Crain,	D.	26,141	8,642	2,565 p	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.			
8	*James F. Miller,	D.	25,616	17,143	8,670m	17	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	†	Y	Y
9	*Roger Q. Mills,	D.	31,382	22,333	13,284m	22	n.v.	N.	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y	Y	Y
10	Joseph D. Sayres,	D.	33,776	21,523	9,270m	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	R.			
11	*S. W. T. Lanham,	D.	29,922	29,738	29,554m	50	—	—	Y.	N.	N.	N.	R.	Y		

* Member previous Congress.

† See "Congressional Opinions."

CONGRESSIONAL OPINIONS

THE following are the replies of members of the House to questions in circular letters sent by the Secretary of the American Free-trade League, as follows:

The "Free-traders" are seeking certain steps of revenue reform in the belief that such measures would be more of a protection to American industry than the present system, and that the returns to the American workman for his labor would be greater under a system of lower duties and less restriction. Without reference, therefore, to the general questions of "Free Trade" and of "Protection," so-called, we take the liberty of asking the following questions, and should be glad if it should be your pleasure to answer them:

1. Do you favor such revision of the rules of Congress as will enable public business to be done more freely?

2. Do you favor the freeing of crude manufacturing materials from duty, with a view to giving American manufacturers the world's market, and so increasing the demand for American labor?

3. Do you favor a reduction of duties on manufactured articles, equivalent at least to the reduction on their materials, so that the consumer may obtain them at a lower price?

Should you be willing to state your general position as in favor of "Protection" or in favor of "Revenue Reform," please do so.

These questions, as is objected by some protectionists, were drawn to show that the aim of revenue reformers is much the same as the professed aim of the protectionists, *i.e.*, to increase American trade and better American wages.

A circular letter had also been sent to new Congressmen by *The American Machinist*, the replies to which were printed in its issue of Feb. 21, 1885.

1st. Do you favor a protective tariff?

2d. Do you favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff?

Each member of the majority party was asked this additional question:

3d. Which do you most favor, the Randall or the Morrison view of the tariff?

The Washington bureau of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *N. Y. Star*, etc., also sent a circular letter of inquiry, containing, among others, the following questions, the replies to which were printed in the *Courier-Journal* of Nov. 11, 1885:

First—Would you favor an amendment to the rules of the House providing that the general appropriation bills, except the legislative, sundry civil and deficiency bills, shall be prepared and controlled hereafter by the appropriate standing committees on the several branches of the public service?

Third—To what extent, in your opinion, would a revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws be desirable at the next session?"

These answers, in many cases, supplement the answers to the League circular, and are in those instances given below.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HAYNES, MARTIN A., First District, N. H. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "No tinkering.")

GALLINGER, J. H., Second District, N. H.—"Protectionist." 1. "Decidedly so." 2. "No." 3. "No." Remarks: "I answer 'No' to questions 2 and 3 because with my present light I cannot do otherwise. I am, however, open to conviction, and am endeavoring to acquaint myself fully with the arguments on both sides of the question. While differing vitally from the views held by the American Free-trade League on the question of the tariff, I am nevertheless, as expressed in a former communication, desirous of giving the matter an *honest* investigation. I have read with pleasure 'The Primer of Tariff Reform,' and will be pleased to receive such other literature as you may care to send." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "In my judgment American industries and American labor should be encouraged and protected, and such sensible tariff legislation as will tend to secure that result will meet my approval. At the same time I am of opinion that the existing surplus is somewhat larger than is necessary, and that the present tariff might safely be revised (not horizontally), to the end that necessities like sugar, and other articles of this class, might be admitted to this country either free of duty or upon the payment of a tax much less than is now exacted. The burden of taxation should largely fall upon luxuries, while articles of necessity should be made to contribute comparatively little toward the support of the government.")

VERMONT.

STEWART, JOHN W., First District, Vt.—"Protectionist." 1. "Yes." 2. "Question too broad for categorical reply." 3. "Yes." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "Should let it alone.")

GROUT, WM. W., Second District, Vt.—"Protectionist." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes.") (To *Amer. Machinist*: "Am in favor of a protective tariff. Do not believe in general reduction, but presume tariff might profitably be modified upon some articles.")

MASSACHUSETTS.

LONG, JOHN D., Second District, Mass.—1. "Yes." Remarks: "I do not think your second and third questions are well put. The answer of the extremist protectionist and the extremist free-trader would be the same, viz., that first that system of revenue should, of course, be favored which most opens the markets to American manufactures and best compensates American labor. Your very questions are in other words, what is the best protection to American manufactures and American labor, and, second, that the tariff on the manufactured articles and on the materials entering into it should be so imposed as not to sacrifice one to the other. The terms protection and free trade, like most terms, are misleading. Under the term free trade, for instance, England furnishes in fact an example of the most gigantic protection, taxing a part of her people to a vast extent in order to pay subsidies to her steamships, to build railroads in India, and to encourage her manufactures at the expense of the rest of her interests. Her times are much harder than ours. With us it is a simple business question, a question of *adjustment* of our tariff. The revenue we must have to pay our expenses. All agree that the best and easiest way is to get that revenue from customs duties. The only question for the Legislature is generally how to adjust those duties so as best to aid American interests and least burden the American people, and specifically how to correct existing inequalities."

RANNEY, A. A., Third District, Mass.—“I have no time now to give my views in matters of tariff, and expect to be called upon to act in Congress, and I prefer to wait until the subjects are presented and come up for official action. The inquiries coming as they do from outside parties and not from constituents, I regard the propriety of the answers as different from what I otherwise should.”

COLLINS, PATRICK A., Fourth District, Mass.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “By all means, if any such effect can be produced.” 3. “I favor a general reduction, and the raising of only such amount of revenue as we need to honestly carry on the government.”

LOVERING, HENRY B., Sixth District, Mass.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “Yes.” 3. “Ultimately, yes.”

ALLEN, CHAS. H., Eighth District, Mass.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am most heartily in favor of a protective tariff.”)

ELY, FREDERICK D., Ninth District, Mass.—“Protectionist.” 1. “Yes.” Remarks: “I am unable to answer briefly questions 2 and 3, and my time is too fully occupied to state my views at length. Practically question 3 appears to be a repetition of question 2. Each assumes a result which in my judgment would not follow an affirmative answer. Both imply that the rate of duties on manufactured articles can be fixed in obedience to a general principle. Such an idea is in my judgment incorrect.” (To *American Machinist*: “I do not favor a general reduction of the present tariff.”)

RICE, WM. W., Tenth District, Mass.—“Protectionist.” 1. “I do.” 2. “That depends upon what you mean by crude manufacturing materials. I am opposed to the introduction into the American market of the products of foreign labor which could be produced reasonably by American labor.” 3. “Not in all cases; in many cases prices are not affected by the duties.” Remarks: “It is impossible to answer so briefly questions drawn as those above. I suppose the object is to ascertain the general views of members of Congress. You may count upon me to vote every time in such a way as my judgment dictates will promote American rather than foreign interests. This, in my judgment, will best be done, first, by keeping the American market for the American producer; second, by accepting for our surplus products so much of the foreign markets as we can get by superior advantages and enterprise.” (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. “I favor a radical revision of the internal revenue laws, making great, perhaps total, reductions. While I should favor changes in our tariff laws—reducing some duties and raising others, always with a view to the protection of our industries—I consider it questionable whether an attempt to do it this winter, with the results that might be attained, and the danger of unsettling confidence now slowly returning, would not be fraught with more injury than good.”)

CONNECTICUT.

BUCK, JOHN R., First District, Conn.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “I have always been in favor of a protective tariff. Future modifications should be made in reference to the necessities of our various industries and of the government. It would, doubtless, be for the interest of the people that some of the articles now included in the tariff schedule should have less duty imposed on them, while others should bear a higher duty. I think that in making up the different tariff schedules each industry should be separately considered and its particular necessities carefully weighed.”)

MITCHELL, CHAS. L., Second District, Conn.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “Yes.” (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. “Yes.” 3. “Thorough revision of the tariff laws.”)

RHODE ISLAND.

PIERCE, WM. A., Second District, R. I.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “In answer to your first question, ‘Do you favor a protective tariff?’ I reply most decidedly that I do. To your second inquiry, ‘Do you favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff?’ in answer say: If the revenues from the present tariff are likely to be in excess of the prudent and economical needs of the Government, it should be reduced in a manner and upon such imports as would in no way injuriously affect the industries of the country or disturb the home market, which should always be vouchsafed to our own people. Home competition, as history has shown, will so regulate prices that they will be kept within a reasonable margin of profits. No legislation should ever be inaugurated that will disturb the legitimate business interests of the country, nor any changes accepted unless with a view to improve the condition of the entire people. The theory of our Government is that it should be supported by duties collected on imports, and that the tariff should so vary and discriminate from time to time as to protect our industries, secure the home market, and at the same time ease the people from taxation to the greatest extent possible.”)

NEW YORK.

BELMONT, PERRY, First District, N. Y.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “Yes.” 3. “Yes.” (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. “A fair and equitable revision of the tariff to a revenue basis.”)

CAMPBELL, FELIX, Second District, N. Y. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. “Yes.” 3. “For the present, let it alone until the business of the country is in a more prosperous condition.”)

JAMES, DARWIN R., Third District, N. Y. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. “Yes.” 3. “I think that it is desirable to revise the tariff and revenue laws to the end that there be a further reduction in income, but as the tariff of 1883 made more of a reduction than was at first supposed, it may not be so important, but the tariff laws should be revised to prevent frauds and undervaluations, to correct errors, and to reduce when desirable. I know of certain merchandise which is over-protected, and which is so badly undervalued when sent here by the foreign manufacturers to be sold, that it is a scandal on our officials and a great injury to the American manufacturer whom we seek to protect and build up.”)

MAHONEY, PETER P., Fourth District, N. Y.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am for a protective tariff such as will protect American labor and industries.”)

ADAMS, JOHN J., Seventh District, N. Y.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “I most certainly do. It is almost impossible to transact any business as the rules now stand.” 2. “Yes.” 3. “I will vote with my party on this question.”

PULITZER, JOSEPH, Ninth District, N. Y.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “Inasmuch as any views I may care to express on such subjects as you mention are printed *daily* in the *World*, I do not care to avail myself of your kind offer.”) [Mr. Pulitzer is a protectionist, and advocates a protective tariff in his Democratic paper—the *New York World*.]

MERRIMAN, TRUMAN A., Eleventh District, N. Y.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “I declare myself in favor of a protective tariff. I believe that every patriotic American should at all times be ready to vote for protection to American industry and to American labor. I am opposed to a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff, although I believe that the tariff needs some revision. I agree with Mr. Randall’s views on the

tariff, and am decidedly opposed to Mr. Morrison's ideas on that subject.")

DOWDNEY, ABRAHAM, Twelfth District, N. Y.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am more inclined to the Randall view of the tariff. I am in favor of a reduction—such a reduction as will benefit American labor and industries.")

VIELE, EGBERT L., Thirteenth District, N. Y.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I believe that there is a necessity for a careful revision of the tariff, but I am not in favor of any measures that would injure or disturb the existing industries of the country.")

BEACH, LEWIS, Fifteenth District, N. Y.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes."

LINDSLEY, JAS. G., Seventeenth District, N. Y.—"Protectionist and opposed to any legislation on the subject at the present time." Remarks: "The best thing for the trade of the country is for you importers and doctrinaires to subside." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "I am unalterably opposed to any tariff legislation by the Forty-ninth Congress, unless it be to correct some palpable wrong or error. The business of the country has already suffered enough by tariff agitation, and the time of Congress can be more profitably employed in other more necessary legislation. Should there be an excess of public funds, I am in favor of reducing or discontinuing the internal revenue.")

BURLEIGH, HENRY G., Eighteenth District, N. Y.—1. "Yes." 2. "Yes, in the main." Remarks: "I am a protectionist. Would be in favor of some modification of the existing tariff. Perhaps would be well to have free lumber, free coal, and free ore."

SWINBURNE, JOHN, Nineteenth District, N. Y.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I recognize the industries of America as acting as the organs of the human system. When one is affected the others feel the result, and hence I am decidedly in favor of protecting every branch of industry carried on in this country. As we are not a nation of shopkeepers or capitalists, our future greatness and the happiness of our people depend on the fostering care by the government of labor, the great lever that has achieved the greatness we now enjoy. I am opposed to any scheme that would disarrange the industries of America, or cripple investments in that line. . . . Therefore I must necessarily be in favor of a protective tariff high enough to protect, and opposed to any reduction that would invite an injurious competition with our manufacturers and operatives.") (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "Because of the depressed condition of manufacturing on account of the uncertainty as to what course Congress will pursue, I believe it will be the part of wisdom to make but few if any changes or modifications of the tariff or internal revenue laws at the next session of Congress, or, at least, until the administration has declared definitely its position on the tariff question. With the facts before me, I am constrained to believe that foreign purchasers of American goods are under the impression that, under the present administration, a revision of the tariff is to take place, and hence are not purchasing, expecting to have the duties on their manufactured goods taken off, or so modified as to enable them to more than balance their account by cheaper produced articles of merchandise in exchange for purchases here. I would certainly oppose any measure tending to even a moderate reduction of the duties on any article imported which enters into competition with American manufacturers. Protection, as I understand it, does not mean absolute prohibition in trade, and hence I believe in protection to the very extreme point where unjust foreign competition might enter.")

WEST, GEORGE, Twentieth District, N. Y.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am for protection to home industries—all the protection necessary to secure the manufacturing of the goods in this country. I am not in favor of protecting raw materials where they do not come in conflict with anything produced in this country.")

PARKER, A. X., Twenty-second District, N. Y.—"Republican, acting upon my judgment and the opinions of my constituents." 1. "Yes." Remarks: "As to the 2d and 3d questions, I prefer to leave the answer to my record." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "The tariff should, for the present, remain substantially as it now is. Doubtless the duties upon a few items can be changed with benefit to the country, if the majority will permit these items to be acted upon by themselves.")

HISCOCK, FRANK, Twenty-fifth District, N. Y. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "As to a revision of the tariff this winter, I would not make any general revision. As to some few articles, I would increase the duty. I favor some legislation which would facilitate the collection of the duties, but not looking in any way to a reduction or involving that. I have about reached this point in reference to the tariff—that the manufacturing industries and laborers engaged therein want all the market the whole United States affords, and I am in favor of their having it.")

DAVENPORT, IRA, Twenty-ninth District, N. Y.—"Protectionist." 1. "Yes." Remarks: "Questions 2 and 3 I cannot answer with a conclusive Yes or No. While a protectionist, I do not look upon the arguments of either protectionists or free-traders as the end of the law. But decidedly I am a protectionist in the usual acceptance of the term."

BAKER, CHARLES S., Thirtieth District, N. Y.—"Protectionist." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes, so far as the demand for and remuneration of American labor may be thereby increased and in no manner discriminated against." 3. "I favor the encouragement of American industries by every proper method, legislative or otherwise." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I was elected upon Republican grounds, and because of my protection proclivities. It seems to me unwise to do much tinkering of the tariff now.")

SAWYER, JOHN G., Thirty-first District, N. Y.—"Protectionist within a reasonable degree." 1. "I am." 2. "I do so far as can be done and protect the rights and interests of our own citizens." 3. "While I am in favor of such legislation as will enable the consumer to obtain manufactured articles at a lower price, still I cannot answer the question affirmatively." Remarks: "With reference to the third question, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of tariff legislation, as it is now, to be able now to give any opinion upon the effect or propriety of the reduction therein referred to. While I may be classed with those professing to be protectionists, still there are many questions connected with the general question of protection as to which I have not sufficient information to form an intelligent opinion, and I am therefore happy to receive information and suggestions from any and all persons. I have not the right to assume that I have fully mastered all the questions of the day, or that I can alone exhaust the great variety of questions constantly arising and connected with our financial situation. For that reason I am glad to receive any suggestions or information from the offices of your League, and for that reason should be pleased to receive any of the literature published by you. I am surprised that any one should feel differently." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "In providing for the expenses of the Government the duties should be so adjusted as to furnish protection to our own manufacturers and producers, and in our present situation it is inexpedient to materially reduce the amount so raised.")

FARQUHAR, JOHN M., Thirty-second District, N. Y.—“Protectionist.”

Remarks: “The district I represent comprises twelve wards of the city of Buffalo, and all our manufacturing industries are contained therein. During the canvass the issues of protection or revenue reform were squarely made, my opponent being the well-known Dan. N. Lockwood. What polling strength I lost in not being a ‘machine’ Republican was made up by manufacturers and workingmen, supplemented by a strong ex-soldiers’ vote. For over thirty years I have been a trade-unionist, and of course my sympathies are strongly with the wage-earning classes. In the present state of our country I believe a protective tariff is a blessing. I have been frank with you in the above *personal* statement, which is probably more intelligent to you than a long disquisition on the demerits of Sumner or the merits of Carey.”

WEBER, JOHN B., Thirty-third District, N. Y.—“I am in favor of revising the Congressional rules if necessary to the proper consideration and despatch of public business. To your other questions I have to say that I am in favor of a judicious revision of the tariff, correcting inequalities and removing such abuses as have crept in, regard being had to the proper but simple protection necessary to adjust such differences as in fact exist between our labor and that of Europe.” (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am in favor of a protective tariff. There are some inconsistencies and inequalities in the existing schedules which should be removed, but I am opposed to a general reduction of the present tariff. It is evident, however, that some course must be taken to bring the revenues nearer to the expenditures necessary for all economical administration of affairs. The surplus revenue furnishes a strong argument to the free-traders, and it is claimed by some that, in order to weaken them in this direction, something must be thrown overboard to save the rest. I think this was the underlying motive which prompted the suggestion of abolishing internal revenues, but public sentiment seems to be averse to the removal of the whiskey tax. For those actuated by such a motive a seemingly judicious plan would be to abolish the duty on sugar and remove the more glaring inequalities now existing in our tariff laws. This would reduce the revenues to the desired point, while the loss of revenue to the government would be returned substantially to the consumer in lower prices. Excessive revenues in the present condition of our finances and national indebtedness must lead to extravagant expenditures, or invite attack upon *all* of our protected interests, similar to the horizontal reduction proposed last winter by Col. Morrison.”) (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. “Revision of the tariff only to the extent of removal of inequalities which time and changed conditions have brought about, or absurdities that may have crept in. Whisky and tobacco to continue under present tax.”)

SESSIONS, WALTER L., Thirty-fourth District, N. Y.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am in favor of a higher protective tariff than we have, and against reduction of the present.”)

PENNSYLVANIA.

KELLEY, WM. D., Fourth District, Penn. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. “Yes.” 3. “I believe that the existing tariff is, with the exception of a few provisions, worthy of maintenance. The duties on some articles, such as those on cloaks, dolmans and other articles of women’s wear should be raised to rates above those imposed on materials of which they are made. The reverse of this salutary order now prevails. Such a duty should be put on tin plate as was imposed by Congress, but was repealed by the interpolation of a comma, which rendered the clause in which it was inserted by Treasury order, senseless and inoperative. The duties on a few other articles should be increased, and to this extent

and no farther would I revise the tariff. The internal revenue system should in my judgment, be abolished. Internal taxes have never been enacted or maintained in time of peace except when necessary to meet the demands of an oppressive war debt. They should now be abolished in pursuance of wholesome precedents and never be revived except to meet the exigencies of a future war.")

HARMER, ALFRED C., Fifth District, Penn. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes," 3. "Tariff question should be left undisturbed, and internal revenue laws repealed. While some judicious changes might be made, to reopen the tariff question would unsettle values and depress the industries of the country.")

EVANS, I. NEWTON, Seventh District, Penn.—"I mail you my speeches in the Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Congresses, which contain my views more fully expressed than could be done in the queries propounded. You will learn from them that I am in no wise in sympathy with the views of the Free-trade League of New York."

ERMENTROUT, DANIEL, Eighth District, Penn.—"You must really excuse me from giving you any categorical answers to your questions at present. I do not wish to be impolite, I assure you; but I shall certainly do what I believe to be for the best interests of the country on all measures presented for my consideration."

HIRSTAND, JOHN A., Ninth District, Penn.—"Protectionist all the time."

SOWDEN, W. H., Tenth District, Penn. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I believe in a tariff for revenue so framed as to afford incidental protection to home industries. In the levying of duties on imports we should discriminate in favor of home industries, so that American labor may be tenderly cared for. Our laboring classes should be protected against all foreign pauper labor. Monopolies shouldn't be fostered, nor any particular industry favored at the expense of others.")

STORM, JOHN B., Eleventh District, Penn.—"Protectionist, as defined in the Democratic Chicago platform." 1. "Yes; but I do not admit that the present rules prevent the transaction of public business. I am opposed to any change that will make stealing or extravagance 'more freely' to be accomplished." 2. "Yes, if you mean by 'crude manufacturing materials' the same that I mean." 3. "Yes; unless in case where the duties are already too low." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "I am in favor of reducing internal taxes, and of simplifying the collection of the taxes remaining. I also favor a reduction of custom taxation, and such a revision of the tariff as will remove the inequalities of the present tariff and cheapen raw materials to the manufacturer, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Democratic platform framed at the last National Convention at Chicago.")

BRUMM, CHAS. N., Thirteenth District, Penn. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "Abolish all internal revenue. Raise duties on imports so as to prevent the sudden dumping of surplus foreign products of pauper and serf labor that come in competition with home labor; then pay the public debt and other deficiencies, if any, with the bullion boarded in the treasury and treasury notes as above stated.")

BUNNELL, FRANCIS C., Fifteenth District, Penn.—"To question 1 I would say I am decidedly in favor of revising, if necessary, the rules of Congress in a manner that will enable that body to transact its business in the most thorough and efficient business-like manner possible." 2. "I am opposed to the freeing of crude material for manufacturing from duty that we are capable of producing at home in sufficient quantity to meet our manufacturing demands. This and question 3 are put in such a manner as to require a more lengthy answer than I am at this time able to give. I will therefore but say that I am for protection for

American industries in the broadest sense of the term. I do not, however, favor protection which unprotects. I will not attempt to analyze what particular articles of manufacture are paying too high or low a tariff." (To *Amer. Machinist*: [I favor] "such a tariff as will not overprotect. I think it needs some revision.")

BROWN, WILLIAM W., Sixteenth District, Penn.—"First, I am decidedly in favor of revising the rules of Congress, so as to enable public business to be transacted. The present rules—especially those of the House of Representatives—were evidently conceived with the purpose of preventing all such legislation as may not suit the whims of the 'bosses.' They are unrepugnant in many respects, but more conspicuously so in the assumption that majorities are less worthy of trust than minorities.

"Second: Only when 'crude manufacturing materials' cannot be produced in this country. To assume that purchasing crude manufacturing materials of foreign nations (when we have them in abundance ourselves) tends to increase the demand for American labor, is to assume for facts that which all experience proves to be false. It takes labor to bring forth 'crude manufacturing materials.' If developed by foreigners, foreigners get the pay which of right belongs to our own people. Diversified industry distributes labor over the whole country, or wherever God has given us the crude or raw material. Why protect, and thereby provide labor for, the manufacturer, and deny it to the miner? When iron ore is delivered at the pit's mouth, three hundred per cent has been added to its original value by labor. Crude as it then is, it has furnished labor to willing hands and fed hungry mouths. What will it do more from thenceforth? The labor begun will only continue. Muscle and brain will mould and manipulate it till that same ore puts on thousands of forms of strength, utility, and beauty. Yesterday it slumbered in the mountain, worth two dollars and a half per ton; to-day, touched by the magic of labor, it glides into the world's commerce worth a million per ton. Any system which takes but a single dollar's worth of that labor from the citizen of my country and delivers it to the denizen of another is, in my opinion, vicious, and should be opposed with all diligence and fidelity. Question No. 2 seems to imply a yielding to the principle of protection, but it is evident you dare not trust it beyond the great manufacturing centres. Out in the mountains where the miners delve; on the prairies where the wool-growers watch their flocks; all over the great Republic where the producers of the raw and the crude toil, your proposed legislation would say, 'Protection must never come.' I cannot accept such a limited application of the principle of protection. If it is good for the East, let us have it in the West also. If you keep back broadcloth so that your manufacturers may wear it, we should keep back the wool so our farmers may grow it. I do not believe in a nation of wearers; I would have growers, and producers of all kinds, as well. Any legislation that tends to limit diversification of industry I feel constrained by the highest sense of duty to oppose. That the plan indicated by your question No. 2 would have that effect there cannot be a single doubt.

"Third: The third question I answer in the negative. First, the conclusions upon which the interrogatory is based are incorrect; and second, if they were not, I should still answer in the negative. There is a compensation which comes to a people by the manufacturing of their goods at home that much more than rewards for the added cost they must pay for the goods, if there were any. But there is no such added cost. Protection multiplies manufactories, and of course the thing manufactured must cheapen according to the increase of it. This axiom is not shaken by the question of the 'free-traders.' 'Then why maintain a barrier against the coming of foreign goods?' That prices are lower abroad than here does not prove that they would

continued at the same low price when the barrier is removed and our manufactories dead. Monopoly is the parent of high prices. Protection increases manufactories, and multiplication of manufactories is death to monopolies. Besides, affirmative legislation in the direction by your third question would neutralize the legislation proposed by the second. We would therefore end as we began, so far as benefiting the manufactories is concerned, while we would transfer the employment now, to hundreds of thousands developing crude material, from this to the other countries of the world. Nothing is plainer to my mind than that all such legislation would add greatly to our present embarrassment. I shall oppose it to the best of my ability."

NEGLEY, JAS. S., Twenty-second District, Penn.—"I have to acknowledge the courtesy of your favor of July 15th; and while my views are not in accord with the purpose of your Association, I am nevertheless obliged for your kind attention, and am disposed at all times while acting in the capacity of Representative to treat the views of others with proper respect." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I state unequivocally that I am in favor of the largest possible protection to American industries and American labor. I am opposed to any legislation on the tariff at present. The agitation of this question by the present Congress has been disastrous to the manufacturing interests of the whole country. The depreciation in values and the enforced idleness of thousands is due to the attempt to open our ports to the admission of foreign-made goods free of duty.")

BAYNE, THOMAS N., Twenty-third District, Penn.—"Protectionist." 1. "Yes, unless such revision would open the way to a revision of the tariff. In that case I should prefer the present rules on the ground that they are a much less evil than the menace to the business of the country implied in tariff agitation." 2. "No, because crude materials essentially represent labor, while manufactures represent but little actual present labor. Manufactures now represent in the main the wonderful operation of machinery. Your assumption that the taking off of the duties on raw materials would open the world's markets to our people is, to my mind, singularly absurd." 3. "No, and I by no means agree to the inference drawn from the postulate of this question. The consumers are getting things at as low prices as they want them. The complaints are not coming from the actual consumers, but, with due deference to you gentlemen, from theoretical consumers who build castles in the air instead of mills and houses on the ground, and do their laboring in words instead of things."

JACKSON, OSCAR L., Twenty-fourth District, Penn.—"Protectionist: I am in favor of a tariff as a means to protect American labor." 1. "This is my first term in Congress, and I do not know enough about the rules to answer." 2. "No; as to materials we have or can furnish within the United States." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "There may be some things I would favor the reduction of present tariff on.") (To *Louisville Cour. Jour.*: "I am opposed to any revision of the tariff or revenue laws that would tend to lower the price of labor or injure our home industries. I am in favor of a tariff for protection.")

WHITE, ALEXANDER C., Twenty-fifth District, Penn.—"Being a new member, I do not feel like putting myself on record with the simple Yea or Nay in answer to a set of categorical questions over which many of our most able men have spent years of thought and written volumes. I am a Republican because I believe the principles of that party, and a firm believer in protection to American industries and labor, and intend to do, act, and work for what is best for my country, my people, and let other nations take care of themselves; and even if protection does build up the United States at the expense of England and other foreign

countries, there is no argument in that to make me a free-trader. If the Democracy believe in free trade, why do they not swallow it whole and go squarely before the people? It would be foolish for me to argue or explain why I am a protectionist and a Republican. I carefully read the pamphlet you sent me, and read all on both sides of the question that I can gather. I know it to be a vexed question, and trust that we all wish to do what is best for the whole country." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "Having been born poor, and having had to fight the battle of life with my hands for myself, and being a true American, and having more love for the people of the United States and their best interests, *I am in favor of a protective tariff*. As to a general and substantial reduction to the present tariff, I am opposed to it; we have gone too far in that direction now. The work of the Tariff Commission and the amendments thereto by Congress, together with the action on the Morrison bill (rather, attempted action), are largely accountable for the present depression in business. Unless a tariff is protective, so far as labor and the best interests of our country are concerned, we might as well adopt free trade; for, unless tariff is high enough to give fair profits to manufacturers, after paying fair wages to their laborers, the factory will stop, for the business man will probably shut down as soon if the loss on each article was 25 cents as if it was 50 cents or \$1. There is nothing in a tariff that is not protective. A tariff for revenue only, a tariff for money only, a tariff simply to get money to run the government—a man or a party that can't see anything greater, higher, or better than that in tariff must be blind indeed. I am for a protective tariff such as will protect American laborers and American manufacturers; I am for my own country and my own people first, last, and all the time. I am a Republican through and through.")

FLEEGER, GEO. W., Twenty-sixth District, Penn.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "*I am in favor of a protective tariff*, and am *opposed to a general reduction of the present tariff*. The plank of the Republican platform adopted at the National Convention in Chicago expresses my views upon this subject.")

SCOTT, W. L., Twenty-seventh District, Penn.—"I have not replied to these circulars for the simple reason that I did not think it was proper for me to express an opinion or indicate what my action might be as a member of the House of Representatives in connection with the revision of the tariff. The adage of the late Abraham Lincoln not to cross a stream until you get to it is applicable, I think, in this case. I duly appreciate the work of your League, and hope it may result in promoting the best interests of the country. In arriving at a proper solution of this important question, the dying words of Goethe of 'Light, more light,' I think are *apropos*."

OSBORNE, E. S., At Large, Penn.—"Protectionist." 1. "I do." 2. "This question assumes results that in my judgment cannot be reached in the manner proposed. Protect by duty all materials that can be produced by American labor." 3. "I would not reduce duties simply that prices may be low, because such reduction has the effect to pauperize labor. To make times thrifty and homes happy, labor must be employed at good wages. I am against free trade because, in my judgment, it will impoverish and degrade labor."

NEW JERSEY.

HIRES, GEO., First District, N. J.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a protective tariff, and during my term in Congress shall certainly vote and exert what little influence I may have in that direction. While the present tariff law may need revising, I should certainly oppose any general and substantial reduction.")

BUCHANAN, JAS., Second District, N. J.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "In framing tariff acts, the protection of our home labor against the competition of cheaper labor abroad should be, in my opinion, the primary object. I do not favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff. We have to-day a surplus in the national treasury. A reduction in the rate of duties would vastly stimulate importations, and largely increase that surplus. The surplus is not needed, and should be in circulation. Labor is now receiving a compensation lower than its actual necessities demand, and even at such rates much of it is entirely out of employment. In my judgment, we are not suffering so much from over-production as *over-importation*. Had but a fraction of the \$600,000,000 of articles imported into this country for the year ending June 30, 1884, been made, instead, in our own mills and factories, our labor here would have been employed. To further reduce the tariff is simply to further open our shelves to foreign-made goods and to further close our own mills and factories. As an American citizen, I can be a party to no such policy.") (To *Louisville Cour-Jour.*: 3. "Opposed to any general revision of the tariff. The business of the country has hardly yet had time to adjust itself to the quite thorough revision of 1883, and again it is unsettled by this cry for another revision. Permanency of rate is quite as important as amount of rate.")

LEHLBACH, HERMAN, Sixth District, N. J.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a protective tariff. The district which I am elected to represent is one of the most important manufacturing districts in the country, and its citizens expect their representative to do nothing that would tend to reduce the wages of the mechanic, and to cripple the manufacturing industries. Should it be necessary to correct inequalities of the tariff, it should always be done with this in view, viz: That the industries and the labor of the country should be *fully protected*. In answer to your second inquiry, I will say that I am emphatically opposed to any such measures as were proposed by the 'Morrison bill,' which, if adopted, must have resulted injuriously to the country.")

MARYLAND.

GIBSON, CHAS. H., First District, Md.—"Revenue reformer." 1. "I do." 2. "I do under certain restrictions and with *certain qualifications* which time and space will not here permit me to give in detail." 3. "I do."

SHAW, FRANK T., Second District, Md.—"I favor lower tariff duties equitably levied." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes."

COLE, WILLIAM H., Third District, Md.—"Revenue-reformer, always keeping in view the interests of the workingmen." 1. "Most certainly." Remarks: "I am not yet recovered from my severe illness sufficiently to answer questions 2 and 3 as I would wish to do, and I am not willing to answer them otherwise except by a full expression of my views. Had I been a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, I would have voted for the Morrison bill. I favor a thorough revision of the tariff, keeping in view always the interest of the workingmen."

FINDLAY, J. V. L., Fourth District, Md.—(To *Louisville Cour-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "I am not prepared to answer the question without more time than I have at my disposal.")

COMPTON, BARNES, Fifth District, Md.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "I do most earnestly. In my humble opinion, they need it sadly." 2. "I do as a rule. There are some few exceptions which space will not allow me to enumerate." 3. "I am in favor of a decided reduction on some articles, and in a word am for a reduction (general) to the revenue standard, if it can be ascertained." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in

favor of a tariff that will give us revenue enough to meet the wants of the Government, and believe such a tariff can be arranged as will produce this result, and at the same time afford all proper protection to such interests and industries as are entitled to be so protected. I am against any tariff which makes protection a primary object.")

M'COMAS, L. E., Sixth District, Md.—(To *Louisville Cour-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "Generally speaking, I favor moderate protection, but am prepared to reduce surplus revenue.")

OHIO.

BUTTERWORTH, BENJ., First District, Ohio.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a protective tariff. I do not doubt that the present tariff needs some revision, but at the same time I am firm in the conviction that the great industrial interests of this country will suffer vastly more by constant and persistent tariff tinkering, than by permitting acknowledged inequalities in the tariff to exist. What is done should be done deliberately—that is, after careful consideration—and when it is done, should not be disturbed until the industries of our country render it indispensably necessary.") (To *Louisville Cour-Jour.*: 3. "My understanding is that the Democracy intend to 'doctor' the tariff, which means business paralysis for a season.")

BROWN, CHAS. E., Second District, Ohio.—"Protectionist." 1. "Yes." 2. "If the imported material can be placed at the door of the manufacturer cheaper than the home material, yes." 3. "The answer above probably covers this query." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "While I think it probable that there might be some proper modifications and reductions of the present tariff, I cannot say that I favor a 'general and substantial reduction' thereof.")

ANDERSON, C. M., Fourth District, Ohio.—(From *Amer. Machinist*: Favors "a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection." The following extract from his speech (a copy of which he enclosed) will explain his views on reduction: "The basis of the import duties should be reduced from that of a war to a peace basis. The law needs a thorough revision, discriminating in some instances in favor of American industries. An intelligent business adjustment with reference to our present time of peace is the thing demanded and much needed, striking out of the law such high protective measures as are intended for protection merely, and leaving and retaining in it such incidental protection as will protect American labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover the increased cost of production in consequence of the higher rate of wages paid to our laborers.")

HILL, WM. D., Sixth District, Ohio.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "No, the rules are not half strict enough now." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "They call me a free-trader in Ohio. All good legislation, if properly handled, can get through the House as the rules now are. If the House is turned into a town-meeting, a bad Congress could steal every stone in the Capitol. The country is governed too much. Send competent men to Congress and there will be no complaint about rules."

LITTLE, JOHN, Eighth District, O.—1. "If to do public business more freely is to accelerate the enactment of laws, my answer is No, as they are passed quite as rapidly as the public good requires with the rules as they are; but I would favor such modification as would insure more extended consideration of measures in the House." 2. "I would extend the market for American manufactures as far as possible, and increase the demand for American labor; but whether the mode suggested would be effectual to these ends I am in doubt." 3. "I cannot now say I am in favor of a reduction on manufactured articles of any kind. I do not

favor a general reduction. Tinkering with the tariff should, in my judgment, be avoided. Only such changes should be made as the public good clearly and unmistakably demand." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "In imposing duties upon imports, fair and reasonable protection to American labor and industries should be steadily kept in view and upheld as of primary importance.")

COOPER, W. C., Ninth District, Ohio. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I do favor a protective tariff. While I believe there are some features of the present tariff that should be corrected in the direction of fairness and equality, I am not at this time in favor of a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff.")

ROMEIS, JACOB, Tenth District, Ohio. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I favor a protective tariff. I do not favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff. I would say, however, that I am no monopolist.")

THOMPSON, A. C., Twelfth District, Ohio.—"Protectionist." 1. "As a new member I will not presume to express an opinion until I know more, in a practical way, of the working of these rules." Remarks: "As a free-trader you embody your theory in your so-called questions, and ask of me an unqualified acceptance or rejection of the propositions contained in them. Argument should be met by argument, but neither the space you allow nor my inclination permits me to enter upon a discussion of these propositions. There are perhaps articles of crude manufacturing materials which should be freed from duty, and in such cases it might or might not be proper to reduce the duties on the manufactured article. That would depend on the circumstances of the case. I do not think you could lay down an absolute rule that duties in all such cases should be reduced. I am willing to hear and be advised, and have no disposition to treat your communication with disrespect."

GROSVENOR, C. H., Fourteenth District, Ohio.—"First, the rules of Congress should be so made as to facilitate the transaction of business, always securing to the minority its just rights as such, but not permitting it to hinder, delay, or defeat Congress. In so far as the present rules do not conform to this principle I favor revision. Second, I am not in favor of freeing crude manufacturing materials from duty unless they be such as we do not and cannot produce in this country. As to all others I am. Third, the answer to the last question answers this. I am a protectionist, and do not hesitate to so announce myself. I would so legislate as to build up our manufactures and raise the price of our labor by increasing the demand. I would so legislate as to make in America every article of food, wear, or use which the people of America use. I do not believe that protection creates or upholds monopolies, and on the contrary I believe that the building up of manufactures reduces their price. I am in favor of maintaining upon the statute books of the country a protective tariff. I favor the principle of protection to the labor and industries of this country, to the end that the capital of American manufacturers may have just reward, and to the further end that American labor may be well paid. I do not see at this time how we can very largely reduce the revenues from imports, and hence I answer your second question in the negative. I want to see the staple industries of the whole country protected by a tariff, and I especially feel that gross injustice has been done to the wool interests of the country, and I am not willing the wrong shall stand. Lapse of time does not lessen my feeling upon this question. I would so stimulate the industries of America as that every branch of productive industry should have the fostering care of protection as against the cheaper labor of other lands. This, in my opinion, does not imply the building up of monopolies, and, on the other hand, it cheapens commodities."

WILKINS, BERIAH, Fifteenth District, Ohio. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.* :

1. "I do not think it will be wise to change the rules in regard to the Appropriation Committee. It will open the door to ill-advised, and perhaps extravagant, legislation." 3. "In regard to the tariff, in my opinion it should be revised. The tariff laws in their present shape are susceptible not only of revision, but great improvement.")

WARNER, A. J., Seventeenth District, Ohio.—"Protectionist and Revenue-reformer. In other words, I am for reforming the revenue on sound and just protection principles." 1. "Yes, but not to enable jobs to go through more easily." 2. "This question put in the way it is cannot be properly answered by Yes or No." 3. "I favor a revision of the tariff on the principle laid down in the Ohio platform." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.* : 3. "I think a revision of the tariff on the principles laid down in the Ohio platform and the national platform adopted at Chicago, *i. e.*, covering the difference in cost in competing industries, is desirable. As to the internal revenue, I think the time has come when the internal revenue tax, except on liquors, might be taken off altogether.")

TAYLOR, E. B., Nineteenth District, Ohio.—"Protectionist." 1. "I do most earnestly." 2. "This with the following one cannot be answered by 'Yes' or 'No.'" 3. "The 'so that,' etc., is not a sequence of the previous proposition except in theory, and is not a truth in fact."

INDIANA.

KLEINER, JOHN J., First District, Ind.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.* : 3. "Pull the present tariff up by the roots on all articles, save luxuries. Let the tax on whisky alone.")

COBB, THOMAS R., Second District, Ind.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes, if it can be done without facilitating the passage of vicious legislation at the same time. I fear that no change can be made in the rules in that direction without doing this." 2. "Yes, if the reduction indicated by your third question is made." 3. "Yes."

HOLMAN, W. S., Fourth District, Ind.—"In partial response to your circular inclosed with the within, permit me to say that I count myself a revenue-reformer, but I could not do myself justice by direct answers to the questions you propound without some qualifications and explanations, and my engagements as a member of a committee appointed under an order of the last Congress to inquire into certain Indian affairs leaves me without the proper time to respond to your inquiries."

MATSON, C. C., "Fifth District, Ind. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.* : 1. "Yes." 3. "I favor a revision of the tariff.")

BROWNE, THOMAS N., Sixth District, Ind.—"Protectionist." 1. "Yes, decidedly." 2. "I am not in favor of relieving raw materials from payment of duty." Remarks: "While I am a protectionist, I believe the present tariff should be revised, and I will aid in this direction. Am not afraid to investigate. Indeed I desire to be fully informed on the subject of the tariff and all kindred questions. Any documents sent me will be read, and for any favor of the kind I will be thankful."

BYNUM, WM. D., Seventh District, Ind.—"Revenue-reformer—ultra." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.* : 3. "Of course I favor a revision of the tariff, but just how to revise it is the milk in the cocoanut.") See also Mr. Bynum's pamphlet, "A Revenue *vs.* A Protective Tariff," concluding as follows: "We have attempted

fairly to present the effects of a *high* tariff upon American labor and American industries, and we candidly submit that a policy more injurious, more destructive of national power and greatness, of individual prosperity and happiness, cannot be found in the history of any civilized government. Nothing but our unbounded natural resources have enabled us to stem the tide and stay the flood of destruction. Is there not wisdom and patriotism enough left among the people to ignore the dictates of party leaders and party lines, and right this great wrong? Shall our great opportunities be stifled and our great advantages be destroyed by this most suicidal policy? Foreign Governments are anxious to become more closely allied to us. The people of all nations look to our great resources and free institutions with hope and affection. They are anxious to shower unlimited wealth upon us, if we will but open our doors and send them our goods and our provisions, and take the best they have in exchange. Shall this be our policy, or shall the wall that hedges us in be built higher? must be determined by the people at the ballot-box."

JOHNSTON, JAS. T., Eighth District, Indiana. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I was reared and politically educated by a Clay protectionist and am an original Republican. I favor a protective tariff so adjusted as to afford the greatest encouragement and protection to American industry. Am opposed to a *substantial* reduction that will materially reduce the wages of our laboring men."

WARD, THOS. B., Ninth District, Ind.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes," 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "I am in favor of a revision of the tariff on a conservative and discriminating basis. I mean by this that the tariff, which is a tax, should be so adjusted as to relieve the burdens from the necessities of life which the poorer classes are compelled to purchase.")

OWEN, W. D., Tenth District, Ind.—"Protectionist." 1. "Yes." Remarks: "2 and 3 are curiosities as questions: the results asserted in their close are to be desired, but will the proposed motion of the tariff in their opening create them?" (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I do not favor a 'general and substantial' reduction of the present tariff.")

STEELE, GEO. W., Eleventh District, Ind.—"Protectionist." 1. "Yes." 2. "Where it can be done without interfering with our own production." 3. "Corresponding to the answer of No. 2, Yes."

LOWRY, ROBERT, Twelfth District, Ind.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "I do." 2. "I do." 3. "I favor a reduction and readjustment on a judicious basis." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: "Have been so busy trying to get a few crumbs of patronage pie for my people that I have not had time to consider your questions. I shall vote for tariff revision.")

FORD, GEO., Thirteenth District, Indiana. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "The platform adopted at Chicago by the National Democratic convention of 1884 expresses my views upon the subject of tariff revision.")

ILLINOIS.

LAWLER, FRANK, Second District, Ill.—"Not having given the subject any consideration as yet, I am not prepared to give answers to the questions presented. Enough for me to say that my vote in Congress will always be given in the interests and for what I shall consider for the best interests of the toilers of the United States."

WARD, JAMES H., Third District, Ill.—"In answer I will state that when the proper time comes I will define my position on the tariff."

ADAMS, GEORGE E., Fourth District, Ill.—“For the present, I think agitation of the tariff question injurious to the best interests of the country, and expect to vote in accordance with this opinion.”

HENDERSON, THOS. J., Seventh District, Ill. 1. “I certainly do. I am certainly in favor of revising the rules so as to facilitate legislation and enable the public business to be done more freely.” 2. “I confess I am unable to see any good reason why the producer of raw or crude materials should not receive the benefits of such protection as the imposition of duties may give as well as the manufacturer. Nor am I assured that the American manufacturer would be permanently benefited by freeing crude manufacturing materials from duty at the expense of the laborer of our own country, engaged in the production of such crude materials. I am of this opinion.” 3. “Your third question seems to me to involve a discussion of the whole question of protection and free trade, and it cannot be satisfactorily answered in the brief space allotted. I might favor the reduction of duties on some articles. Other articles I might favor placing on the free list. And if satisfied that the effect of a reduction of duties on manufactured articles imported would be to lower the price to the consumer without breaking down and destroying ultimately our own industries, I would favor the reduction of duties on all manufactured articles, so far as it could be done consistently with the necessities of the Government for revenue. But I am not so satisfied. I believe in building up and encouraging our own industries, and giving employment to our own people; and therefore in levying duties on imports for revenue I favor the principle of protection, and believe it wise policy to discriminate in favor of the labor of our own country.”

PLUMB, RALPH, Eighth District, Ill. (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I favor a protective tariff. I do not favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff.”)

PAYSON, LEWIS E., Ninth District, Ill. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. “Yes.” 3. “I do not think anything in the way of action by Revision of the Tariff practicable in the coming Congress. I think something by way of tariff amendment possible, if the Ways and Means shall be fairly organized—some things upon which we largely agree adopted, and in such cases as the tariff is practically a tax on articles in common use, abrogate it. But a general revision I do not expect to see.”)

WORTHINGTON, N. E., Tenth District, Ill.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “Yes.” 3. “Yes.” (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. “To the extent of a revenue basis.”)

NEECE, WM. H., Eleventh District, Ill.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “Yes.” 3. “Yes.”

RIGGS, JAS. M., Twelfth District, Ill. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. “The internal revenue laws, in the main, are good enough for the present. The tariff laws need, in my judgment, considerable revision.”)

SPRINGER, WM. M., Thirteenth District, Ill.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “Yes.” 3. “Yes.” Remarks: “I give special attention during this vacation to a revision of the rules of the House of Representatives.”

LANDES, S. Z., Sixteenth District, Ill.—“Revenue-reformer.” (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am opposed to a tariff for the sake of protecting the manufacturer, and favor the Carlisle, or Morrison, rather than the Randall view.”) (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. “I favor tariff revision.”)

EDEN, JOHN R., Seventeenth District, Ill.—“Revenue-reformer.” 3. “I am in favor of a reduction of duties on manufactured articles to reve-

nue standard, and am opposed to imposing taxes for any purpose except for revenue." Remarks: "I have not given sufficient attention to the rules of Congress as now constituted to express an opinion about their revision. I am in favor of freeing crude manufacturing material from duty as far as can be done consistently with the necessities for revenue and having a due regard to a general revision of our tariff laws."

TOWNSHEND, R. W., Nineteenth District, Ill.—"I count myself in favor of a just revision of the tariff." 1. "Yes." 2. "I am; provided it also results in a reduction to an equal extent of the cost of our manufactured articles in consequence." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "I am contented with the declaration on the tariff contained in the platform adopted at Chicago when Mr. Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency."

MICHIGAN.

MAYBURY, WILLIAM C., First District, Mich.—"Revenue-reformer. I so nominate myself because revenue-reform is all that can be successfully achieved at present—perhaps all that is practical; but I believe in the ultimate result of reformation—a tariff for revenue only, or a tariff bearing revenue commensurate with the needs of government economically administered." 1. "I do." 2. "I do."

ELDRIDGE, N. B., Second District, Mich.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "Have been a free-trader for years, and hope to see duties so modified and lowered as to give this country a fair chance in the markets of the world and relieve our agriculturists from their surplus products."

BURROWS, J. C., Fourth District, Mich.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am strongly and unalterably in favor of a protective tariff. I favor no modification of our present tariff which will cripple our industries or tend to pauperize our labor. I am an American.")

COMSTOCK, C. C., Fifth District, Mich.—"I have no time for the examination of your papers." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I have ever been interested in promoting the productive interests of the nation. Am in favor of a protective tariff, if made to protect the right parties. Think there should be a reduction of the tariff, but just what measures I may favor I do not know, and have not committed myself, wishing to be left to act according to my best judgment in the performance of my duties. This is all that has been asked of me by my constituents. *No pledges.*")

WINANS, EDWIN B., Sixth District, Mich.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "A fair revision.")

CARLTON, EZRA C., Seventh District, Mich.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 3. "Yes."

TARSNEY, T. T., Eighth District, Mich.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "I have no hesitancy in expressing my views upon the important question referred to in your letter. I do not believe in the doctrine of protection for protection's sake. I believe the whole question is one simply of taxation—that it is the duty and province of government to collect, in such manner as it may choose, a sufficient sum of money to honestly and economically conduct the affairs of government. If a duty on imports is the method resorted to, then the thing called protection comes as an incident to necessary taxation and not its object; and in adjusting the tariff I believe the duties should be placed highest upon articles of luxury, and lowest upon the necessities of life; that under cover of necessary taxation all the protection

to which we are entitled can be obtained. This brief explanation may perhaps aid in considering the answers to your questions which I herewith inclose." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I differ radically with the Republican idea of 'Protection the object, taxation the incident,' but believe 'taxation should be the object, protection the incident;' that under cover of necessary taxation for Government purposes, all the protection to which we are entitled can be obtained. I favor such a reduction of taxation as will bring us to the revenue line, but sudden radical changes should not be made.") To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "Tariff and Internal Revenue laws should be so revised that we could collect a sufficient sum of money to properly conduct the Government, no more. The question, in my view, is one of taxation, and not of protection, except as it comes as an incident.")

CUTCHEON, B. M., Ninth District, Mich.—"Moderate Protectionist."

1. "Yes, decidedly." 2. "Not where it would further depress the price of American labor." 3. "I would be glad to see a well-considered and material readjustment of duties and an enlarged free list."

MOFFATT, S. C., Eleventh District, Mich.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a protective tariff. I do not favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff.")

WISCONSIN.

CASWELL, L. B., First District, Wis.—"Protectionist." 1. "I have always favored such revision, and always shall." 2. "I do, unless such crude material is so extensively produced in this country as to form an important industry of itself, like the wool-crop." 3. "I am in favor of manufacturing these goods in this country, thereby furnishing labor for our own people, and of maintaining whatever rate of duty is necessary to protect the factory and labor together: no more." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am now more convinced than ever that the protective policy is for the best interests of the country. On most articles there has been sufficient reduction, except on sugar. I shall favor a large reduction on that, if not a total repeal. Probably the reduction on wool was too great.") (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "The tax on tobacco should be modified, and the wool tariff should be raised.")

BRAGG, EDW. S., Second District, Wis.—"Revenue-reformer." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "I have not answered No. 1 because as framed I should say Yes. My experience is that every time the rules are tinkered with they are worse. Much bad legislation is prevented by them, and it is doubtful one year with another which way the balance would hang—whether for or against more business." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am not in favor of a tariff for protection. I am in favor of a substantial revision and reduction of the present tariff. I am opposed to the Randall tariff policy.") (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: "I am a revenue tariff man, and believe in the principles of the Walker tariff. Raise the necessary revenue, and whatever of protection may *incidentally* be cast upon any product, let it go as incident to the raising of revenue, but never let it be the purpose of the act.")

VAN SCHAICK, I. W., Fourth District, Wis.—(To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: "I am a strong protection man in every sense of the word. Some few changes may be necessary.")

GUENTHER, RICHARD, Sixth District, Wis.—"Revenue-reformer and Protectionist. I should like to reform the tariff by raising the same on some articles." 1. "Yes." 2. "No. The labor employed in the manufacture of crude materials is entitled to the same protection as other labor." 3. "Yes; equivalent to any reduction on their compo-

ment materials." Remarks: "My idea is that before our manufactures reach out for the world's markets they should be able to supply the home market first. When that is accomplished the other will follow as a natural sequence, without resorting to any tinkering of the tariff. After we have arrived at a state of perfection as a manufacturing people, then we may let down the barriers and adopt free trade. To do it now would be suicidal to this country as far as their manufacturing interests are concerned. It would force us back to a people dependent mainly upon agriculture, while if we pursue the protective policy we will eventually become the masters of the world in manufactures and commerce both." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: "I do not see any necessity of changing the tariff law at present. Some articles might be required to pay a higher duty than at present, but it would be best, in my opinion, to let the tariff alone altogether. Alcohol for technical and mechanical uses should be freed of any tax. Should we suffer from an excess of money in the Treasury, reduce the tax on tobacco, afterward on spirits.")

THOMAS, O. B., Seventh District, Wis. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I stand squarely upon the Republican national platform of 1884.")

PRICE, WILLIAM T., Eighth District, Wis.—1. "Yes." Remarks: "I favor a tariff so high as to result in a prohibition of the importation of all articles that as a nation we can produce, and all other articles that as a nation we cannot produce and that are not necessary to the happiness of our people." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: "Some slight changes should be made in our tariff and internal revenue laws, if it were not for the fact that the agitation of the question would probably work more injury than the needed changes would produce benefits.")

MINNESOTA.

GILFILLAN, JNO. B., Fourth District, Minn. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a protective tariff. I am not sufficiently familiar with the present tariff to know whether I would favor a *general* reduction or not, but believe it needs a careful revision.")

IOWA.

HALL, B. J., First District, Iowa.—"Revenue reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "I do." 3. "I do, subject to the requirements for revenue." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I favor strict economy in the administration of government, and limiting taxation absolutely to the needs of government alone. In levying such a tax or tariff, I favor a schedule or arrangement that will, as far as possible, protect labor equally and fully, whether that labor is found toiling in one department of industry or another, not only by keeping up wages, but also in enabling those wages to purchase cheaply the necessities of life.")

FULLER, W. E., Fourth District, Iowa. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of raising revenue for needs of Government by import duties, and in the adjustment of those duties I would ever keep in view the policy of protection to American industry. This country is committed to the policy of protection. It was advocated by the Fathers. It has been advocated by a majority of the leading statesmen from the earliest days of the Republic to the present time. Looking at the question from a Western standpoint, it seems to me to be a matter of adjustment, and that to a greater or less degree the tariff should be adjusted to meet the various conditions of business at home and abroad every two years. When an industry is sustaining, and can compete in the markets of the world without a tariff, that tariff should be removed, and the struggling industries should be assisted. In short, we are past the day of theorizing upon the question. It is now a question of adjustment.")

FREDERICK, B. T., Fifth District, Iowa. (To *American Machinist*: "I am in favor of a protective tariff, so far as is necessary to protect our laboring classes and manufacturing interests. I am in favor of a general revision of the tariff, but not a general reduction. All the common necessities of life that enter into the living of our laboring classes should be taxed as lightly as possible, leaving the manufacturer a fair profit on investment, and wages for employes to live and educate their families like Christian people. Then I wish to see a law that will compel every individual, company or corporation manufacturing goods covered by a tariff to hire none but American citizens to work in such manufactories, and do away with this importation of so-called free trade labor (citizens, I mean, by birth and adoption), and, if need be, tax our luxuries higher. Our producing classes get but little benefit from a high tariff, and should be relieved of all taxation that is possible. If we have protection, let all be protected, or none. We cannot let this great republic become a nation of lords and serfs; nor can we afford to enact laws to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.")

WEAVER, J. B., Sixth District, Iowa.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "I do." 2. "Generally, yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, and favor the Morrison rather than the Randall view of the tariff.")

CONGER, E. H., Seventh District, Iowa.—"Protectionist." 1. "If such result can be accomplished by revision, yes." 2. "I favor freeing those materials which would result in increasing the demand for American labor *generally*, but not when it would increase the demand in one channel and decrease it in many others, which would be the result of a general freeing of all raw materials." 3. "Would favor a reduction on some articles. But a reduction generally would not, in my judgment, produce the effect suggested."

LYMAN, J., Ninth District, Iowa. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a protective tariff. I am not in favor of a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff so as to prejudice American industries or labor.")

STRUBLE, ISAAC S., Eleventh District, Iowa.—"Moderate Protectionist." 1. "Yes." Remarks: "I prefer not to answer the other questions, inasmuch as I deem it unadvisable to express opinions in advance of full discussion of specific measures."

MISSOURI.

HATCH, W. H., First District, Mo.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes, within the limit of a proper protection of the rights of the minority." 2. "Either a reduction of the present duty on crude manufacturing materials or place them on free list." 3. "Yes." (To *Louisville Courier-Jour.*: 3. "General revision and reduction.")

HALE, JOHN B., Second District, Mo.—1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes—except as to articles of luxury, which I think should be heavily taxed." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a revenue tariff so adjusted and levied as to protect labor first and then capital, to the extent of the tariff thus levied. 'Do you favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff?' is a question I cannot answer definitely without a more thorough examination of the present tariff rates, and a better understanding of its effect on the business of the country, which I would not desire to disturb without a real necessity and to cure or remove some actual evil in the working of the system. I would, perhaps agree with Morrison on one branch of the subject and Randall on some other branch. I do not understand that there is a radical difference between those two distinguished men on questions of principle, but only

a difference on questions of policy as to the time and manner of doing things.")

BURNES, JAMES N., Fourth District, Mo.—"Squarely on the Democratic platform." 1. "I do." 2. "In some instances." 3. "Yes."

HEARD, JNO. T., Sixth District, Mo.—"I count myself a revenue-reformer of that type which would duly consider and protect the interests of American manufactures so far as it may be done without injustice to other industries and no farther." 1. "I do; and believe such revision both practicable and necessary." 2. "I certainly desire the accomplishment of the object you name, and so far as I think helpful to that end will be willing to adopt the means you suggest." 3. "I can see no reason why such reduction should not follow as a natural and proper result of cheapening raw materials, and that it should follow would be simply justice to consumers." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am not in favor of a tariff for protection. I am in favor of a tariff for proper revenue purposes, to be so placed as to give the greatest protection to home industries compatible with an honest regard for the rights of all classes of our people as consumers. Since it is an admitted fact that the present revenues of the Government are considerably in excess of all legitimate demands thereupon, it occurs to me that justice to the people whose money we are thus taking from them without proper warrant would demand that such revenues should be reduced.")

HUTTON, JOHN E., Seventh District, Mo.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "I do." 2. "I do." 3. "I do." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a tariff for revenue with protection as the incident, and am therefore opposed to a tariff for protection with revenue as the incident. I have objections to both the Randall and Morrison views of the question, and cannot say that I agree with either.")

O'NEILL, JOHN J., Eighth District, Mo.—"I am in favor of putting the necessities of life on the free list." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "As a general proposition, no." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "Take all the duties off the necessities of life and raw materials by separate bills.")

STONE, W. J., Twelfth District, Mo.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am not in favor of a tariff which protects for the mere sake of protection. The only proper or lawful purpose for which a tariff may be levied is the raising of such revenues as are necessary for public uses. I favor a reduction of the present tariff. In this regard, however, I mean to be conservative. I am opposed to any radical measures, such as will unsettle business or create any widespread injury because of a too sudden change. Let the principle of 'a tariff for revenue only' become the rule of action, and then let the end be reached gradually, and in such a way that business will have time to adjust itself accordingly; in other words, apply a little practical common sense, both in making laws and obeying them.")

WADE, W. H., Thirteenth District, Missouri.—"While I am a protectionist, I am perfectly willing to give a careful hearing to those who differ from me." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I do not favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff.")

KANSAS.

MORRILL, E. N., First District, Kan.—"Moderate Protectionist." 1. "I do." 2. "So far as it can be done in justice to our wool growers." 3. "Yes."

PERKINS, B. W., Third District, Kan.—“Protectionist.” 1. “I do.” 3. “I am in favor of protecting every article raised by an American farmer, or manufactured by an American artisan, as much as we can.” Remarks: “Consistent with the public good, I am in favor of placing the highest tariff consistent with public interests upon the luxuries of life, and the lowest consistent with public interests upon the necessities of life. There is such a variety of opinion as to what is crude manufacturing material that I cannot answer your second question. I am not much in favor of Democratic tinkering with the tariff.” (To Louisville *Cour.-Jour.*: 3. “I am a protectionist, and hence am not in favor of any general reduction of our import duties. I think there might be some change in the existing laws that would benefit us commercially, but I have not enough confidence in the intelligence of the Democratic House to permit it to undertake the work if it can be avoided. I am in favor of retaining the existing revenue laws, as I think this Democratic Administration will satisfy the country we are not receiving more money than we need. Perhaps, however, some change might be made with propriety in the law imposing taxes on tobacco.”)

RYAN, THOMAS, Fourth District, Kan.—“Protectionist.” 1. “Yes, qualifiedly; I think the rules should be so revised as to facilitate the transaction of business, but carefully maintaining safeguards against improvident legislation.” 2. “In no case when such materials can be produced sufficiently at home, if the home production would thereby be prejudiced; for that would decrease demand and compensation for labor, in my judgment.” 3. “I am opposed to such reduction in all cases when the home capacity is or can be made reasonably sufficient, if thereby the industry will be seriously crippled or the price of labor lowered.” Remarks: “I think the objection to the form of questions 2 and 3, as implying a result not likely to follow, is well taken.”

HANBACK, LEWIS, Sixth District, Kan. (To Louisville *Cour.-Jour.*: 1. “Yes, I am opposed to both a limited and an absolute monarchy. Correct mistakes in present legislation, but always upon a protective basis.”)

PETERS, S. R., Seventh District, Kan.—“Protectionist.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “No.” 3. “If the manufactured article can compete successfully in the markets of the world without protection, then I am in favor of a reduction of duty on such article.” (To Louisville *Cour.-Jour.*: “I am unalterably opposed to any measure similar in character to the late Morrison Horizontal Bill. There are certain articles manufactured in this country which have no further need of a protective tariff. I shall be in favor of a repeal of the tariff in relation to these articles, provided it can be done without jeopardizing the main interests of protectionists.”)

NEBRASKA.

WEAVER, A. J., First District, Neb.—“Protectionist.” 1. “I do.” 2. “When satisfied that American labor will be benefited by freeing crude manufacturing materials from duty I will favor it.” 3. “If voting now, I would be against disturbing duties on manufactured articles. If at any future time I become satisfied that any proposed change will be of advantage to the laborers in our country, I shall favor it.”

LAIRD, JAMES, Second District, Neb.—1. “Yes, yes, yes, yes. To enable members to do public business.” 2, 3. “I am in favor of a reduction of the duties that will equalize receipts and expenditures, this to be done so as to relieve American industry and protect American labor. While opposed to the Morrison bill as a whole, I should gladly have voted for its free list.”

DORSEY, GEO. W. E., Third District, Neb.—“Moderate Protectionist.”

1. “I do.” 2. “Yes; if by so doing it will increase demand for labor.”

3. “Yes.” (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am in favor of a protective tariff. I shall favor a reduction of the present tariff on such articles as can be reduced without detriment to the manufacturing industries of the country.”) (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: “I am satisfied that for the best interests of the country Congress should not attempt to revise either the tariff or internal revenue laws during the next session. There are some articles that should be placed on the free list, but no attempt at general revision.”)

COLORADO.

SYMES, GEO. D., Col. (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am in favor of a protective tariff. I am not in favor of any great reduction of the tariff upon any articles manufactured in the United States, or, particularly, which would have a tendency to lower the wages of American laborers.”)

CALIFORNIA.

LOUTTIT, JAS. A., Second District, Cal. (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am in favor of a protective tariff, and have not seen any reason to favor a general reduction of the existing tariff, although there may be some instances in which a modification may be for the benefit of the country at large.”)

McKENNA, JOS., Third District, Cal. (To *Amer. Machinist*: “You ask if I favor a protective tariff and a general reduction of the present tariff. To the first I answer yes; the second is not so easy to answer. I am a protectionist, and this will control what I shall do.”)

MORROW, WM. W., Fourth District, Cal. (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am in favor of a protective tariff. I am in favor of protecting home industry, giving encouragement to home labor and building up home enterprises. I am, therefore, not in favor of what might be termed a general or substantial reduction of the present tariff rates.”)

MARKHAM, H. H., Sixth District, Cal. (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I am strongly in favor of a protective tariff. I am not in favor of any reductions that shall interfere with the manufacturing interests of this country.”)

OREGON.

HERMAN, BINGER, Oregon.—“Protectionist.” 1. “I do.” 2. “I do not favor the freeing of any materials in which American labor is materially engaged. Wherever there shall be an increased demand for American labor I favor such policy as leads to it.” 3. “Not if it shall conflict with American labor to any considerable extent. Generally, I do not favor a reduction, especially not on this equivalent, where by so doing the foreign raw material shall injuriously compete with our own material, or affect American labor in its production.” (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: “May modify present opinion only to a limited extent, but in no instance so as to injure American labor or home manufacturing.”)

VIRGINIA.

CROXTON, THOS. First District, Va. (To *Amer. Machinist*: “I regard it as wisest to defray the expenses of the Government by duty on imported articles. In laying the duty, under the Constitution, revenue should be the object, protection the incident, not the reverse of this. All duties protect when imposed on articles similar to those manufactured here.”)

BRADY, JAS. D., Fourth District, Va.—“Protectionist.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “Yes, when convinced that it can be done so as to increase the demand for American labor.” 3. “Not to the injury of American labor.”

DANIEL, JNO. W., Sixth District, Va. (To *Amer. Machinist*: “The Ohio, Virginia and National Democratic platforms state my general notions as to the tariff. I am in favor of a revision; how comprehensive I cannot say until I have opportunities to hear and reflect greater than I have as yet had. I am in favor of reasonable protection, not monopolistic. Believe that internal revenue should be first abolished, and that tariff discussions should follow and not precede that needful reform.”)

O'FERRELL, CHAS. T., Seventh District, Va.—“Revenue-reformer in its fullest sense.” 1. “I do.”

TUCKER, J. R., Ninth District, Va. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. “Yes.” 3. “I favor repeal of tobacco tax and revision of tariff, whereby revenue to the Government may be enlarged and bounties to monopolies decreased.”)

WEST VIRGINIA.

GOFF, NATHAN, JR., First District, W. Va.—“Protectionist.” 1. “I do.” 2. “In order to increase the demand for and protect American labor, with a view to giving American manufacturers a good home market as well as the markets of the world, I favor the freeing of crude manufacturing material from duty, provided said crude material is not produced in the United States. If it is produced, then I will favor such a duty as will cover the difference in the cost of production of said material and a like material produced in the United States. In every instance I would protect American labor by the broad shield of American law.” 3. “I am not in favor of a reduction of duties on manufactured articles where the same compete with articles manufactured with our labor, and I am in favor of a restoration of the rates existing in 1883 on many articles. I do not believe that the chief object of such legislation as you allude to should be to enable the consumer to obtain manufactured articles at a lower price, as you use those words. It is sometimes cheaper to the consumer to pay more for the article directly, and have his compensation indirectly in the improved markets and increased prosperity where he lives, produced by the law the revenue-reformer would repeal.”

WILSON, WILLIAM L., Second District, W. Va.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “I do in the manner pledged in the National Democratic platform, 1884.” 3. “Yes.” Remarks: “I believe the aforesaid revision of the rules should be preceded by statutes relieving Congress from the immense mass of private bills with which its calendar is filled, and providing some tribunal for their consideration which will better protect the government and at the same time afford speedier and surer relief to the individual who is deserving.” (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. “The laws governing the administration of our custom-houses need revision in the direction of simplicity and equity. The tariff and internal revenue laws need revision: First, to abolish any surplus revenue; second, under the latter to abolish taxes on the products of agriculture in first hands, retaining other internal taxes (except possibly on fruit brandy). There should be a reduction of the tariff according to the promise of the Democratic Chicago platform of 1884.”)

GIBSON, EUSTACE, Fourth District, W. Va.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. Yes. 2. “Yes, if a satisfactory general revision can be had.” 3. Yes. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: “I am in favor of a liberal revision of the tariff laws, and am opposed to any interference with the internal revenue laws, except as to tobacco in the leaf.”)

NORTH CAROLINA.

O'HARA, JAS. E., Second District, N. C. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes.")

BENNETT, R. T., Sixth District, N. C. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "I favor a thorough revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws.")

HENDERSON, JOHN S., Seventh District, N. C.—"Revenue-reformer." Remarks: "I do not wish to answer the above questions; I have my views, but have not made up my mind fully about details." From (*Amer. Machinist*: Mr. Henderson writes a private letter that he does not desire published. He favors a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, and believes that when the tariff is amended it should be done item by item in a spirit of perfect fairness to all interests. He is opposed to the horizontal reduction notion.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AIKEN, D. WYATT, Third District, S. C.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "As the farmers have been the sole sufferers from the reduction of the tariff upon imported wool, I sometimes regret my vote upon the motion to restore the tariff. That piecemeal method of attack I did not approve." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "No." 3. "I would abolish the tax on tobacco, and so reduce the tariff on both raw and manufactured articles as to make the net income from both internal and custom taxes, as far as practicable, equal the necessary expenditures of Government. This would be experimental for a time, fluctuating at all times, and of course approximately done.")

PERRY, W. H., Fourth District, S. C.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I endorse and stand upon the tariff plank of the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the Chicago Convention.")

HEMPHILL, JOHN J., Fifth District, S. C.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "I give my assent to these three propositions in a general way, because I favor the objects in view; but do not commit myself to every measure that may be thought by some persons to tend to these results."

DARGAN, GEO. W., Sixth District, S. C.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes."

SMALLS, ROBT., Seventh District, S. C. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "Beyond the restoration of the duty on wool, I am in favor of giving the present tariff laws a fair trial, and therefore think it unwise to tamper with them in any manner whatever.")

FLORIDA.

DOUGHERTY, CHAS., Second District, Fla. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I favor a protective tariff sufficiently high to protect all industries in their infancy or that need protection. I favor a reduction that will leave no great surplus in the Treasury, as money lying there is withdrawn from circulation. I prefer the Randall view of the tariff, and am sure that if the 'Morrison bill' had passed, Mr. Cleveland would have been defeated.")

GEORGIA.

CANDLER, A. D., Ninth District, Ga. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "No." 3. "I am in favor of a thorough but prudent revision of the tariff.")

KENTUCKY.

STONE, W. J., First District, Ky. (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I endorse fully the Democratic platform upon which Cleveland was elected. I believe that the tariff should be adjusted so that only so much money as the Government actually needs would be raised. I am opposed to a tariff that goes beyond the needs of the Government, and believe that an adjustment should take place that will relieve, as far as possible, the necessities of life from its burdens. Am opposed to a protective tariff for the sake of protection.") (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "Not horizontal; but a long step onward to revenue basis should be made.")

LAFFOON, POLK, Second District, Ky.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in full accord with Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle on the subject of the tariff.")

ROBERTSON, T. A., Fourth District, Ky. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "I think the tariff ought to be revised—we need only a tariff for revenue which necessarily affords incidental protection. Revenue the object, protection the incident.")

WILLIS, ALBERT S., Fifth District, Ky.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "I do." 2. "Yes, qualifiedly." 3. "Yes."

BRECKINRIDGE, W. C. P., Seventh District, Ky.—"My rule is not to answer interrogatories prepared for general inquiry and framed to answer some definite end or object, and these questions are so framed that a categorical answer would not express my views. I enclose a lecture which indicates my position. I am in favor of a careful but thorough revision of our present tariff laws on economic principles, the reverse of those on which our present laws are based." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "I am in favor of an honest and thorough revision of the tariff; in favor of its being taken up and fully, boldly, and frankly gone over; but I cannot say that I have formulated the practical changes.")

MCCREARY, J. B., Eighth District, Ky. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "I favor a cautious and conservative revision of the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. Taxation should be heaviest on articles of luxury, and light as possible on articles of necessity, and it should be reduced to the lowest limit consistent with the requirements of the Government and its pledges to its creditors and its pensioners. I know of no necessity for any material change in the revenue laws, but I would favor an effort to simplify the system or make it more economical." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of a reduction of the present tariff by conservative methods, in a spirit of fairness to all interests; and I think the reduction should be so made that taxation will be heaviest on articles of luxury, and as light as possible on articles of necessity. Federal taxation should be for public purposes, and not for private gain, and should be limited to the necessities of Government honestly and economically administered.")

TAULBEE, W. P., Tenth District, Ky.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I favor a tariff moderately protective. I favor a reduction on many articles, but not on all. I don't like either the Randall or Morrison view, but of the two prefer the Morrison. I think our tariff should be revised so as to more nearly approach an *ad valorem* tariff.")

TENNESSEE.

PETTIBONE, A. H., First District, Tenn.—"Protectionist, most decidedly." 1. "Most decidedly." 2. "Yes and No. Broadcloth is

crude raw material to the tailor, if anything is to which labor has been applied. I do not like generalities." 3. "I favor extending the free list on all articles which we cannot largely create at home, and on those which we can I favor a tariff fully as high as the difference of labor in price." Remarks: "There is no crude manufacturing material save in exactly the state in which great Nature (God) has created and left it. It ceases to be crude material just to the extent that labor has been applied to it. A tree in a natural forest is raw material; in saw-logs it is not; still less in sawed lumber; still less when dressed, and not at all in furniture. But its crudeness continues, though less at each remove, until the furniture is finished and for sale. Honest free trade means the utter abolition of custom-houses. We have it between our several States. It will yet prevail all over the world—in the millennium. But I do not see any brave free-traders who are for free trade. Now, while we have a tariff, let it be protective, and let us every year extend the free list as fast as we can, and we shall get to free trade as soon as we ought to. I know importers and partners of English houses will clamor for the free admission of their goods. There are a thousand interests, pulling in a thousand directions. I want that system that will get the most work out of all our people, and I want the worker to be paid fully for his toil as well." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "No; for God's sake let us leave the present tariff to do its work during this administration.")

HOUK, L. C., Second District, Tenn. (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "While there are doubtless some 'inequalities' and even 'unjust discriminations' in our present tariff laws, still the present system of duties is so much better, as a whole, than anything that can be hoped for from a Democratic House of Representatives that I am in favor of letting the whole question severely alone until some propitious season for agitation. As to the 'internal revenue laws,' I would vote for their absolute and unconditional repeal, unless convinced that such legislation would reduce the revenue to too great an extent."

GLASS, PRESLEY T. Ninth District, Tenn.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "I most certainly do." 2. "I would put salt, coal, and timber on the free list." 3. "I do, if I understand your question; at least, I oppose the collection of any more revenue than is required for public uses." Remarks: "Regarding wool as crude material, it would scarcely be just to put that article on the free list whilst the manufacturers thereof are highly protected. This would greatly diminish the profits of the wool-grower, without materially reducing the cost to him of the manufactured product. And so with iron ores, etc. Ores are mined by home laborers, and free ores would oppress that industry and thereby reduce the wages of the laborers mining the ore. I am not prepared to go so far as to put all crude materials on the free list; those that are of universal use I would; for instance, salt, coal, wood, timber, planks and shingles, laths, etc., that are used by the poor and rich alike. But other crude materials are manufactured by the capitalist, that is, through the agency of his capital." (To *Amer. Mechanist*: "I favor a protective tariff in part. I favor a general and substantial reduction of the present tariff. I most favor the Morrison view of the tariff. I have given you categorical answers which, of course, cannot clearly define my views upon the tariff. The Chicago Platform very well reflects my views upon the subject. I am opposed to the present repeal of the Internal Revenue tax upon whisky and tobacco, and favor the collection of a sufficiency of duties, through the Custom-houses, upon imported merchandise, together with the Internal Revenue receipts, to defray Governmental expenses, pay interest on the public debt, pensions, and all accruing liabilities without accumulating a surplus in the

treasury. If \$190,000,000 of revenue collected through the Custom Houses would serve the above purposes, I would so adjust the tariff as to enlarge the free list, put light duties upon necessities, and heavier duties upon luxuries, and placing the highest duties upon those manufactured articles and products of the soil that most need protection." (To *Louisville Cour. Jour.*: 3. "I favor tariff revision. Internal revenue laws should be so amended as to allow free sale of leaf tobacco.")

TAYLOR, ZACH., Tenth District, Tenn.—"Protectionist." 1. "I am diffident about expressing any opinion on this head, not being a good parliamentary." 2. "I am not in favor of free raw materials, generally." 3. "I am opposed to a reduction of the tariff as a whole, but I think it ought to be revised, put up on some, down on other things, and, if not already so, to prevent fraudulent valuations." Remarks: 2. "The protectionist cannot consent, as I think, to permit a breach in the armor by allowing free raw materials, nor do I see how that could make other people buy of us, nor increase the demand and price of American labor." 3. "I have no objection to consumers obtaining goods cheaply. I do not think your questions are fairly stated except the first; and while I may now think some change in the rules of the House ought to be made, and that business is often clogged on account of the rules, yet I am not at all confident of the correctness of that opinion." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I am in favor of protecting American capital, labor, and manufactures against the world. I think the present schedule of the tariff ought to be so altered as to reduce the duties on necessities used by the great mass of the people and elevated on luxuries, but not in such a manner as to injuriously affect the great business interests of the country.")

ALABAMA.

JONES, JAS. T., First District, Ala.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes."

OATES, WM. C., Third District, Ala.—"Revenue-reformer, but do not favor putting duties so low as to cripple the legitimate industries of the country." 1. "I do." 2. "I am not in favor of free raw materials." 3. "I do."

DAVIDSON, A. C., Fourth District, Ala.—"The constituency that I represent is entirely agricultural, and I was elected on an entirely low-tariff platform."

WHEELER, JOSEPH, Ninth District, Ala.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "I substantially favor free crude manufacturing materials, and emphatically favor the two last propositions." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I think all will concede that successful manufactories are very important, if not essential, elements to the prosperity of agricultural interests. Certainly all will concede that in a country like ours where we have such abundant raw material—coal, iron, copper, timber, cotton, and wool—we ought to excel all other nations in the variety and extent of our manufactories. No one will deny but that the tariff law of March 3, 1883, and the law which was repealed at that date, utterly failed to even approximate such a result. Under these laws we have not succeeded in selling the products of our factories to any extent in foreign markets; but quite the contrary. We have seen England supply the world with fabrics, and get prices for them much higher than we would be glad to sell the same articles; while, at the same time, we have seen our home market glutted by over-production, and we have not seen factory operators enjoying steady and well-paid work; and to-day we see Bismarck recommend that the Reichstag treble the duty on American wheat, and allow it to stand untouched upon Russian

cerals. It seems to me that the tariff question should be regarded as a problem of political economy, the solution of which would be to find what laws will do most toward stimulating and building up the industries of our country. To attain this, I think the tariff must be revised so as to be fair to all interests, so as to encourage a trade with foreign nations, so as to bear heaviest upon articles of luxury and lightest upon articles of necessity, and so as to cover any increased cost of production which may be caused by the payment of higher wages to American workmen.")

MISSISSIPPI.

CATCHINGS, THOMAS C., Third District, Miss.—"I must ask you to excuse me from answering the above questions at present."

BARRY, FRED. G., Fourth District, Miss.—Remarks: "Your esteemed favors received. Please excuse me from replying to the same." (To *Louisville Cour. Jour.*: 1. "Yes." 3. "I favor a tariff for revenue, the controlling idea of which should be to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government, fairly and economically administered, taxing the necessities of life as little as possible. I would oppose the repeal of the internal revenue system. As to the revision of the same, I am unable to make any suggestions, but I favor tax on tobacco and spirits. If it can be economized and more simplified in its operation, let it be done." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I do not favor a protective tariff, and am in favor of a reform of the present tariff.")

VAN EATON, H. S., Sixth District, Miss.—"Thorough revenue-reformer." 1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "I am in fact a free-trader in sentiment, and hope we will reach it some day. My main object in Congress is to help educate my people up to my views on tariff, which I consider at this time the great question which dwarfs all others. I am happy to say the right kind of views in this section are prevalent and spreading. I regret that any member of the Forty-ninth Congress should have treated your efforts otherwise than politely. At the very least, those of us who believe with the League advocate doctrines (political) worthy of examination, 'whether or not these things be so,' and I always give an honest opponent respectful treatment, as I should expect it for my own views. I am with you heart and soul." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "Revision of tariff, so as to make plain all doubtful points. Enlarge the free list, especially in the direction of raw material, and general but not radical reductions to be kept up until we get as near free trade as the needed expenses of Government will permit.")

BARKSDALE, ETHELBERT, Seventh District, Miss.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "I do." 2. "I am in favor of reducing the tariff on all articles to a strict revenue standard." 3. "Answer the same as given to the second inquiry." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "I am in favor of such change in the tariff laws as will conform to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. Incidental protection to home industries is a logical consequence of such a system; but a revenue and not protection should be the object of the change. The internal revenue laws, in my judgment, need no change except to economize and simplify the collection of the tax. The internal revenue tax—the tax on spirits and tobacco—yields a revenue of more than \$100,000,000 per annum. Its repeal will render necessary the continuation of the oppressive tax imposed by the tariff on the necessities of life. The tax on the luxuries, embraced in the internal revenue system, should be continued. The tax on the articles of necessity, imposed by virtue of the tariff, should be reduced.")

ARKANSAS.

BRECKINRIDGE, C. R., Second District, Ark.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Yes.” 2. “Yes.” 3. “Yes.” “The League is perhaps the most potent single instrumentality we have in the vital work of tariff reform.” (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: “A change should be made in the matter of taxation. A very careful study of details must precede a conclusion as to particulars. As a general proposition, I would enlarge the free list, especially as relates to raw materials, and I would seek to procure the needed revenue upon the basis of a tariff for revenue, instead of imposing upon trade additional and hurtful restrictions. This is the way to check monopolies, to extend the foreign trade in manufactured goods, to put industries upon a proper footing, to keep the manufacturing running uniformly and at a mutual profit, to create a demand for labor, to maintain wages, and to stop the periodical oppression alike of consumers and of labor.”)

ROGERS, JOHN H., Fourth District, Ark.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “Emphatically yes.” Remarks: “I am for tariff reform, but I prefer not making a categorical answer to the second and third questions. I shall co-operate with the Carlisle wing of the Democratic party and defer to the superior wisdom of the House.”

LOUISIANA.

ST. MARTIN, LOUIS, First District, La.—(*Amer. Machinist* quotes letter of acceptance, as follows: “Mr. St. Martin favors ‘the protection of American industries, the maintenance of the wages of labor, and a gradual repeal of the internal revenue tax, as the liquidation of the national debt progresses. . . . I believe that the sugar and rice interests of Louisiana are dependent for their preservation upon friendly legislation, and therefore, such a protective tariff should be adopted as will secure these productions from the dangers of foreign competition.’”)

HAHN, MICHAEL, Second District, La.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “I represent a sugar and rice-producing district, and I believe in protection.”)

GAY, EDW. J., Third District, La.—(To *Amer. Machinist*: “I favor the collection of all revenue required by the Government by a tariff on foreign imports so apportioned as to afford the greatest possible encouragement to every American industry requiring protection for its successful prosecution. I do not favor a reduction of the present tariff until all existing laws imposing internal revenue taxes shall have been first repealed and abolished. After this be done, should the revenue of the Government exceed the requirements to discharge its obligations, and to meet with liberal discretion the just calls for securing the welfare and position of this gigantic country, then I would advocate a reduction of the existing tariff to be so made as to fall equally upon all protected interests. These general views will be subject to modification with regard to interests, the representatives of which are not willing to accord that protection to the products of Louisiana indispensable to their existence.”)

BLANCHARD, N. C., Fourth District, La.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “I do.” 2. “Reasonably so, I do. I do not regard sugar material. It is a manufactured product.” 3. “I do.”

TEXAS.

REAGAN, JOHN H., Second District, Tex.—“Revenue-reformer.” 1. “I am.” Remarks: “I do not answer your questions 2 and 3 categori-

cally. I wish to see the duties on imports reduced to the lowest point which will raise the requisite revenue for the government economically administered. But there are classes of raw material the producers of which are as much entitled to the favor of the government as are the manufacturers. There are some articles which enter into our home manufacture off of which the duty might be taken. I do not assent fully to your second question."

THROCKMORTON, J. W., Fifth District, Tex.—"Revenue-reformer."

1. "Yes." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "I favor a decided modification of the tariff.")

CRAIN, WM. H., Seventh District, Tex.—"Revenue-reformer." 1.

"Having had no experience under the present rules, I cannot answer this question intelligently." 2. "In general, yes." 3. "Yes." (To *Amer. Machinist*: "I favor a reduction of the surplus revenue. I do not believe that the revenues ought to exceed the amount necessary to administer the Government, pay interest on the public debt, and the debt itself as it may become due.")

MILLER, JAS. F., Eighth District, Tex.—"Revenue-reformer." 1. "De-

pends on how much control revision will give minority." 2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "I am opposed to any such revision of the rules as will enable a faction of the Democratic Party to combine with the Republicans and control the legislation of the House." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "I am opposed to repealing the internal revenue tax on whisky and tobacco, and in favor of a reduction in tariff duties and reforming them. I think a reduction of twenty per cent about all that can be had now.")

MILLS, ROGER Q., Ninth District, Tex.—"Free-trader." 1. "Yes."

2. "Yes." 3. "Yes." Remarks: "I favor such an adjustment of the tariff as will make it bring the required revenue in the least burdensome way to the people."

SAYRES, JOSEPH, D., Tenth District, Texas.—"Revenue-reformer."

LANHAM, S. W. T., Eleventh District, Tex.—"Revenue-reformer."

1. "I do." 2 and 3. "I send you my speech on tariff question, which fully sets forth my views." (To *Louisville Cour.-Jour.*: 3. "A *de novo* bill looking only to revenue.")

APPENDIX.

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE, NOV., 1885.

We submit to the people of the United States that the continuance of the war tariff, with duties averaging 42 per cent on over 1400 articles of domestic consumption, and a much higher specific duty on many crude materials, has prolonged the evils of war in times of profound peace, and has been the principal cause of the commercial and industrial depression of recent years. By forcing labor and capital from naturally profitable into unprofitable lines of business, and by adding to the cost of production, it has decreased the common productive capacity of labor and capital, and thereby reduced both the wages of labor and the profits of capital.

It has provoked an antagonism between labor and capital, against which our great natural resources and our free institutions should have protected us.

It has impaired our power to compete with other manufacturing nations in the markets of the world, and so obstructed natural progress and development.

It has destroyed many branches of business, and has kept our people from engaging in other branches of business which would have given increased employment to labor, by preventing our buying from nations willing to buy from us, and by provoking retaliation in like spirit, instead of promoting friendly reciprocity.

It has obstructed the consumption of our agricultural and manufactured products by other countries, and has driven our commerce from the sea.

By impairing our domestic power to buy it has prevented the full development of our interstate commerce, and reduced the legitimate profits of traffic, and has driven into bankruptcy a large number of our transportation companies and made domestic traffic more costly.

Through the influence of its lobby it has enthroned jobbery and corruption in our legislative halls, and has impeded the reform of the civil service.

In short, taking by force the earnings of one class of men to enrich another class, it is opposed to the spirit of American liberty and to the Constitution. It has imposed a new industrial slavery. It has prevented the natural progress of wealth among the farming class. It has decreased wages and their producing power, and lengthened the enforced idleness of working-men. It has restricted our manufactures from their natural market, and demoralized the general business of the country.

While holding accordingly that taxes in aid of private interests or for any purpose other than the requirements of government are un-American, unjust, and unwise, and that every protective feature must at the earliest possible date be eradicated from our revenue system, we invite all who oppose the abuses of the present tariff to join us in promoting immediate steps of practical revenue reform, which we believe will increase wages, diminish the frequency of strikes, develop business, and restore our flag to the seas. We, therefore, urge upon Congress, for action at the ensuing session :

1. That under no pretence shall any countenance whatever be given to attempts to increase protective duties.

2. That articles which are at the foundation of great industries should, in the interest of labor and commerce, be freed from duty, whether they be crude materials, as lumber, salt, coal, ore, wool, etc., or partly manufactured, as chemicals, dye-stuffs, pig-iron, tin-plate, wood-pulp, etc.

3. That on products from such articles duties should be at least correspondingly reduced, so that protection, real or nominal, to manufacturers shall not be increased, and that the consumer shall have the immediate benefit of the reduction.

We urge that any steps in tariff reform should simplify the present complicated classification, and should do away with mixed duties, replacing them by *ad valorem* rates instead of by specific duties, which are most burdensome on low-priced goods, consumed by the great body of the people.

We demand free ships and the abolition of our restrictive navigation laws, which, together with the tariff, have driven our flag from the sea ; and we oppose bounties and subsidies on shipping.

We urge revenue-reformers to vote only for such Congressional candidates as oppose a tariff for protection, and to take steps to nominate independent candidates where both party candidates oppose revenue reform, preparing for that step by diffusing sound economic literature and promoting organization, especially in close Congressional districts.

The following resolutions were also passed by the Conference :

We urge every revenue-reformer to become a subscriber to the *Million*, of Des Moines, Iowa, the national representative of our cause, and to induce his neighbor to do the same ; and we also commend to hearty support the *Freeman*, of Indianapolis and other journals which have ably represented this cause."

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that no further reduction be countenanced in the internal revenue tax on spirits and tobacco, until the existing tariff has been brought to a strictly revenue basis.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FREE-TRADE LEAGUE,
1885-6.

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David A. Wells, Norwich, Connecticut.

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W. R. Whittaker, of Louisiana;	R. Devereux Doyle, of Virginia;
J. J. Dargan, of South Carolina;	Cassius Carter, of Texas;
Charles G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin;	Edward Richardson, of Mississippi.

GROVER CLEVELAND ON TAXATION.

FROM HIS SPEECH AT NEWARK, NOVEMBER, 1884.

"... Of course these industries necessitate the existence of a large laboring population. This force, in my opinion, is a further element of strength and greatness in the State. No part of the community should be more interested in a wise and just administration of their government, none should be better informed as to their needs and rights, none should guard more vigilantly against the smooth pretences of false friends. In common with all other citizens they should desire an honest, economical management of public affairs. It is quite plain, too, that people have a right to demand that no more money be taken from them, directly or indirectly, for public uses than is necessary for this purpose. Indeed, the right of the government to exact tribute from the citizen is limited to its actual necessities, and every cent taken from the people beyond that required for protection by the government is no better than robbery. We must condemn, then, a system which takes from the pockets of the people millions of dollars not needed to support the government and which tempts the inauguration of corrupt schemes and extravagant expenditures. The democratic party has declared that all taxation should be limited by the requirements of economical government. This is plain and direct. It distinctly recognizes the value of labor and the right of governmental care when it further declares that the necessary reduction of taxation and the limitation thereof to the country's needs should be effected without depriving American labor of its ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without injuring the interests of our laboring population."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE, 1885.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are \$315,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same time are \$245,000,000, leaving a surplus at the close of the year estimated at \$70,000,000.

The value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise.....	\$726,682,946
Foreign merchandise.....	15,506,809
	\$742,189,755
Gold.....	8,477,892
Silver.....	83,758,633
	\$784,421,880

Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Percentage.
Cotton and cotton manufactures.....	\$213,799,049	29.42
Breadstuffs.....	160,370,821	22.07
Provisions.....	107,332,456	14.17
Oils—mineral, vegetable, and animal....	54,326,202	7.48
Tobacco and its manufactures.....	24,767,305	3.41
Wood and its manufactures.....	21,464,322	2.95

Our imports during the year were as follows:

Merchandise.....	\$579,580,053 80
Gold.....	26,691,696 00
Silver.....	16,550,627 00
	\$622,822,376 80

The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year, with their values and the percentage they bear to the total importation:

Articles.	Value.	Percentage.
Sugar and molasses.....	\$76,733,713	13.29
Coffee.....	46,723,318	8.09
Wool and its manufactures.....	24,656,482	7.73
Silk and its manufactures.....	40,393,002	6.99
Chemicals, dyes, drugs, and medicines...	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel and their manufactures....	34,563,689	5.98
Flax, hemp, jute, and their manufactures.	32,854,874	5.69
Cotton and its manufactures.	28,152,001	4.88
Hides and skins other than fur skins.....	20,586,443	3.56

Of the entire amount of duties collected, 70 per cent was collected from the following articles of import:

	Percentage.
Sugar and molasses.....	29
Wool and its manufactures.....	15
Silk and its manufactures.....	8
Iron and steel and their manufactures.....	7
Cotton manufactures	6
Flax, hemp, and jute, and their manufactures	5

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government, justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection; and it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system.

Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen; its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy.

Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows, where can it best be remitted and what articles can best be released from duty, in the interest of our citizens?

I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessities of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

SECRETARY MANNING'S TREASURY REPORT, 1885.

Besides the reforms which are desirable for the effective administration of any system of taxation levied through imported merchandise, and are indispensable for the administration of customs laws which, like our own, are a chaos rather than a system, I venture to hope that in due season it will be the pleasure of Congress to consider some other reforms, upon which, as is requisite, all parties may agree, and that are of a different scope. Like our currency laws, our tariff laws are a legacy of war. If exigencies excuse their origin, their defects are unnecessary after twenty years of peace. They have been retained without sifting and discrimination, although enacted without legislative debate, criticism, or examination. A horizontal reduction of 10 per cent was made in 1872, but was repealed in 1875 and rejected in 1884. They require at our custom-house the employment of a force sufficient to examine, appraise, and levy duties upon more than 4,182 different articles. Many rates of duty begun in war have been increased since, although the late Tariff Commission declared them 'injurious to the interests supposed to be benefited,' and said that a 'reduction would be conducive to the general prosperity.' They have been retained, although the long era of falling prices, in the case of specific duties, has operated a large increase of rates. They have been retained at an average *ad valorem* rate for the last year of over 46 per cent, which is but $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent less than the highest rate of the war period, and is nearly 4 per cent more than the rate before the late revision. The highest endurable rates of duty, which were adopted in 1862-4 to offset internal taxes upon almost every taxable article, have in most cases been retained now from fourteen to twenty years after every such internal tax has been removed. They have been retained while purely revenue duties upon articles not competing with anything produced in the thirty-eight States have been discarded. They have been retained upon articles used as materials for our own manufactures (in 1884 adding \$30,000,000 to their cost) which, if exported, compete in other countries against similar manufactures from untaxed materials. Some rates have been retained after ruining the industries they were meant to advantage. Other rates have been retained after affecting a higher price for a domestic product at home than it was sold abroad for. The general high level of rates has been retained on the theory of countervailing lower wages abroad, when, in fact the higher wages of American labor are at once the secret and the security of our capacity to distance all competition from 'pauper labor' in any market. All changes have left unchanged, or changed for the worse, by new schemes of classification and otherwise, a complicated, cumbrous, intricate group of laws which are not capable of being administered with impartiality to all our merchants. As nothing in the ordinary course of business is imported unless the price here of the domestic as well as of the imported article is higher by the amount of the duty and the cost of sea-transit than the price abroad, the preference of the taxpayer for duties upon articles not produced in the United States is justified by the fact that such duties cost him no more than the treasury of his country gets. As for duties affecting articles that are also produced in the United States, the first to be safely discarded are those upon materials used by our own manufacturers, which now subject them to a hopeless competition, at home and abroad, with the manufacturing nations, none of which taxes raw materials. It is not to be doubted that in any reform which shall finally receive the approval of the two houses of Congress, they will maturely consider and favorably regard the interests which can only gradually and carefully be adjusted, without loss, to changes in the legislative conditions for their advancing prosperity.

With this view, I have invited, in some 2000 circular letters to our manufacturers and merchants, their enlightened co-operation in the improvement of our fiscal policy, and the replies received will hereafter be submitted to the consideration of Congress.

The revenue from customs covered into the treasury by warrant for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was.....	\$181,471,939.34
That for the preceding year was.....	195,067,489.76
Showing a reduction of.....	\$ 13,565,550.42

The following table shows the value of imported merchandise entered for immediate consumption, including withdrawals from warehouses for consumption, and the duties collected thereon during the last fiscal year at the various ports:

	Year ending June 30—	
	1885.	1884.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Merchandise free of duty.....	192,912,234	211,280,265
Dutiable merchandise.....	386,667,820	456,295,124
Total value of merchandise.....	579,580,054	667,575,389
Total duty collected.....	178,151,601	190,282,836
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty on—	Per cent.	Per cent.
Dutiable merchandise.....	46.074	41.702
Free and dutiable merchandise.....	30.738	28.503

The increase in the annual average *ad valorem* rate of duty on dutiable merchandise, from 41.702 per cent in 1884 to 46.074 per cent in 1885, has been caused mainly by the decline in the prices of goods subject to specific duties, upon which are imposed high rates of duty.

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The following books, selected from the lists of various publishers, may be recommended to those wishing to study up the Free Trade question, and kindred economic and governmental subjects:

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Political Economy: J. S. Mill. Appleton 2 vols., 12mo, 615, 603 p., cl. 4 00

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A brief synopsis of the Tariff, with actual amounts of duties paid and *ad valorem* rates will be found in "The Economic Fact Book and Free Traders' Guide," published by the N. Y. Free Trade Club, 39 Nassau St., N. Y.; price 25 cts.

Readers planning further study are referred to the classified descriptive list of books on "Political Economy and Political Science," (25 cents), of the Society for Political Education, 81 Park Row, New York

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